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| AD NUMBER |
| ADB235524 |
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| AUTHORITY |
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GRANT NUMBER DAMD17-95-1-5002

TITLE: Database of Autotransplants for Breast Cancer

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REPORT DATE: December 1997

TYPE OF REPORT: Annual

PREPARED FOR: Commander
U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command
Fort Detrick, Maryland 21702-5012

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19980526 075

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

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|--|---|--|--|--|
| 1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank) | | 2. REPORT DATE December 1997 | 3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Annual (1 Nov 96 - 31 Oct 97) | |
| 4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Database of Autotransplants for Breast Cancer | | | 5. FUNDING NUMBERS DAMD17-95-1-5002 | |
| 6. AUTHOR(S) Mary M. Horowitz, M.D. | | | | |
| 7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Medical College of Wisconsin Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53226 | | | 8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER | |
| 9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Commander U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD 21702-5012 | | | 10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER | |
| 11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES | | | | |
| 12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Distribution authorized to U.S. Government agencies only (proprietary information, Dec 97). Other requests for this document shall be referred to U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command, 504 Scott Street, Fort Detrick, Maryland 21702-5012. | | | 12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE | |
| 13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200) The Autologous Blood and Marrow Transplant Registry (ABMTR) is a voluntary organization of over 200 autotransplant centers that contribute clinical data on consecutive autotransplant recipients to a Statistical Center at the Medical College of Wisconsin. The ABMTR's database includes information for more than 11,000 women receiving autotransplants for breast cancer. According to data reported to the ABMTR, breast cancer is the most common indication for blood and marrow transplantation (allogeneic or autologous) in North America. The current contract facilitates numerous enhancements to the ABMTR's clinical database, statistical support services and informational programs. These include collection of socioeconomic and clinical data on women receiving autotransplants for breast cancer and institutional data on centers doing transplants, streamlining data entry and management, development of appropriate statistical techniques for analyzing posttransplant data, and expansion of programs to provide access to collected data for patients, physicians and others involved in caring for women with breast cancer. | | | | |
| 14. SUBJECT TERMS Breast Cancer, Autologous Transplants, Bone Marrow Transplant, Peripheral Blood Stem Cells, High Dose Therapy, Survival Analysis | | | 15. NUMBER OF PAGES 351 | |
| | | | 16. PRICE CODE | |
| 17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT Unclassified | 18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE Unclassified | 19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT Unclassified | 20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Limited | |

FOREWORD

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MSA 11/26/97
PI - Signature Date

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INTRODUCTION

Use of high-dose therapy with autologous blood or bone marrow hematopoietic support (autotransplants) to treat breast cancer continues to increase. According to data reported to the Autologous Blood and Marrow Transplant Registry (ABMTR), breast cancer was the most common indication for allogeneic or autologous blood or marrow transplantation in 1996. The ABMTR maintains a large database of clinical information on persons receiving autotransplants. This database provides important information relevant to breast cancer treatment. The purpose of the work funded in this contract was 1.) to enhance the existing ABMTR database so that important unresolved issues in use of autotransplants to treat breast cancer could be addressed and accurate information on autotransplants could be provided to women with breast cancer; and, 2.) to develop and make available appropriate biostatistical models for analyzing this database. Considerable progress was made during the first two years of this contract including development of revised data collection forms, development of software for distributed data entry, computerization of log-in processes, planning and initiating a survey of transplant center characteristics, completion of one large study of autotransplants in breast cancer and initiation of several others, evaluation of statistical models, direct provision of data to patients and clinicians, presentation of data to national societies and organizations involved in planning breast cancer research, and planning a World Wide Web site with information related to autotransplants for breast cancer. Progress continued during the third year of this grant with analysis of data obtained on the institutional survey, planning for conversion to a more modern and versatile database platform, completion of several statistical and clinical studies, documentation of study proposal and analysis procedures and further development of World Wide Web educational materials. Progress in each of the Technical Objectives outlined in our contract proposal is outlined below.

PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING TECHNICAL OBJECTIVES

1.0 *Develop and enhance an observational database for autotransplants in breast cancer, including demographic, clinical, treatment, financial, and outcome data.*

1.1 Data collection

ABMTR centers are required to register all consecutive autotransplants with the ABMTR Statistical Center. Registration data include age, sex, race, disease stage and duration, graft type, graft treatment, conditioning regimen, graft treatment, and posttransplant disease status, survival and second cancers. Registration data allow analysis of trends in transplant use and outcome and identification of patients for specific studies.

Comprehensive data are collected on a subset of these cases using the ABMTR Report Forms developed during Year 1 of this contract (Appendix 1). Data collection for 1994-1997 is summarized in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Accrual of autotransplants to the ABMTR database, 1994-1997.

| Dates | Registration data | | Report data | |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | All diseases | Breast cancer | All diseases | Breast cancer |
| 7/94 - 6/95 | 4,804 | 1,857 | 1594 | 637 |
| 7/95 - 6/96 | 5,414 | 2,256 | 1955 | 958 |
| 7/96 - 6/97 | 5,611 | 2,461 | 2923 | 1,044 |
| TOTAL | 15,829 | 5,896 | 6472 | 2,639 |

Two hundred twenty-two centers participate in the ABMTR Research Program (Appendix 2). The ABMTR now has registration data for 11,535 and comprehensive data for 3,770 recipients of autotransplants for breast cancer. The database is longitudinal; centers are requested to provide follow-up on survivors yearly.

As noted, data collection instruments (Report Forms) were revised during the first year of this contract and distributed in August 1995 (Appendix 1). Report Form enhancements were described in previous progress reports. The result of these enhancements and continued accrual of patients is a database with greater capabilities to address multiple issues relevant to breast cancer treatment. These data are increasingly used for timely clinical studies (see Section 4.0 below).

1.2 Uniform reporting of data

During the second year of this contract, work began on a revised Data Manual to accompany the new Report Forms. The revised Manual was distributed for review during the current contract year. Substantial modifications were requested by users and are in progress. A final version will be available in early 1998.

In January 1997, the ABMTR conducted a two-day training session for data managers, in conjunction with the ABMTR Annual Meeting in Scottsdale, Arizona (see Meeting Program and Evaluation Summary in Appendix 3). One hundred twenty-five persons attended; 49 of these received travel grants to partially offset expenses of attending (see list of grantees in Appendix 3). These travel grants, which are given preferentially to first time attendees, allow many persons to attend who would not otherwise be able to participate. Participants indicated a high level of satisfaction with the topics covered and training provided.

1.3 Data review and entry

Currently, about 15% of ABMTR centers register patients by submitting data on disc rather than paper. Statistical Center personnel continue to work on conversion programs to accommodate multiple data formats. During the second year of the contract, we computerized the log-in procedure for paper Report Forms to allow electronic comparison with data previously supplied on Registration. This provided verification of key fields; all discrepancies are resolved with the reporting center. During the current contract year, these programs were further developed and log-in procedures were streamlined. Thus, despite handling larger numbers of reports and verifying key fields, the lag time between Report Form receipt and log-in decreased from six to 1-2 months. Additionally, in the third year of the contract, we continued our work with StemCell Technologies to develop software for distributed data entry. Approximately 150 centers have purchased StemSoft software and about 40 now use StemSoft to enter data and generate (paper) IBMTR/ABMTR forms. Software (BMTLink) to directly convert data entered on StemSoft software to a computerized format appropriate for incorporation in the IBMTR/ABMTR database was developed in cooperation with StemCell and is being tested at the Statistical Center on data from a limited number of transplant centers. Further modifications are required before this software can be widely implemented but, once implemented, it will allow data entry to be done completely at transplant centers, submitted on disk and incorporated into the database after appropriate error, consistency and virus checks. This will result in substantial savings in effort and cost by the Statistical Center.

1.4 Data validation

An Audit Schema was developed and approved in 1995. Audits reveal a high level of accuracy for reported data and no evidence of selective reporting. Audit procedures were extensively reviewed at the 1997 Annual Meeting. Guidelines for auditors and for evaluation of audit reports were subsequently developed.

1.5 Computer capabilities

Our efforts to allow electronic data submission are outlined in Section 1.2 above. During the past two years, the inadequacy of Scientific Information Retrieval (SIR), which has been the Statistical Center's database platform since 1980, to meet the challenges of collecting and managing an ever increasing volume of data has become apparent. Although it served the Statistical Center's needs well for many years, SIR has not kept pace with developments in database technology over the past 3-5 years. Limitations include: the user interface is character-based rather than graphical; no screen painters or report painters are available and development of screens and entry-time validation is done through a non-standard command language; there is no mechanism for defining multi-step transactions or automatic maintenance of relationships between tables; and, there is no mechanism to access SIR databases directly from third party analysis or applications development software, preventing us from using powerful tools available from other

vendors. Declining availability of technical support and software upgrades are additional problems. Consequently, a review of currently available database software was done during the current grant year to assess new platforms. A preliminary plan for conversion of the IBMTR/ABMTR database from the current SIR to Oracle was developed. This included a careful analysis of data flow patterns, reimbursement tracking and communications between the Statistical Center and participating transplant centers as well as extensive error and validity checking. Preliminary work on this project is in progress.

2.0 *Identify institutional characteristics of centers performing autotransplants for breast cancer in the United States and Canada, including academic affiliation, patient volume, physician training, staff/patient ratio.*

The institutional survey designed in Year 1 was completed. Initial analysis of responses was done in collaboration with the American Society for Blood and Marrow Transplantation which also conducted a survey of U.S. transplant centers focusing on monitoring high-dose chemotherapy administration (see confidential preprint in Appendix 4). Additional analyses of these data are in progress.

3.0 *Evaluate and develop statistical models and software for effectively analyzing transplant data.*

Statistical Center faculty have explored the following aspects of statistical analysis of transplantation data:

3.1 Proportional hazards regression with random groups effects. Frailty models are used in survival analysis to model unobserved heterogeneity or to model group effects (e.g. center effects). The model for group effects assumes that, conditional on a random effect, individuals within a group follow a standard proportional hazards model multiplied by the random effect. Common models for the random effect are the gamma distribution, the inverse Gaussian distribution, and the positive stable model. We have developed SAS macros to fit these three models. The macros are available at the Division of Biostatistics Website (www.biostat.mcw.edu).

3.2 Accelerated failure time models with random effects. To date, all models for random effects are based on a multiplicative model for the effect of frailty on the conditional hazard rate. Drs. John Klein and Mei-Jie Zhang at the ABMTR Statistical Center have studied an alternative model in which an accelerated failure time model is assumed, conditional on the frailty. The common frailty in a group either adds or subtracts a common amount from each group member's log survival times. Assuming a Gaussian distribution for the frailty and for the log survival times, this leads to a multivariate normal model for the life lengths within a group. Maximum likelihood estimates of the model parameters are obtained for this model and the properties of the model are studied. A paper discussing this approach will appear in *Biometrics*.

3.2 Joint modeling of the number of transfusions and time to death. Drs. Klein and Hee-Chang Park (Changwon National University, South Korea) have looked at models for the number of transfusions a patient receives after transplant. The models look at joint models for numbers of transfusions and death times. Weibull models are assumed for the event times and Poisson models are assumed for the counts. The counts and event times are assumed to be independent given random effects which affect either the event time and/or the counts. In a paper under review for *Biometrics*, a common random effect is assumed and maximum likelihood estimates of the model parameters is assumed. This model allows one to study the effects of covariates on the counts and event times, to estimate the expected number of transfusions a patient may have at a given time, and to study the effects of the number on transfusions on survival. Alternative models to the common random effects model have been studied. These include models where the random effects are different for the counts and the event time, but these random effects are themselves correlated. These models are important for studying hematopoietic recovery after high-dose therapy. A paper discussing this model is currently being prepared.

3.3 Comparison of statistical tests for center effects. Drs. Klein, Zhang and Per Andersen (University of Copenhagen) have completed a Monte Carlo study of methods for testing for the presence of a center effect following a Cox regression analysis. The study compared an approach which treats center effects as fixed versus an approach which treats center effects as random. Random effects were tested using a score test. The study found that the random effects test worked quite well for small to moderate samples when either the random effects or fixed effects model held true. For the fixed effects model, larger sample sizes were required. When the sample size was small (<10 per center), the fixed effects model falsely rejected the hypothesis of a center effect when there was an effect. This study has important implications for analysis of multi-center trials. The results are in a manuscript under review for *Statistics in Medicine*.

3.4 Models for excess and relative mortality. Drs. Klein and Zhang have studied techniques for comparing the mortality rates of transplant patients with standard published mortality rates. As opposed to existing techniques, these models allow for the incorporation of risk factors for transplant. Two models are considered. The first is the model for relative mortality. In this model the arbitrary baseline hazard rate in the Cox model is replaced by the known population hazard rate. The second is a model for excess mortality. Here a modification of the additive hazards model is used. Both models allow for point and interval estimates of the time after transplant when a transplant recipient with a given set of risk factors has a mortality rate which has returned to that in the reference population. This is important in studying long-term survivors of cancer treatment.

3.5 Confidence regions for the times when two survival curves are different. Drs. Klein and Zhang have developed procedures to determine a confidence region for the times at which two treatments are different. The regions are based on either an assumed proportional hazards analysis or on an additive hazards regression model. Both models allow for the adjustment of fixed covariates. This is important when comparing treatments with different time patterns of adverse events. A paper discussing these methods is to appear in the *Journal of Planning and Inference*.

3.6 Multistate modeling in survival analysis. Dr. Klein has studied techniques for modeling the recovery process after a transplant as a dynamic function of intermediate events occurring after transplantation. The model can be used to provide a prediction of a patient's ultimate prognosis at any point in time given the patient's history up to that time. With Dr. Qain (Ohio State University) a number of semi-parametric models and analyses have been developed. This material has appeared in the *Proceedings of the ASA Conference*. With a Ph.D. student from the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Klein is examining modifications of these models which allow for the incorporation of random effects.

3.7 General statistical analysis. Dr. Klein has authored a book chapter for the volume, *Clinical Bone Marrow and Stem Cell Transplantation: Reference Textbook* which surveys statistical procedures commonly used in transplantation. He has also written an article for the *Encyclopedia of Statistics* on "Survival Distributions and their Characteristics." Dr. Zhang has contributed two short articles to the *Encyclopedia of Biostatistics* on techniques for grouped survival data. Dr. Klein, with Prof. Richard Johnson of the University of Wisconsin has authored an article for the *Handbook of Biostatistics* on regression techniques for censored (survival) data.

4.0 ***Provide access to data and biostatistical support for clinical studies related to autotransplants in breast cancer.***

During the first year of this contract, the ABMTR Working Committee completed its first review of use and outcome of autotransplants for breast cancer. This paper was published in the *Journal of Clinical Oncology* in May 1997 (Appendix 4). Other studies completed or in progress are:

4.1 Prognostic factors in autotransplants for metastatic breast cancer. (Study chair: K. Antman, Columbia University, New York City; Study statistician: S.C. Murphy, ABMTR). We analyzed data for 1,188 consecutive women receiving autotransplants for metastatic breast cancer in North America. Transplants were performed in 63 institutions between 1989 and 1995. The 2-year probability of survival was $42 \pm 3\%$ and progression-free survival, $18 \pm 2\%$. Multivariate analyses identify older age, Karnofsky performance score $< 90\%$, absence of estrogen receptors, metastases developing < 18 months after adjuvant therapy, resistance to chemotherapy pretransplant, and more than two sites of disease or liver or central nervous system involvement as predictors of poor outcome. There is no significant difference in outcome among the most frequently used conditioning regimens. A manuscript is in preparation.

4.2 Comparison of autotransplants with conventional chemotherapy for metastatic breast cancer. (Study chairs: D. Berry, CALGB, Duke University; P.A. Rowlings, ABMTR; Study statistician: D. Berry, CALGB). To date only one small ($n=90$ women) randomized trial has compared outcome of conventional therapy with autotransplants for metastatic breast cancer. This showed a modest survival advantage for autotransplants in women with newly diagnosed metastatic breast cancer. The validity and generalizability of this results has been questioned. We are using the data set described in 4.1 above to

study this issue in a large group of women by comparing autotransplants with conventional therapy of women treated on protocols of the Cancer and Leukemia Group B (CALGB). Statistical techniques and the detailed patient-level data available for these patients were used to adjust for differences in patient- and disease-related characteristics between the cohorts. A file with data for 1,481 women was provided to Dr. Don Berry, CALGB statistician. Analyses are in progress.

4.3 Prognostic factors in autotransplants for Stage II/III Breast Cancer. (*Study chair: E. Reed, University of Nebraska, Omaha; Study statistician: S.C. Murphy, ABMTR*). In 1990, only 15% of autotransplants for breast cancer were in women with Stage II/III disease; in 1995 45% were for early stage disease. The ABMTR is studying outcome of autotransplants for 689 women with Stage II/III breast cancer to determine outcome and identify prognostic factors. Median age was 43 (range, 28-66) years. Median number of involved axillary nodes was 12 (range, 0-46). More than 90% of women received an anthracycline-based chemotherapy regimen prior to high-dose therapy. The most commonly used conditioning regimens were cyclophosphamide and thiotepa (CT, 40%) and CT plus carboplatin (20%). Three-year probability of survival was $72 \pm 9\%$. In multivariate analyses, use of posttransplant hormone therapy for persons with estrogen receptor positive tumors, use of pre- or posttransplant local radiation therapy and a short interval between diagnosis and transplant were associated with better outcome. These data were presented at the meeting of the American Society for Clinical Oncology in May 1997, Denver. Additional analyses are in progress.

4.4 Autotransplants in men with breast cancer. (*Study chair: P. McCarthy, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo; Study statistician: S.C. Murphy, ABMTR*). Breast cancer is rare in men. Consequently, there are few data regarding results of autotransplant for men with breast cancer. We studied 14 men receiving autotransplants for breast cancer reported to the ABMTR. Five had stage 2 breast cancer, 2 had stage 3 breast cancer, 2 had stage 3-inflammatory breast cancer, and 4 had metastatic breast cancer. For one patient receiving an autotransplant as adjuvant therapy, initial stage was uncertain. Ten of 12 tumors tested were estrogen receptor positive. Median age at transplant was 50 years. All patients had hematopoietic recovery. There was no major regimen-related toxicity. Of 10 men receiving autotransplants as adjuvant therapy, 2 relapsed 10 and 13 months posttransplant and subsequently died 16 and 19 months posttransplant. Eight of 10 are disease-free with median follow-up of 11 (range 6-37) months. Of 4 men treated for metastatic breast cancer, 2 had persistent or recurrent disease and 2 are disease-free 5 and 9 months posttransplant. Results appear similar to those reported for women receiving autotransplants for breast cancer. A manuscript is in preparation and will be submitted shortly.

4.5 Assessment of variation in costs of autotransplants for breast cancer among institutions. (*Study chair: C. Bennett, Northwestern University, Chicago; Study statistician: T. Waters, Northwestern University, Chicago*). Preliminary data on more than 800 patients transplanted in four centers were analyzed. These data suggest that costs of autotransplants for breast cancer are significantly less than costs for transplants for hematologic malignancies. Data collection from 10 additional centers is in progress.

4.6 **Determination of second cancer risk after autotransplants for breast cancer.** (*Study chair: M.M. Horowitz, ABMTR Statistical Center; Study statistician: R. Curtis, National Cancer Institute*) Increased surveillance for second cancers was part of several efforts at supplemental data collection under this contract. Centers registering second cancers are now asked to supply diagnostic information on Supplemental New Malignancy Forms (Appendix 1). We have identified 14 second primary breast cancers and 35 cancers of other types (10 leukemia/myelodysplasias, 6 cancers of the female genital tract, 4 skin cancers, 3 lung cancers, 2 thyroid cancers and 11 other cancers) thus far. Comparison of second cancer risk in women receiving autotransplants for breast cancer versus an age-, sex- and race-matched general population is planned.

All of these studies are enhanced by the improved data collection, entry and management funded by this contract and by the greater level of detail now available on transplant recipients. Awareness of the resources of data and statistical expertise available through the Statistical Center is steadily increasing as are proposals to use the database for clinical research. To clearly delineate the procedures for proposing and conducting studies, Statistical Center staff developed a Statistician's Manual for studies using Registry data and statistical personnel (Appendix 5). This document helps focus study proposals, ensure that data handling and analysis are of high quality and ensure that the expertise of Registry Working Committees (Appendix 2) is fully utilized.

5.0 ***Disseminate information regarding autotransplants for breast cancer to patients, physicians and others involved in care of women with breast cancer.***

The ABMTR database is a unique resource of information regarding use and outcome of transplants, containing data not readily available in the medical literature. Summary statistics on the use and outcome of autotransplants for breast cancer were included in the November 1996 issue of the ABMTR Newsletter (Appendix 6), which is widely distributed to transplant and oncology centers. An updated version of these data is also available on-line at the IBMTR/ABMTR homepage on the World Wide Web (address: www.biostat.mcw.edu/IBMTR; Appendix 7). There were at least 12 presentations of ABMTR data related to use and/or outcome of autotransplants for breast cancer during the third contract year (Appendix 8).

Additionally during the third contract year, the ABMTR, through its Information Resource program (partially funded by this contract) provided information regarding use and outcome of autotransplants for breast cancer in response to about 275 specific requests from physicians, patients and health-related agencies or companies. Data provided in response to these requests often included survival and other outcome data not readily available in the medical literature.

In addition to the IBMTR/ABMTR homepage, and in collaboration with the National Marrow Donor Program and the American Society of Blood and Marrow Transplantation, the ABMTR has developed a World Wide Web site with comprehensive information on the role of transplantation in treating various cancers. The site includes general transplant information, disease-specific information, and an "Ask the Expert" page where users may post questions which will be triaged to appropriate persons for response. A comprehensive review of the role of high-dose chemotherapy in treating breast cancer is among the first topics to be made available. The Website will be open to the public in December 1997 at the following address:

<http://www.bmtinfo.org>. Hard copies of pages relevant to breast cancer are enclosed in Appendix 7. Information is provided at basic (the average lay person) and technical (general physician or sophisticated lay person) levels, with an extensive bibliography aimed at transplant physicians that will be updated periodically, and with links to other relevant Web sites providing information on transplantation and cancer.

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE PLANS

This contract continues to facilitate numerous enhancements to the ABMTR database and Statistical Center. It is already elevating the quality of information available for studies and for health care providers and consumers. By completion of the four-year term of this award, we are confident that these infrastructure enhancements will lead to numerous high-quality investigations.



APPENDICES

Grant No. DAMD17-95-1-5002

“Database of Autotransplants for Breast Cancer”

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Submitted to: U.S. Army Medical Research and Material Command
December 1, 1997

Statistical Center
Autologous Blood & Marrow Transplant Registry
Medical College of Wisconsin
8701 Watertown Plank Road • P.O. Box 26509
Milwaukee, WI 53226 USA



CORE FORMTEAM IUBMID (Institutional Unique Blood or Marrow
Transplant Identification Number)Date of transplant for which
this form is being completed:
Month Day Year**FOR REGISTRY USE ONLY:**I.D. -

Date received:

Registry: IBMTR ABMTR (circle one)

Date of report:

Month Day Year**IBMTR**International Bone Marrow
Transplant Registry

Series 095 Reporting Forms

IBMTR/ABMTRStatistical Center • Medical College of Wisconsin
P.O. Box 26509 • 8701 Watertown Plank Road • Milwaukee, WI 53226
Telephone: 414-456-8325 • Fax: 414-266-8471**ABMTR**

North America

Antileukemic Blood & Marrow
Transplant Registry**Demographics***** If this is a report of a second (or subsequent) transplant check here ☐ and go to Q.20**1. Institutional protocol number (if applicable):

2. Was patient enrolled in cooperative group (eg. CALGB, CCSG, EBMT, ECOG, EORTC, MRC, NSABP, POG, SWOG, etc.) study at any time or reported to the NMDP or EBMT? (include transplant and non-transplant studies)

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No8 ☐ UnknownStudy 1: 3. Group 4. Study No. 5. Patient No. Study 2: 6. Group 7. Study No. 8. Patient No. Study 3: 9. Group 10. Study No. 11. Patient No. 12. Sex: 1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female

13. Race: (If patient's parents are from two separate groups of the following, check both)

Caucasian/White11 ☐ European or Western Russia12 ☐ Middle East or
North Coast of Africa10 ☐ White,
not otherwise specified**Black**21 ☐ African American22 ☐ African Black (both
parents born in Africa)23 ☐ Caribbean Black24 ☐ South or
Central American Black20 ☐ Black,
not otherwise specified**Asian/Pacific Islander**31 ☐ Asian Indian32 ☐ Filipino33 ☐ Hawaiian (Polynesian)34 ☐ Japanese35 ☐ Korean36 ☐ Northern Chinese37 ☐ Southeast Asian/
Southern Chinese30 ☐ Oriental,
not otherwise specified**Hispanic**41 ☐ Caribbean Hispanic42 ☐ Mexican or Southwestern
USA Hispanic43 ☐ South or Central
American Hispanic40 ☐ Hispanic,
not otherwise specified**Native American**51 ☐ Native Alaskan/
Eskimo/Aleut52 ☐ American Indian50 ☐ Native American,
not otherwise specified**Other**90 ☐ Other, specify: 88 ☐ Unknown

14. Date of birth:

Month Day Year

TEAM IUBMID **Disease**

15. What was the primary disease for which transplant was performed?
(Appropriate Insert must be submitted with this form)

10 ☐ Acute
myelogenous
leukemia
(AML or ANLL)

- 11 ☐ M1, myeloblastic
12 ☐ M2, myelocytic
13 ☐ M3, promyelocytic
(APML, APL)
14 ☐ M4, myelomonocytic
15 ☐ M5, monocytic
16 ☐ M6, erythroblastic
17 ☐ M7, megakaryoblastic
18 ☐ Granulocytic sarcoma
19 ☐ Other, specify: _____

20 ☐ Unknown

Complete Insert I and continue
with Question 17 on Page 5

20 ☐ Acute
lymphoblastic
leukemia (ALL)

- 21 ☐ Mature B-cell (L3)
22 ☐ T-cell
23 ☐ Null cell (early Pre-B)
24 ☐ cALLa (includes Pre-B)
25 ☐ Other, specify: _____

20 ☐ Unknown

Complete Insert II and continue
with Question 17 on Page 5

40 ☐ Chronic
myelogenous
leukemia (CML)

- 41 ☐ Ph⁺ +; BCR/ABL +
42 ☐ Ph⁺ +; BCR/ABL -
43 ☐ Ph⁺ +; BCR/ABL unknown
44 ☐ Ph⁺ -; BCR/ABL +
45 ☐ Ph⁺ -; BCR/ABL -
46 ☐ Ph⁺ -; BCR/ABL unknown
47 ☐ Ph⁺ unknown; BCR/ABL +
48 ☐ Ph⁺ unknown; BCR/ABL -
49 ☐ Other, specify: _____

40 ☐ Ph⁺ unknown;
BCR/ABL unknown

Complete Insert III and continue
with Question 17 on Page 5

30 ☐ Other
leukemia

34 ☐ Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)

Complete Insert IV and continue
with Question 17 on Page 5

- 31 ☐ Acute undifferentiated leukemia
32 ☐ Biphenotypic, bilineage or
hybrid leukemia
33 ☐ Acute mast cell leukemia
35 ☐ Hairy cell leukemia
36 ☐ Juvenile CML (no evidence of
Philadelphia chromosome or
BCR/ABL)
37 ☐ Prolymphocytic leukemia (PLL)
38 ☐ M0, stem cell
39 ☐ Other, specify: _____

30 ☐ Unknown

Continue with Question 16
on Page 5

50 ☐ Myelodysplastic/
myeloprolifer-
ative disorders
(please classify
all preleukemias)

(If patient has
transformed to AML,
complete Insert I and
indicate AML as the
primary disease)

- 51 ☐ Refractory anemia (RA)
52 ☐ Refractory anemia with
excess blasts (RAEB)
53 ☐ Refractory anemia with
excess blasts in transfor-
mation (RAEBT)
54 ☐ Chronic myelomonocytic
leukemia (CMML)
55 ☐ Acquired idiopathic
sideroblastic anemia (RARS)
56 ☐ Paroxysmal nocturnal
hemoglobinuria (PNH)
57 ☐ Polycythemia vera
58 ☐ Essential or primary
thrombocythemia
59 ☐ Myelofibrosis with
myeloid metaplasia
60 ☐ Other myelofibrosis or
myelosclerosis
69 ☐ Other myelodysplasia or
myeloproliferative
disorder, specify: _____

50 ☐ Unknown

Complete Insert V and continue
with Question 17 on Page 5

TEAM IUBMID

100 ☐ Non-Hodgkin lymphoma

- 101 ☐ Small cell lymphocytic
- 102 ☐ Follicular, predominantly small cleaved cell
- 103 ☐ Follicular, mixed, small cleaved and large cell
- 104 ☐ Follicular, predominantly large cell
- 105 ☐ Diffuse, small cleaved cell
- 106 ☐ Diffuse, mixed, small and large cell
- 107 ☐ Diffuse, large cell
- 108 ☐ Large cell, immunoblastic
- 109 ☐ Lymphoblastic
- 110 ☐ Small noncleaved cell, unclassified
- 111 ☐ Small noncleaved cell, Burkitt
- 112 ☐ Small noncleaved cell, non-Burkitt
- 113 ☐ Mycosis fungoides
- 114 ☐ Histiocytic
- 115 ☐ Mantle cell/intermediate differentiation
- 116 ☐ Composite, specify: _____
- 117 ☐ Large cell anaplastic lymphoma, Ki1 positive
- 118 ☐ Primary CNS lymphoma
- 119 ☐ Other non-Hodgkin lymphoma, specify: _____
- 100 ☐ Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, unknown

Complete Insert VI and continue with Question 17 on Page 5

150 ☐ Hodgkin lymphoma

- 151 ☐ Lymphocyte predominant
- 152 ☐ Nodular sclerosis
- 153 ☐ Mixed cellularity
- 154 ☐ Lymphocyte depleted
- 159 ☐ Other Hodgkin lymphoma, specify: _____
- 150 ☐ Hodgkin lymphoma, unknown

Complete Insert VI and continue with Question 17 on Page 5

170 ☐ Multiple myeloma/Plasma cell disorder

- 171 ☐ Multiple myeloma
- 172 ☐ Plasma cell leukemia
- 173 ☐ Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia
- 174 ☐ Amyloidosis
- 175 ☐ Solitary plasmacytoma
- 179 ☐ Other, specify: _____

Continue with Question 16 on Page 5

200 ☐ Other malignancies

250 ☐ Breast cancer

Complete Insert VIII and continue with Question 17 on Page 5

- 201 ☐ Head & neck cancer
- 202 ☐ Lung cancer, small cell
- 203 ☐ Lung cancer, non-small cell
- 239 ☐ Lung, not otherwise specified
- 204 ☐ Mediastinal neoplasm, specify: _____
- 205 ☐ GI tract cancer
- 206 ☐ Pancreatic cancer
- 207 ☐ Hepatobiliary cancer
- 208 ☐ Kidney & urinary tract cancer
- 209 ☐ Prostate cancer
- 210 ☐ Testicular cancer
- 211 ☐ External genitalia cancer
- 212 ☐ Cervical cancer
- 213 ☐ Uterine cancer
- 214 ☐ Ovarian (epithelial) cancer
- 215 ☐ Vaginal cancer
- 216 ☐ Sarcoma unspecified
- 217 ☐ Soft tissue sarcoma
- 218 ☐ Bone sarcoma (not Ewing)
- 219 ☐ Melanoma
- 220 ☐ Central nervous system tumor
- 221 ☐ Wilms tumor
- 222 ☐ Neuroblastoma
- 223 ☐ Retinoblastoma
- 224 ☐ Ewing sarcoma
- 269 ☐ Other malignancy, specify: _____

Continue with Question 16 on Page 5

300 ☐ Severe aplastic anemia

- 301 ☐ Idiopathic
- 302 ☐ Secondary to hepatitis
- 303 ☐ Secondary to toxin/other drug
- 304 ☐ Amegakaryocytosis (not congenital)
- 309 ☐ Other, specify: _____

Complete Insert IX and continue with Question 17 on Page 5

310 ☐ Inherited abnormalities of erythrocyte differentiation or function

(If patient has developed leukemia, complete Insert for appropriate leukemia diagnosis)

311 ☐ Fanconi anemia

Complete Insert X and continue with Question 17 on Page 5

- 312 ☐ Diamond-Blackfan anemia (pure red cell aplasia)
- 319 ☐ Other, specify: _____

Complete Insert IX and continue with Question 17 on Page 5

TEAM IUBMID

310 ☐ Inherited abnormalities of erythrocyte differentiation or function, *continued*

- 350 ☐ Thalassemia major (β thalassemia), unspecified
351 ☐ Type A Thalassemia major
352 ☐ Type B+ Thalassemia major
353 ☐ Type B0 Thalassemia major
354 ☐ Type BE Thalassemia major
355 ☐ Sickle Thalassemia major
356 ☐ Sickle cell anemia
359 ☐ Other hemoglobinopathy, specify: _____
310 ☐ Unknown

Complete Insert XI and continue with Question 17 on Page 5

400 ☐ SCID and other disorders of the immune system

- 401 ☐ ADA deficiency severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID)
402 ☐ Absence of T and B cells SCID
403 ☐ Absence of T, normal B cell SCID
404 ☐ Omenn syndrome
405 ☐ Reticular dysgenesis
406 ☐ Bare lymphocyte syndrome
419 ☐ SCID other, specify: _____
451 ☐ Ataxia telangiectasia
452 ☐ HIV infection
454 ☐ DiGeorge anomaly
455 ☐ Chronic granulomatous disease
456 ☐ Chediak-Higashi syndrome
457 ☐ Common variable immunodeficiency
458 ☐ X-linked lymphoproliferative syndrome
459 ☐ Leukocyte adhesion deficiencies, including GP180, CD-18, LFA and WBC adhesion deficiencies
460 ☐ Kostmann agranulocytosis (congenital neutropenia)
461 ☐ Neutrophil actin deficiency
462 ☐ Cartilage-hair hypoplasia
470 ☐ Combined immunodeficiency disease (CID), unspecified
474 ☐ CID other, specify: _____
479 ☐ Other immunodeficiencies, specify: _____

Complete Insert XII and continue with Question 17 on Page 5

- 453 ☐ Wiskott Aldrich syndrome

Complete Insert XIII and continue with Question 17 on Page 5

500 ☐ Inherited abnormalities of platelets

- 501 ☐ Amegakaryocytosis/congenital thrombocytopenia
502 ☐ Glanzmann thrombasthenia
509 ☐ Other, specify: _____

Continue with Question 16 on Page 5

520 ☐ Inherited disorders of metabolism

- 521 ☐ Osteopetrosis (malignant infantile osteopetrosis)

Complete Insert XV and continue with Question 17 on Page 5

- 522 ☐ Lesch-Nyhan
Mucopolysaccharidosis

- 531 ☐ Hurler syndrome (IH)
532 ☐ Scheie syndrome (IS)
533 ☐ Hunter syndrome (II)
534 ☐ Sanfilippo (III)
535 ☐ Morquio (IV)
536 ☐ Maroteaux-Lamy (VI)
537 ☐ β -glucuronidase deficiency (VII)
538 ☐ Mucopolysaccharidosis (V)
539 ☐ Other mucopolysaccharidosis, specify: _____
530 ☐ Mucopolysaccharidosis, not otherwise specified

Mucolipidoses

- 541 ☐ Gaucher disease
542 ☐ Metachromatic leukodystrophy
543 ☐ Adrenoleukodystrophy
544 ☐ Krabbe disease (globoid leukodystrophy)
545 ☐ Neiman-Pick disease
546 ☐ I-cell disease
547 ☐ Wolman disease
548 ☐ Glucose storage disease
549 ☐ Lysosomal storage disease
559 ☐ Other mucolipidoses, specify: _____
540 ☐ Mucolipidoses, not otherwise specified
529 ☐ Other specific inherited metabolic disorders, specify: _____
520 ☐ Unknown

Complete Insert XIV and continue with Question 17 on Page 5

570 ☐ Histiocytic disorders

- 571 ☐ Familial erythrophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (FEL, Familial hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis)
572 ☐ Histiocytosis-X
573 ☐ Hemophagocytosis
574 ☐ Malignant histiocytosis
579 ☐ Other, specify: _____
570 ☐ Unknown

Continue with Question 16 on Page 5

900 ☐ Other

Specify: _____

Continue with Question 16 on Page 5

TEAM IUBMID **Clinical Status of Patient Prior to Conditioning**

16. Date of diagnosis of primary disease:
(complete only if a disease-specific
Insert is not required) Month Day Year

17. **Allografts only:** Patient's blood type:

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> A Positive | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> A Negative | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> A Rh unknown | 88 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> B Positive | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> B Negative | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> B Rh unknown | |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> AB Positive | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> AB Negative | 11 <input type="checkbox"/> AB Rh unknown | |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> O Positive | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> O Negative | 12 <input type="checkbox"/> O Rh unknown | |

18. Has patient ever been pregnant?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

8 ☐ Unknown

7 ☐ Not applicable (patient is male, or a female child)

19. Number of pregnancies:

20. Did patient receive blood transfusions at any time prior to conditioning?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

8 ☐ Unknown

21. Give number (best estimate) of donor exposures:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - 5 | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 31 - 40 |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 - 10 | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 41 - 50 |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 - 20 | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> > 50 |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 21 - 30 | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |

22. What was the functional status of patient prior to conditioning?

If the patient is 16 years of age or older, complete the Karnofsky Scale. If patient is younger than 16 years of age, complete the Lansky Scale. Rate activity of patient immediately prior to initiation of conditioning.

Karnofsky Scale (age \geq 16 yrs)

Select the phrase in the Karnofsky Scale which best describes the activity status of the patient:

Able to carry on normal activity; no special care is needed.

- ☐ 100 Normal; no complaints; no evidence of disease
☐ 90 Able to carry on normal activity
☐ 80 Normal activity with effort

Unable to work; able to live at home, care for most personal needs; a varying amount of assistance is needed.

- ☐ 70 Cares for self; unable to carry on normal activity or to do active work
☐ 60 Requires occasional assistance but is able to care for most needs
☐ 50 Requires considerable assistance and frequent medical care

Unable to care for self; requires equivalent of institutional or hospital care; disease may be progressing rapidly.

- ☐ 40 Disabled; requires special care and assistance
☐ 30 Severely disabled; hospitalization indicated, although death not imminent
☐ 20 Very sick; hospitalization necessary
☐ 10 Moribund; fatal process progressing rapidly

Lansky Scale (age < 16 yrs)

Select the phrase in the Lansky Play-Performance Scale which best describes the activity status of the patient:

Normal range.

- ☐ 100 Fully active
☐ 90 Minor restriction in physically strenuous play
☐ 80 Restricted in strenuous play, tires more easily, otherwise active

Mild to moderate restriction.

- ☐ 70 Both greater restrictions of, and less time spent in, active play
☐ 60 Ambulatory up to 50% of time, limited active play with assistance/supervision
☐ 50 Considerable assistance required for any active play; fully able to engage in quiet play

Moderate to severe restriction.

- ☐ 40 Able to initiate quiet activities
☐ 30 Needs considerable assistance for quiet activity
☐ 20 Limited to very passive activity initiated by others (i.e., TV)
☐ 10 Completely disabled, not even passive play

TEAM IUBMID

23. Was there clinically significant coexisting disease or organ impairment prior to conditioning?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

What were the diagnoses?

Yes No24. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Significant hemorrhage (e.g. CNS or GI), specify site(s):
_____Cardiovascular25. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Coronary artery disease26. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Hypertension27. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other cardiac disease, specify: _____Endocrine28. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Diabetes mellitus29. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Thyroid disease30. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other endocrine disease, specify: _____CNS31. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Seizure disorder32. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other CNS disease, specify: _____Pulmonary33. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Asthma34. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other pulmonary disease, specify: _____35. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Genitourinary disease, specify: _____36. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Gastrointestinal disease, specify: _____37. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Hematologic disease, specify: _____Chromosomal38. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Fanconi anemia39. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Down syndrome40. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other chromosomal disorders, specify: _____41. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ History of other malignancy, specify: _____42. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Neonatal GVHDAutoimmune disease43. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Rheumatoid arthritis44. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Systemic lupus erythematosus45. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Multiple sclerosis46. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Polyarteritis nodosa47. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Psoriasis48. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other autoimmune disease, specify: _____49. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

TEAM IUBMID

Organ Function Prior to Conditioning

Provide values for patient's liver function just prior to conditioning:

| | | Date tested: | | | What is the upper limit of normal for your institution? | |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| | | Month | Day | Year | | |
| 50. AST (SGOT) | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . U/L | 51. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 52. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . U/L | |
| 53. ALT (SGPT) | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . U/L | 54. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 55. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . U/L | |
| 56. Total serum bilirubin | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> | 58. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 59. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> | |

57. Unit of measurement for bilirubin:
1 ☐ mg/dL 2 ☐ μ mol/L

60. LDH . U/L

61.

62. . U/L

63. Did patient have known clinical liver disease (eg. viral hepatitis) at any time prior to conditioning?

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

| | Yes | No | Unknown | |
|--|-----|----|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 64. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Hepatitis B |
| 65. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Hepatitis A |
| 66. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Hepatitis C |
| 67. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Drug toxicity |
| 68. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Other, specify: _____ |
| 69. Date of onset: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Date Unknown |
| | | | | Month Year |

70. What was patient's serum creatinine prior to conditioning?

.

71. Unit of measurement for creatinine:
1 ☐ mg/dL 2 ☐ μ mol/L

72.

Month Day Year

73. Patient smokes cigarettes, or has in the past:

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

74. Average number of packs per day: .

75. Number of years:

Codes for Common Sites of Infection

- | | |
|--|---|
| 01 Blood/buffy coat | 40 <u>Genito-Urinary Tract unspecified</u> |
| 02 Disseminated – generalized, isolated at 3 or more distinct sites | 41 Kidneys, renal pelvis, ureters and bladder |
| 03 <u>Central Nervous System unspecified</u> | 42 Prostate |
| 04 Brain | 43 Testes |
| 05 Spinal cord | 44 Fallopian tubes, uterus, cervix |
| 06 Meninges and CSF | 45 Vagina |
| 10 <u>Gastrointestinal Tract unspecified</u> | 50 <u>Skin unspecified</u> |
| 11 Lips | 51 Genital area |
| 12 Tongue, oral cavity and oro-pharynx | 52 Cellulitis |
| 13 Esophagus | 53 Herpes Zoster |
| 14 Stomach | 54 Rash, pustules or abscesses not typical of any of the above |
| 15 Gallbladder and biliary tree (not hepatitis), pancreas | 60 Central venous catheter, not otherwise specified |
| 16 Small intestine | 61 Catheter insertion site |
| 17 Large intestine | 62 Catheter tip |
| 18 Feces/stool | 70 Eyes |
| 19 Peritoneum | 75 Ear |
| 20 Liver | 80 <u>Other unspecified</u> |
| 30 <u>Respiratory unspecified</u> | 81 Joints |
| 31 Upper airway and nasopharynx | 82 Bone marrow |
| 32 Laryngitis/larynx | 83 Bone cortex (osteomyelitis) |
| 33 Lower respiratory tract (lung) | 84 Muscle (excluding cardiac) |
| 34 Pleural cavity, pleural fluid | 85 Cardiac (endocardium, myocardium, pericardium) |
| 35 Sinuses | 86 Lymph nodes |
| | 87 Spleen |

Codes for Commonly Reported Organisms

1. Bacteria

(Indicate code for atypical bacteria;
list bacterium for non-atypical bacteria.)

- 100 Atypical bacteria, not otherwise specified
- 101 Coxiella
- 102 Legionella
- 103 Leptospira
- 104 Listeria
- 105 Mycoplasma
- 106 Nocardia
- 107 Rickettsia
- 110 Tuberculosis, NOS (AFB, acid fast bacillus,
Koch bacillus)
- 111 Typical tuberculosis (TB, Tuberculosis)
- 112 Mycobacteria (avium, bovis, intracellulare)
- 113 Chlamydia
- 119 Other atypical bacteria, specify

2. Fungal Infections

- 200 Candida, not otherwise specified
- 201 Candida albicans
- 202 Candida krusei
- 203 Candida parapsilosis
- 204 Candida tropicalis
- 205 Torulopsis glabrata (a subspecies of candida)
- 209 Candida, other
- 210 Aspergillus, not otherwise specified
- 211 Aspergillus flavus
- 212 Aspergillus fumigatus
- 213 Aspergillus niger
- 219 Aspergillus, other
- 220 Cryptococcus species
- 230 Fusarium species
- 240 Mucormycosis (zygomycetes, rhizopus)
- 250 Yeast, not otherwise specified
- 259 Other fungus, specify

3. Viral Infections

- 301 Herpes Simplex (HSV1, HSV2)
- 302 Herpes Zoster (Chicken pox, Varicella)
- 303 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
- 304 Adenovirus
- 305 Enterovirus (Coxsackie, Echo, Polio)
- 306 Hepatitis A (HAV)
- 307 Hepatitis B (HBV, Australian antigen)
- 308 Hepatitis C (HCV)
- 309 HIV-1 (HTLV-III)
- 310 Influenza
- 311 Measles (Rubeola)
- 312 Mumps
- 313 Papovavirus
- 314 Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)
- 315 Rubella (German Measles)
- 316 Parainfluenza
- 317 Human herpesvirus-6 (HHV-6)
- 318 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)
- 319 Polyomavirus
- 320 Rotavirus
- 321 Rhinovirus
- 329 Other viral, specify

4. Parasite Infections

- 401 Pneumocystis (PCP)
- 402 Toxoplasma
- 403 Giardia
- 404 Cryptosporidium
- 409 Other parasite (amebiasis, echinococcal cyst,
trichomonas – either vaginal or gingivitis), specify

5. Other Infections

- 509 No organism identified

TEAM IUBMID

112. Did patient have a history of clinically important fungal infection at any time prior to conditioning for transplant?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

113. Date of onset:

Month Year

114. Select organism from list on previous page:

If other, specify: _____

Select site(s) from list on previous page:

115. 116. Other, specify: _____

Tests for Serological Evidence of Prior Viral Exposure / Infection

| | Positive | Negative | Inconclusive | Not Tested |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 117. HTLV1 antibody | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 118. Toxoplasma antibody | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 119. Cytomegalovirus antibody | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 120. Epstein-Barr antibody | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 121. Hepatitis B surface and/or core antibody | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 122. Hepatitis B surface antigen | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 123. Hepatitis C antibody | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 124. Hepatitis A antibody | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 125. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) antibody | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Not able to release information for HIV | | | | |

High-Dose Therapy (Pretransplant Conditioning)

126. Was patient given high-dose therapy (conditioning) as an inpatient?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No, given as outpatient
7 ☐ No high dose therapy given

127. Was patient treated in an isolation room during the peri-transplant period?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

Please specify:

- | | | | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | |
| 128. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Conventional private room |
| 129. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Laminar air flow room |
| 130. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | HEPA filtered room |
| 131. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Positive pressure |
| 132. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |

133. Date pretransplant conditioning (radiation or drugs) was begun:

Month Day Year

134. Height at initiation of pretransplant conditioning (without shoes):

cm

135. Weight at initiation of pretransplant conditioning (without shoes):

kg

TEAM IUBMID

136. Was irradiation performed as part of the pretransplant conditioning regimen? 1 ☐ Yes 0 ☐ No — **Go to Q. 182**

137. Source of x-ray therapy:

1 ☐ Linear accelerator 2 ☐ ⁶⁰Co 7 ☐ Other, specify: _____

138. Maximum energy: MV (million volts)

139. Calculated mid-line dose-rate during irradiation: cGy (rad)/min

What was the radiation field?

140. Total Body Radiation

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

141. Total dose: cGy

Prescription point:

Yes No

142. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Midline umbilicus

143. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

Patient orientation:

Yes No

144. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ AP/PA

145. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

Method of dose verification:

Yes No

146. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Phantom

147. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Diodes on patient

148. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

149. Starting date:
Month Day Year

150. Was radiation fractionated?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

8 ☐ Unknown

151. Dose per fraction: cGy

152. Number of days:

153. Total number of fractions:

154. Was shielding used?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

8 ☐ Unknown

Yes No

155. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Lungs

156. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Eyes

157. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Liver

158. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Kidney

159. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

Radiation field data continued on next page

TEAM IUBMID 160. Total lymphoid or nodal regions 1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No161. Total dose: cGy

162. Starting date:

Month

Day

Year

163. Was radiation fractionated?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No8 ☐ Unknown164. Dose per fraction: cGy165. Number of days: 166. Total number of fractions:

167. Thoraco-abdominal region

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No168. Total dose: cGy

169. Starting date:

Month

Day

Year

170. Was radiation fractionated?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No8 ☐ Unknown171. Dose per fraction: cGy172. Number of days: 173. Total number of fractions:

174. Other radiation field

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No175. Specify field: 176. Total dose: cGy

177. Starting date:

Month

Day

Year

178. Was radiation fractionated?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No8 ☐ Unknown179. Dose per fraction: cGy180. Number of days: 181. Total number of fractions:

TEAM IUBMID

182. Was (additional) radiation given to other sites?

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

183. Was CNS irradiation performed?

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

184. Dose: cGy

185. Date started:
Month Day Year

186. Was gonadal irradiation performed?

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

187. Dose: cGy

188. Date started:
Month Day Year

189. Was splenic irradiation performed?

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

190. Dose: cGy

191. Date started:
Month Day Year

192. Other site, specify: _____

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

193. Dose: cGy

194. Date started:
Month Day Year

195. Were drugs given for pretransplant conditioning? 1 ☐ Yes 0 ☐ No — Go to Q. 361

196. Date started:
Month Day Year

| | Drug Given | | Total dose (in mg) pre-marrow infusion (not daily dose) | Number of doses | Continuous infusion | | Number of days |
|---|--|----------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------|
| | No | Yes | | | Yes | No | |
| 197. ALG, ALS, ATG, ATS | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 198. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 199. <input type="text"/> | 200. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 201. <input type="text"/> | |
| 202. Anthracycline | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> No 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | | | | | | |
| 203. Daunomycin | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 204. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 205. <input type="text"/> | 206. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 207. <input type="text"/> | |
| 208. Doxorubicin (Adriamycin) | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 209. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 210. <input type="text"/> | 211. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 212. <input type="text"/> | |
| 213. Idarubicin | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 214. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 215. <input type="text"/> | 216. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 217. <input type="text"/> | |
| 218. Rubidazole | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 219. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 220. <input type="text"/> | 221. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 222. <input type="text"/> | |
| 223. Other anthra- cycline, specify: _____ | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 224. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 225. <input type="text"/> | 226. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 227. <input type="text"/> | |
| 228. Bleomycin | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 229. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 230. <input type="text"/> | 231. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 232. <input type="text"/> | |
| 233. Busulfan (myleran) | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 234. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 235. <input type="text"/> | 236. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 237. <input type="text"/> | |
| 238. Carboplatin | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 239. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 240. <input type="text"/> | 241. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 242. <input type="text"/> | |
| 243. Cisplatin | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 244. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 245. <input type="text"/> | 246. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 247. <input type="text"/> | |

Continued on next page

TEAM IUBMID

| | Drug Given | | Total dose (in mg) pre-marrow infusion | Number of doses | Continuous infusion | | Number of days |
|---|------------|-----|---|--------------------|--|----|-------------------|
| | No | Yes | | | Yes | No | |
| 248. Corticosteroids <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | | | | | | | |
| 249. Methylprednisolone (Solumedrol) | | | | | | | |
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — 250. <input type="checkbox"/> Oral <input type="checkbox"/> IV — 251. | | | | 252. | 253. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 254. |
| 0 <input type="checkbox"/> No | | | | | | | |
| 255. Prednisone 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> — 256. | | | | 257. | 258. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 259. |
| 260. Dexamethasone 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> — 261. | | | | 262. | 263. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 264. |
| 265. Other cortico- steroids, specify: 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> — 266. | | | | 267. | 268. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 269. |
| 270. Cyclophosphamide 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> — 271. | | | | 272. | 273. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 274. |
| 275. Cytarabine (Ara-C) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> — 276. | | | | 277. | 278. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 279. |
| 280. Etoposide (VP16) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> — 281. | | | | 282. | 283. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 284. |
| 285. Ifosfamide 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> — 286. | | | | 287. | 288. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 289. |
| 290. Intrathecal chemotherapy <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | | | | | | | |
| 291. Cytarabine 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> — 292. | | | | 293. | | | 294. |
| 295. Methotrexate 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> — 296. | | | | 297. | | | 298. |
| 299. Other, specify: 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> — 300. | | | | 301. | | | 302. |
| 303. Melphalan (L-PAM) | | | | | | | |
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — 304. <input type="checkbox"/> Oral <input type="checkbox"/> IV — 305. | | | | 306. | 307. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 308. |
| 0 <input type="checkbox"/> No | | | | | | | |
| 309. Mitoxantrone 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> — 310. | | | | 311. | 312. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 313. |
| 314. Monoclonal antibody <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | | | | | | | |
| 315. Radionuclide- tagged Mab, specify: 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> — 316. | | | | 317. | 318. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 319. |
| 320. Campath 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> — 321. | | | | 322. | 323. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 324. |
| 325. Other Mab, specify: 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> — 326. | | | | 327. | 328. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 329. |

Continued on next page

TEAM IUBMID

| | Drug Given | | Total dose (in mg) pre-marrow infusion | Number of doses | Continuous infusion | | Number of days |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------|
| | No | Yes | | | Yes | No | |
| 330. Nitrosourea | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> No 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | | | | | | |
| 331. BCNU | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 332. <input type="text"/> | 333. <input type="text"/> | 334. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 335. <input type="text"/> | |
| 336. CCNU | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 337. <input type="text"/> | 338. <input type="text"/> | 339. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 340. <input type="text"/> | |
| 341. Other nitrosourea, specify: | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 342. <input type="text"/> | 343. <input type="text"/> | 344. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 345. <input type="text"/> | |
| Paclitaxel (Taxol) | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="text"/> | |
| 346. Teniposide (VM26) | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 347. <input type="text"/> | 348. <input type="text"/> | 349. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 350. <input type="text"/> | |
| 351. Thiotepa | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 352. <input type="text"/> | 353. <input type="text"/> | 354. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 355. <input type="text"/> | |
| 356. Other, specify: | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 357. <input type="text"/> | 358. <input type="text"/> | 359. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 360. <input type="text"/> | |

361. Was this the first transplant for this recipient?

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

362. Is a second transplant planned as part of treatment protocol?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

Go to Q. 384

363. Number of previous transplants recipient has had:

(if more than 1 previous transplant, photocopy Q.364-383 and answer for each previous transplant)

Continued on next page

TEAM IUBMID

364. Date of previous transplant:
Month Day Year

365. Graft type of previous transplant:

1 ☐ Autologous

Yes No

366. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Bone marrow

367. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Peripheral blood

368. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

369. Was this transplant reported to the ABMTR – North America?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

8 ☐ Unknown

ABMTR I.D.

2 ☐ Allogeneic,
unrelated
donor

370. Same donor as current transplant? 1 ☐ Yes 0 ☐ No

Yes No

371. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Bone marrow

372. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Peripheral blood

373. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Cord blood

Yes No

374. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Fetal tissue

375. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

376. Was this transplant reported to the IBMTR?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

8 ☐ Unknown

IBMTR I.D.

3 ☐ Allogeneic,
related donor

377. Same donor as current transplant? 1 ☐ Yes 0 ☐ No

Yes No

378. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Bone marrow

379. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Peripheral blood

Yes No

380. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Cord blood

381. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

382. Was this transplant reported to the IBMTR?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

8 ☐ Unknown

IBMTR I.D.

383. Reason for re-transplant:

1 ☐ No engraftment

2 ☐ Partial engraftment

3 ☐ Graft failure/rejection

4 ☐ Persistent malignancy

5 ☐ Recurrent malignancy

6 ☐ Planned second transplant, per protocol

7 ☐ Other, specify: _____

384. What type of graft did patient receive for the current transplant?

1 ☐ Autologous

2 ☐ Allogeneic

3 ☐ Syngeneic

Complete INSERT
ALLOBM

385. From where were stem cells obtained?

1 ☐ Bone marrow

Complete INSERT AUTOBM

2 ☐ Blood

Complete INSERT AUTOPB

3 ☐ Bone marrow & Blood

Complete INSERTS AUTOBM & AUTOPB

TEAM IUBMID

Posttransplant Information

Provide information for first 100 days after transplant OR until start of conditioning (high-dose therapy) for second or subsequent transplant if started < 100 days after initial transplant OR until infusion of cells for second transplant without conditioning if done < 100 days after initial transplant OR until donor leukocyte infusion done to treat relapse, infection, or lymphoproliferative disorder or graft failure if done < 100 days after initial transplant OR until time of death if death occurred < 100 days after transplant. If this form is being completed more than 100 days after transplant, provide data to 100 days on this form. Provide data for course after 100 days on a follow-up form. **IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT HOW TO COMPLETE THIS SECTION OF THE FORM, PLEASE CONTACT THE STATISTICAL CENTER.**

386. Date of last actual contact with patient to determine medical status for this report:
Month Day Year

387. Did patient die prior to day 100 after this transplant?

- 1 ☐ Yes – Answers to subsequent questions should reflect clinical status immediately prior to death
0 ☐ No – Answers to subsequent questions should reflect clinical status on day of actual contact for this follow-up examination (approximately 100 days posttransplant)

388. Did patient receive a subsequent blood or marrow infusion after the transplant for which this report is being completed? (other than peripheral blood leukocytes or T-lymphocytes from original allogeneic donor)

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

Answers to the following questions should reflect clinical status immediately prior to start of conditioning for subsequent infusion. A separate report covering the subsequent transplant must be submitted.

389. Date of subsequent infusion:
Month Day Year

390. Reason for subsequent infusion:

- 1 ☐ No engraftment
2 ☐ Partial engraftment
3 ☐ Late graft failure
4 ☐ Persistent malignancy
5 ☐ Relapse
6 ☐ Planned second transplant, per protocol
7 ☐ Other, specify: _____

391. Type of graft:

- 1 ☐ Allogeneic, related
2 ☐ Allogeneic, unrelated
3 ☐ Autologous

Donor:

- 1 ☐ Same donor
2 ☐ Different donor
3 ☐ Not applicable, initial transplant was autologous

Source of cells:

392. 1 ☐ Fresh
2 ☐ Cryopreserved

393. Check all that apply:

- 1 ☐ Yes 0 ☐ No Bone marrow
1 ☐ Yes 0 ☐ No Peripheral blood
1 ☐ Yes 0 ☐ No Cord blood
1 ☐ Yes 0 ☐ No Fetal tissue
1 ☐ Yes 0 ☐ No Other, specify: _____

TEAM IUBMID

395. **Allografts only:** Has patient received an infusion of peripheral blood leukocytes or T-lymphocytes from the original donor?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

396. Date first infusion given:
Month Day Year

397. Patient weight within 2 weeks of first infusion: kg

398. Total number of infusions:

399. Total dose of mononuclear cells given: . $\times 10^{10}$

400. Were cells manipulated prior to infusion?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

401. Indicate method:

- 1 ☐ T-cell depletion
2 ☐ CD34 selection
7 ☐ Other, specify: _____

402. Indication for the infusion(s) of donor cells:

- 1 ☐ Prophylaxis against B-cell lymphoproliferative disorder (or viral infection)
2 ☐ Prophylaxis against relapse

- 3 ☐ Treatment of relapse
4 ☐ Treatment of B-cell lymphoproliferative disorder
5 ☐ Treatment of viral infection, specify: _____
6 ☐ Graft failure
7 ☐ Other, specify: _____

*If answers 3 – 7 were selected, then answers to following questions should reflect clinical status immediately prior to infusion.
This is considered a transplant and a separate report covering this infusion and post-infusion events must be submitted.*

TEAM IUBMID **Hematopoietic Reconstitution Posttransplant**

403. Has patient received hematopoietic growth factors or cytokines posttransplant?

1 ☐ Yes 0 ☐ NoSpecify agents given as planned therapy to promote engraftment:

| <u>Per Protocol:</u> | Yes | No | <u>Date Started</u> | | | <u>Date Stopped</u> | | | | |
|---|--|----|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | | Month | Day | Year | Month | Day | Year | | |
| G-CSF | 404. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 405. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 406. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| GM-CSF | 407. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 408. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 409. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Interleukin-3 | 410. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 411. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 412. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Interleukin-6 | 413. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 414. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 415. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| PIXY-321 | 416. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 417. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 418. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Stem Cell Factor (SCF) | 419. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 420. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 421. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Blinded growth factor trial, specify agent(s) being studied: | 422. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 423. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 424. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Other, specify: | 425. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 426. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 427. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

Coding for Indication of Therapy (below)

1. Intervention for delay/decline in Absolute Neutrophil Count (ANC)
2. Intervention for delay/decline in platelets
3. Intervention for delay/decline in both ANC and platelets
4. Intervention for delay/decline in red blood cell counts
5. Anti-leukemic or tumor agent to prevent relapse
6. Anti-leukemic or tumor agent to treat relapse
7. Other indication

Specify additional agents given:

| | Yes | No | <u>Date Started</u> | | | <u>Date Stopped</u> | | | <u>Indication</u> | |
|--|--|----|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | Month | Day | Year | Month | Day | Year | | |
| G-CSF | 428. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 429. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 430. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 431. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| GM-CSF | 432. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 433. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 434. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 435. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Erythropoietin | 436. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 437. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 438. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 439. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Thrombopoietin | 440. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 441. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 442. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 443. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Interleukin-2 | 444. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 445. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 446. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 447. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Interleukin-3 | 448. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 449. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 450. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 451. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Interleukin-6 | 452. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 453. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 454. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 455. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| PIXY-321 | 456. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 457. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 458. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 459. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Stem Cell Factor (SCF) | 460. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 461. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 462. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 463. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Interferon-alpha | 464. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 465. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 466. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 467. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Interferon-gamma | 468. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 469. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 470. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 471. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Blinded growth factor trial, specify agent(s) being studied: | 472. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 473. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 474. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 475. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other, specify: | 476. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 477. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 478. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 479. <input type="checkbox"/> |

TEAM IUBMID

480. Did patient receive other courses of growth factors or cytokines posttransplant?

- 1 ☐ Yes — Photocopy Q. 428–479 and answer for each additional course given.
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

Granulopoiesis

481. Is (was) there evidence of hematopoietic recovery following the initial bone marrow infusion? (check only one)

- 1 ☐ Yes, —
ANC $\geq 500/\text{mm}^3$
achieved and
sustained for 3
consecutive days

482. Date ANC $\geq 500/\text{mm}^3$:
(First of 3 consecutive days)
Month Day Year

483. Was ANC $\geq 1000/\text{mm}^3$ achieved and sustained for 3 consecutive days?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

484. Date achieved: ☐ Date unknown
Month Day Year
(first of 3 consecutive days)

Go to Q. 512

- 2 ☐ Yes, —
ANC $\geq 500/\text{mm}^3$
for 3 consecutive
days with
subsequent
decline in ANC
to $<500/\text{mm}^3$ for
greater than
3 days

485. Date ANC $\geq 500/\text{mm}^3$:
(First of 3 consecutive days)
Month Day Year

486. Was ANC $\geq 1000/\text{mm}^3$ achieved and sustained for 3 consecutive days?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

487. Date achieved: ☐ Date unknown
Month Day Year
(first of 3 consecutive days)

488. Date of decline in ANC to $<500/\text{mm}^3$ for greater than 3 days:
(First of 3 days that ANC declined)

Month Day Year

489. Did patient recover and maintain ANC $\geq 500/\text{mm}^3$ following the decline?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

490. Date of ANC recovery:

Month Day Year

Go to Q. 491

- 3 ☐ No, ANC $\geq 500/\text{mm}^3$ was not achieved and there was — Go to Q. 491
no evidence of recurrent disease in the bone marrow
- 4 ☐ No, ANC $\geq 500/\text{mm}^3$ was not achieved and there was documented — Go to Q. 491
persistent disease in the bone marrow posttransplant

TEAM IUBMID Suspected etiology of failure to achieve ANC $\geq 500/\text{mm}^3$ or of a decline in ANC:

491. Persistent disease or relapse:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

492. Graft versus host disease:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

493. Immune-mediated rejection:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

494. Non-viral infection:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

495. Suspected viral infection:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

Virus suspected:

- | | Yes | No | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 496. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Cytomegalovirus (CMV) |
| 497. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Human Herpes Virus Type 6 (HHV6) |
| 498. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) |
| 499. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Varicella |
| 500. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |

501. Documented viral infection:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

Virus involved:

- | | Yes | No | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 502. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Cytomegalovirus (CMV) |
| 503. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Human Herpes Virus Type 6 (HHV6) |
| 504. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) |
| 505. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Varicella |
| 506. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |

507. Drugs:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

- | | Yes | No | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 508. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Ganciclovir |
| 509. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Bactrim, Septra, Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole |
| 510. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |

511. Etiology undetermined:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

TEAM IUBMID

Megakaryopoiesis

The following questions relate to initial platelet recovery. All dates should reflect no transfusions in previous 7 days, and the first of 3 consecutive laboratory results.

512. Was a platelet count of $\geq 20 \times 10^9/L$ achieved?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

8 ☐ Unknown

Go to Q. 518

513. Date platelets $\geq 20 \times 10^9/L$:

☐ Date unknown

Month Day Year

514. Was a platelet count of $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$ achieved?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

8 ☐ Unknown

Go to Q. 518

515. Date platelets $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$:

☐ Date unknown

Month Day Year

516. Was a platelet count of $\geq 100 \times 10^9/L$ achieved?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

8 ☐ Unknown

517. Date platelets $\geq 100 \times 10^9/L$:

☐ Date unknown

Month Day Year

518. Was patient ever platelet transfusion independent?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

8 ☐ Unknown

7 ☐ Not applicable
(never
dependent)

519. Date of last (most recent) platelet transfusion*:

☐ Date unknown

Month Day Year

**If patient was platelet transfusion independent for ≥ 14 days but subsequently experienced a decline in platelet count and required platelet transfusions, record date of last platelet transfusion before decline in counts. If patient has not required platelet transfusions since initial date of recovery, record date of last platelet transfusion.*

520. Is patient now receiving platelet transfusions?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

8 ☐ Unknown

Erythropoiesis

521. Has patient received red blood cell (RBC) transfusions within 20 days of the day of last contact?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

522. Date of last (most recent) RBC transfusion*:

☐ Date unknown

Month Day Year

**If patient was RBC transfusion independent for ≥ 1 month but subsequently experienced a decline in RBC count and required RBC transfusions, record date of last RBC transfusion before decline in counts. If patient has not required RBC transfusions since initial date of recovery, record date of last RBC transfusion.*

523. Is patient now receiving RBC transfusions?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

8 ☐ Unknown

TEAM IUBMID

541. Did acute GVHD occur?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

Go to Q. 593

542. Maximum overall grade: 1 ☐ I 2 ☐ II 3 ☐ III 4 ☐ IV

What was diagnosis based on?

543. Histologic evidence:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

Sites:

Yes No

544. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Skin

545. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Gut

546. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Liver

547. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

548. Clinical evidence:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

549. Date of onset:
Month Day Year

550. Was acute GVHD still present at time of this report?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
2 ☐ Progressed to chronic GVHD
8 ☐ Unknown

List the maximum severity of organ involvement attributed to acute GVHD:

Stage 0

Stage 1

Stage 2

Stage 3

Stage 4

551. Skin:

- 1 ☐ No rash
2 ☐ Maculopapular rash, <25% of body surface
3 ☐ Maculopapular rash, 25-50% of body surface
4 ☐ Generalized erythroderma
5 ☐ Generalized erythroderma with bullae formation and desquamation

552. Intestinal tract (use ml/day for adult patients and ml/m²/day for pediatric patients):

- 0 ☐ No diarrhea
1 ☐ Diarrhea <500 ml/day or <280 ml/m²/day
2 ☐ Diarrhea >500 but ≤1000 ml/day or 280-555 ml/m²/day
3 ☐ Diarrhea >1000 but ≤1500 ml/day or 556-833 ml/m²/day
4 ☐ Diarrhea >1500 ml/day or >833 ml/m²/day
5 ☐ Severe abdominal pain, with or without ileus

553. Liver:

- 1 ☐ Bilirubin <2.0 mg/dL
2 ☐ Bilirubin 2.0-3.0 mg/dL
3 ☐ Bilirubin 3.1-6.0 mg/dL
4 ☐ Bilirubin 6.1-15.0 mg/dL
5 ☐ Bilirubin >15.0 mg/dL

554. Other organ involvement?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

Yes No

555. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Upper GI tract

556. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Lung

557. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

TEAM IUBMID

558. Was specific therapy used to treat acute GVHD? 1 ☐ Yes 0 ☐ No — Go to Q. 593

For each agent listed below indicate whether or not it was used to treat acute GVHD

| | No. drug not given | Drug continued at prophylactic dose | Yes, drug started | Yes, dose increased | Still taking? | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | | Yes | No |
| 559. Methotrexate | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 560. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 561. Cyclosporine | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 562. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 563. FK 506 (Tacrolimus) | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 564. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 565. Systemic Corticosteroids | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 566. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 567. Topical Corticosteroids | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 568. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 569. ALS, ALG, ATS, ATG | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 570. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 571. Azathioprine | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 572. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 573. Cyclo- phosphamide | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 574. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 575. Thalidomide | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 576. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |

In vivo anti-T-lymphocyte monoclonal antibody:

| | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 577. Anti IL-2 | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 578. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 579. Anti CD 25 | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 580. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 581. Campath | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 582. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 583. OKT3 | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 584. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 585. Other, specify: _____ | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 586. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 587. In vivo immunotoxin, specify: _____ | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 588. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 589. Blinded randomized trial; specify agent being studied: _____ | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 590. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 591. Other, specify: _____ | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 592. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |

TEAM IUBMID **Chronic Graft-vs-Host Disease (GVHD)**

593. Has patient developed clinical chronic GVHD?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No8 ☐ Unknown

Go to

Q. 680

594. Date of onset:

Month

Day

Year

595. Progressed from acute GVHD?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

596. Karnofsky/Lansky score (see page 5) at diagnosis of chronic GVHD:

597. Platelet count at diagnosis of chronic GVHD:

x 10⁹/L

598. Total serum bilirubin at diagnosis of chronic GVHD:

599. Unit of measurement for bilirubin:

1 ☐ mg/dL2 ☐ μ mol/L

What was diagnosis based on?

600. Histologic evidence:

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

Sites:

| | Yes | No | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 601. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Skin |
| 602. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Gut |
| 603. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Liver |
| 604. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Buccal mucosa/lip |
| 605. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Conjunctiva |
| 606. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Lung |
| 607. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Muscle |
| 608. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: |

609. Clinical evidence:

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

610. Maximum grade of chronic GVHD:

1 ☐ Limited (*Localized skin involvement and/or hepatic dysfunction due to chronic GVHD*)2 ☐ Extensive (*Generalized skin involvement; or localized skin involvement and/or hepatic dysfunction due to chronic GVHD, plus:**-Liver histology showing chronic aggressive hepatitis, bridging necrosis or cirrhosis; or,**-Involvement of eye: Schirmer's test with < 5 mm wetting; or,**-Involvement of minor salivary glands or oral mucosa demonstrated on labial biopsy; or,**-Involvement of any other target organ)*611. Overall severity: 1 ☐ Mild 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Severe

Continued on next page

TEAM ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐IUBMID ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Indicate organ involvement with chronic GVHD from list below:

| | | Yes | No | |
|------------------|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Skin/Hair: | 612. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Subclinical (biopsy findings only) |
| | 613. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Rash |
| | 614. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Scleroderma |
| | 615. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Dyspigmentation |
| | 616. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Contractures |
| | 617. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Alopecia |
| | 618. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other skin/hair involvement, specify: _____ |
| Eyes: | 619. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Dry eyes |
| | 620. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Corneal erosion/conjunctivitis |
| | 621. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other eye involvement, specify: _____ |
| Mouth: | 622. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Lichenoid changes |
| | 623. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Mucositis/ulcers |
| | 624. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other mouth involvement, specify: _____ |
| Lung: | 625. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Bronchiolitis obliterans |
| | 626. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other lung involvement, specify: _____ |
| GI Tract: | 627. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Esophageal involvement |
| | 628. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Chronic nausea/vomiting |
| | 629. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Chronic diarrhea |
| | 630. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Malabsorption |
| | 631. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other GI tract involvement, specify: _____ |
| Liver: | 632. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Liver involvement, specify: _____ |
| GU Tract: | 633. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Vaginitis/stricture |
| | 634. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other GU involvement, specify: _____ |
| Musculoskeletal: | 635. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Arthritis |
| | 636. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Myositis |
| | 637. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Myasthenia |
| | 638. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other musculoskeletal involvement, specify: _____ |
| Hematologic: | 639. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Thrombocytopenia |
| | 640. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Eosinophilia |
| | 641. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Autoantibodies |
| | 642. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other hematologic involvement, specify: _____ |
| Other: | 643. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Specify: _____ |

TEAM IUBMID

644. Was specific therapy used to treat chronic GVHD? 1 ☐ Yes 0 ☐ No — Go to Q. 679

For each agent listed below indicate whether or not it was used to treat chronic GVHD

| | No, drug not given | Drug continued at prophylactic dose | Yes, drug started | Yes, dose increased | Still taking? | |
|---|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | | Yes | No |
| 645. ALS, ALG, ATS, ATG | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 646. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 647. Azathioprine | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 648. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 649. Cyclosporine | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 650. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 651. FK 506 (Tacrolimus) | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 652. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 653. Systemic Corticosteroids | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 654. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 655. Topical Corticosteroids | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 656. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 657. Cyclo- phosphamide | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 658. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 659. Thalidomide | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 660. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| In vivo anti-T-lymphocyte monoclonal antibody | | | | | | |
| 661. Anti IL-2 | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 662. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 663. Anti CD 25 | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 664. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 665. Campath | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 666. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 667. OKT3 | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 668. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 669. Other, specify: _____ | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 670. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 671. In vivo immunotoxin, specify: _____ | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 672. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 673. Blinded randomized trial; specify agent being studied: _____ | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 674. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 675. Other, specify: _____ | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 676. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |

TEAM IUBMID

677. Is patient still receiving treatment for chronic GVHD?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

678. Date last treatment was administered:

Month Day Year

679. Is chronic GVHD still present?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

2 ☐ No symptoms, but patient still receiving treatment

Other Treatment and Clinical Status After Start of Conditioning

680. Were transfusions given at any time after the start of conditioning to present?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

Yes No

681. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Did patient receive only CMV-negative blood products?

682. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Were blood products filtered to remove leukocytes?

683. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Were all transfusions irradiated?

684. Number of RBC transfusions in first 60 days: units

685. Number of platelet transfusions in first 60 days: units

686. Did patient receive any of the following agents for infection prophylaxis after start of conditioning?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

Yes No

1 ☐ 0 ☐ Systemic antibacterial antibiotics

1 ☐ 0 ☐ Nonabsorbable antibiotics

687. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Polyclonal IV gamma globulin (not ATG)

688. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ CMV/hyperimmune gamma globulin

689. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ IV amphotericin

690. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Fluconazole

691. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Itraconazole

692. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other systemic antifungal agent, specify: _____

693. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Acyclovir

694. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Ganciclovir (DHPG)

695. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Foscarnet

696. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other antiviral agent, specify: _____

697. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (Bactrim/Septa)

698. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Pentamidine inhaled

699. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Pentamidine IV

700. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Dapsone

701. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other pneumocystis prophylaxis, specify: _____

702. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

TEAM IUBMID 703. Did patient develop clinically significant infection after start of conditioning? 1 ☐ Yes 0 ☐ No

Select site and organism from lists shown on the next page and place number in the appropriate spaces. If more than one site or organism was involved, list one site of infection and organism on the first line; second site and/or organism on second line.

| | | Date of Onset | | | Did infection resolve? | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|---------------|----------------------|------|------------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Month | Day | Year | Yes | No | | | | | | |
| 704. <input type="checkbox"/> Bacterial | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Typical | First | 705. | <input type="text"/> | 706. | <input type="text"/> | 707. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 708. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Second | 709. | <input type="text"/> | 710. | <input type="text"/> | 711. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 712. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Atypical | First | 716. | <input type="text"/> | 717. | <input type="text"/> | 718. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 719. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Second | 720. | <input type="text"/> | 721. | <input type="text"/> | 722. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 723. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 724. Other atypical bacterium, specify: _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 727. <input type="checkbox"/> Fungal | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | First | 728. | <input type="text"/> | 729. | <input type="text"/> | 730. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 731. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Second | 732. | <input type="text"/> | 733. | <input type="text"/> | 734. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 735. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 736. Other fungus, specify: _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 739. <input type="checkbox"/> Viral | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | First | 740. | <input type="text"/> | 741. | <input type="text"/> | 742. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 743. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Second | 744. | <input type="text"/> | 745. | <input type="text"/> | 746. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 747. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 748. Other virus, specify: _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 751. <input type="checkbox"/> Parasitic | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | First | 752. | <input type="text"/> | 753. | <input type="text"/> | 754. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 755. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Second | 756. | <input type="text"/> | 757. | <input type="text"/> | 758. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 759. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 760. Other parasite, specify: _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 763. <input type="checkbox"/> No organism identified | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | First | 764. | <input type="text"/> | 765. | <input type="text"/> | 766. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 767. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Second | 768. | <input type="text"/> | 769. | <input type="text"/> | 770. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 771. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |

Codes for Common Sites of Infection

- | | |
|--|---|
| 01 Blood/buffy coat | 40 <u>Genito-Urinary Tract unspecified</u> |
| 02 Disseminated – generalized, isolated at 3 or more distinct sites | 41 Kidneys, renal pelvis, ureters and bladder |
| 03 <u>Central Nervous System unspecified</u> | 42 Prostate |
| 04 Brain | 43 Testes |
| 05 Spinal cord | 44 Fallopian tubes, uterus, cervix |
| 06 Meninges and CSF | 45 Vagina |
| 10 <u>Gastrointestinal Tract unspecified</u> | 50 <u>Skin unspecified</u> |
| 11 Lips | 51 Genital area |
| 12 Tongue, oral cavity and oro-pharynx | 52 Cellulitis |
| 13 Esophagus | 53 Herpes Zoster |
| 14 Stomach | 54 Rash, pustules or abscesses not typical of any of the above |
| 15 Gallbladder and biliary tree (not hepatitis), pancreas | 60 Central venous catheter, not otherwise specified |
| 16 Small intestine | 61 Catheter insertion site |
| 17 Large intestine | 62 Catheter tip |
| 18 Feces/stool | 70 Eyes |
| 19 Peritoneum | 75 Ear |
| 20 Liver | 80 <u>Other unspecified</u> |
| 30 <u>Respiratory unspecified</u> | 81 Joints |
| 31 Upper airway and nasopharynx | 82 Bone marrow |
| 32 Laryngitis/larynx | 83 Bone cortex (osteomyelitis) |
| 33 Lower respiratory tract (lung) | 84 Muscle (excluding cardiac) |
| 34 Pleural cavity, pleural fluid | 85 Cardiac (endocardium, myocardium, pericardium) |
| 35 Sinuses | 86 Lymph nodes |
| | 87 Spleen |

Codes for Commonly Reported Organisms

1. Bacteria

(Indicate code for atypical bacteria;
list bacterium for non-atypical bacteria.)

- 100 Atypical bacteria, not otherwise specified
- 101 Coxiella
- 102 Legionella
- 103 Leptospira
- 104 Listeria
- 105 Mycoplasma
- 106 Nocardia
- 107 Rickettsia
- 110 Tuberculosis, NOS (AFB, acid fast bacillus,
Koch bacillus)
- 111 Typical tuberculosis (TB, Tuberculosis)
- 112 Mycobacteria (avium, bovis, intracellulare)
- 113 Chlamydia
- 119 Other atypical bacteria, specify

2. Fungal Infections

- 200 Candida, not otherwise specified
- 201 Candida albicans
- 202 Candida krusei
- 203 Candida parapsilosis
- 204 Candida tropicalis
- 205 Torulopsis glabrata (a subspecies of candida)
- 209 Candida, other
- 210 Aspergillus, not otherwise specified
- 211 Aspergillus flavus
- 212 Aspergillus fumigatus
- 213 Aspergillus niger
- 219 Aspergillus, other
- 220 Cryptococcus species
- 230 Fusarium species
- 240 Mucormycosis (zygomycetes, rhizopus)
- 250 Yeast, not otherwise specified
- 259 Other fungus, specify

3. Viral Infections

- 301 Herpes Simplex (HSV1, HSV2)
- 302 Herpes Zoster (Chicken pox, Varicella)
- 303 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
- 304 Adenovirus
- 305 Enterovirus (Coxsackie, Echo, Polio)
- 306 Hepatitis A (HAV)
- 307 Hepatitis B (HBV, Australian antigen)
- 308 Hepatitis C (HCV)
- 309 HIV-1 (HTLV-III)
- 310 Influenza
- 311 Measles (Rubeola)
- 312 Mumps
- 313 Papovavirus
- 314 Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)
- 315 Rubella (German Measles)
- 316 Parainfluenza
- 317 Human herpesvirus-6 (HHV-6)
- 318 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)
- 319 Polyomavirus
- 320 Rotavirus
- 321 Rhinovirus
- 329 Other viral, specify

4. Parasite Infections

- 401 Pneumocystis (PCP)
- 402 Toxoplasma
- 403 Giardia
- 404 Cryptosporidium
- 409 Other parasite (amebiasis, echinococcal cyst,
trichomonas – either vaginal or gingivitis),
specify

5. Other Infections

- 509 No organism identified

TEAM IUBMID **Pulmonary function**

775. Has patient developed interstitial pneumonitis (IPn)?

Interstitial pneumonitis is characterized by hypoxia and diffuse interstitial infiltrates on chest x-ray not caused by fluid overload.

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

776. How many episodes of IPn occurred? *Note: If more than one episode of IPn, photocopy this page and complete Q. 775 – 795 for subsequent episode(s).*777. Date of onset of IPn:
Month Day Year

778. Were diagnostic tests other than radiographic studies done?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

Diagnosis was evaluated by:

| | Yes | No | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 779. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Bronchoalveolar lavage |
| 780. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Transbronchial biopsy |
| 781. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Open lung biopsy |
| 782. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Autopsy |
| 783. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |

784. Was an organism isolated?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No (idiopathic,
or no organism
isolated)

Etiology:

| | Yes | No | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 785. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pneumocystis carinii |
| 786. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Aspergillus |
| 787. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Candida toxoplasma |
| 788. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Respiratory syncytial virus |
| 789. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Cytomegalovirus |
| 790. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Herpes simplex |
| 791. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Adenovirus |
| 792. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Human herpes virus 6 |
| 793. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other virus, specify: _____ |
| 794. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |

795. Has interstitial pneumonitis resolved?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

TEAM IUBMID 796. Did patient develop pulmonary abnormalities other than interstitial pneumonitis after start of conditioning?1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

797. Did patient develop Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No798. Date of onset of ARDS:
Month Day Year

799. Were diagnostic tests done?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

Diagnosis was evaluated by:

Yes No800. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Bronchoalveolar lavage801. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Transbronchial biopsy802. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Open lung biopsy803. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Autopsy804. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

805. Did patient develop bronchiolitis obliterans?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No806. Date of onset:
Month Day Year

807. Were diagnostic tests done?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

Diagnosis was evaluated by:

Yes No808. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Bronchoalveolar lavage809. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Transbronchial biopsy810. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Open lung biopsy811. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Autopsy812. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

813. Did patient develop pulmonary hemorrhage?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No814. Date of onset:
Month Day Year

815. Were diagnostic tests done?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

Diagnosis was evaluated by:

Yes No816. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Bronchoalveolar lavage817. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Transbronchial biopsy818. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Open lung biopsy819. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Autopsy820. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

821. Did patient develop other non-infectious pulmonary abnormalities?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

822. Specify: _____

TEAM IUBMID **Liver function**823. Patient's maximum total bilirubin
in the first 100 days posttransplant: .

824. Unit of measurement for bilirubin:

• 1 ☐ mg/dL 2 ☐ μ mol/L825. Date of maximum total bilirubin
in the first 100 days posttransplant:
Month Day Year826. Patient's bilirubin on day of last contact:
(Refer to Q. 386, page 17 for date) .

827. Unit of measurement for bilirubin:

1 ☐ mg/dL 2 ☐ μ mol/L

828. Did patient develop any of the following clinical signs/symptoms of abnormal liver function?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

| | Yes | No | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 829. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Jaundice |
| 830. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Hepatomegaly |
| 831. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Right upper quadrant pain |
| 832. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Ascites |
| 833. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Weight gain (>5%) |
| 834. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |

835. Did patient develop non-infectious liver toxicity after conditioning?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

836. What was the date of onset?

Month Day Year

Etiology:

| | Yes | No | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 837. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Veno-occlusive disease |
| 838. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |
| 839. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Unknown |

Diagnosis was based on:

| | Yes | No | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 840. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Clinical signs and symptoms (see Q. 828) |
| 841. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Elevated liver enzymes |
| 842. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Biopsy |
| 843. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Autopsy |
| 844. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Ultrasonography |
| 845. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Doppler |
| 846. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |

847. Has liver toxicity resolved?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

TEAM IUBMID

848. Did patient develop any other non-infectious clinically significant organ impairment or disorder after conditioning?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ NoYes No849. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Renal failure requiring dialysis850. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ TTP/HUS or similar syndrome851. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Hemorrhage, specify site:Yes No852. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ CNS853. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Upper GI tract854. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Lower GI tract855. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____856. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Hemorrhagic cystitis857. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Seizures858. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Cataracts859. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Avascular necrosis860. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Hypothyroidism861. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Gonadal dysfunction862. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Growth hormone deficiency/growth disturbance863. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

864. Did a new malignancy, lymphoproliferative or myeloproliferative disorder appear? (If more than one new malignancy developed, copy this page and complete for each new cancer)

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

865. Date of diagnosis:

Month

Day

Year

866. Origin of cells:

1 ☐ Host2 ☐ Donor8 ☐ Unknown7 ☐ Not tested

Diagnosis (send copy of pathology report/other documentation):

Yes No867. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Clonal cytogenetic abnormality without leukemia or MDS868. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Acute myeloid leukemia869. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other leukemia, specify: _____870. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Myelodysplasia871. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Lymphoma or lymphoproliferative disease872. EBV positive? 1 ☐ Yes 0 ☐ No 8 ☐ Unknown873. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Hodgkin disease875. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other cancer

876. Primary site: _____

877. Histologic type: _____

878. Behavior:

1 ☐ Benign2 ☐ In situ3 ☐ Malignant/invasive8 ☐ Unknown

TEAM IUBMID **Survival and Functional Status**

879. Was patient discharged from hospital after transplant?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No7 ☐ Not applicable,
high-dose therapy given as outpatient880. Date of first discharge from
hospital after transplant:
Month
Day
Year881. **Autografts only:** Total number inpatient days in first 60 days after start of high-dose therapy: 882. **Allografts only:** Total number inpatient days in first 100 days after start of high-dose therapy:

883. Was patient alive on the day of last contact? (Refer to Q. 386, page 17 for date):

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No884. If the patient is 16 years of age or older, complete the Karnofsky Scale.
If the patient is younger than 16 years of age, complete the Lansky Scale.

Go to Q. 895

Karnofsky Scale (age ≥ 16 yrs)Select the phrase in the Karnofsky Scale which best
describes the activity status of the patient:**Able to carry on normal activity; no special care is needed.**

- ☐ 100 Normal; no complaints; no evidence of disease
☐ 90 Able to carry on normal activity
☐ 80 Normal activity with effort

**Unable to work; able to live at home, care for most
personal needs; a varying amount of assistance is needed.**

- ☐ 70 Cares for self; unable to carry on normal activity
or to do active work
☐ 60 Requires occasional assistance but is able to
care for most needs
☐ 50 Requires considerable assistance and frequent
medical care

**Unable to care for self; requires equivalent of institutional or
hospital care; disease may be progressing rapidly.**

- ☐ 40 Disabled; requires special care and assistance
☐ 30 Severely disabled; hospitalization indicated,
although death not imminent
☐ 20 Very sick; hospitalization necessary
☐ 10 Moribund; fatal process progressing rapidly

Lansky Scale (age < 16 yrs)Select the phrase in the Lansky Play-Performance Scale
which best describes the activity status of the patient:**Normal range.**

- ☐ 100 Fully active
☐ 90 Minor restriction in physically strenuous play
☐ 80 Restricted in strenuous play, tires more easily,
otherwise active

Mild to moderate restriction.

- ☐ 70 Both greater restrictions of, and less time spent
in, active play
☐ 60 Ambulatory up to 50% of time, limited active play
with assistance/supervision
☐ 50 Considerable assistance required for any active
play; fully able to engage in quiet play

Moderate to severe restriction.

- ☐ 40 Able to initiate quiet activities
☐ 30 Needs considerable assistance for quiet activity
☐ 20 Limited to very passive activity initiated by others
(i.e., TV)
☐ 10 Completely disabled, not even passive play

TEAM IUBMID

(If patient is alive, answer Q. 885–894; if dead, skip to Q. 895)

885. Patient (age ≥ 6 years) currently attends school:

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

886. 1 ☐ Part-time 2 ☐ Full-time 8 ☐ Unknown, whether part-time or full-time

887. Date returned to school:
Month Year

888. Patient was employed outside the home prior to current illness:

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

889. Patient has returned to work:

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

890. Date returned to work:
Month Year

891. Patient able to work but is not employed:

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

892. Patient has resumed all household activities:

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

893. Date resumed
all activities:
Month Year

894. Patient is a student:

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

TEAM IUBMID **Death Information**895. Date of death:
Month Day Year

Cause(s) of death:

Enter appropriate cause of death below. If a code number for "Other, specify" is entered, write the cause in the space provided.

896. Primary: Specify: _____

Contributing or secondary causes:

897. Specify: _____898. Specify: _____899. Specify: _____900. Specify: _____901. Specify: _____**Cause of Death Codes**

10 Graft rejection or failure

Infection (other than interstitial pneumonia)

20 Infection, organism not identified

21 Bacterial

22 Fungal

23 Viral

24 Protozoal

29 Other infection, specify

Interstitial pneumonia

30 IPn, idiopathic

31 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)

32 Viral, other

33 Pneumocystis (PCP)

34 Fungal

39 Other IPn, specify

40 Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome,
ARDS (other than IPN)

50 Acute GVHD

60 Chronic GVHD

70 Recurrence or persistence of
primary disease*NOTE: Code "70" may only be used as a
primary cause of death, not a contributing
or secondary cause.*

Organ failure (not due to GVHD or infection)

80 Organ failure, not otherwise
specified

81 Liver (not VOD)

82 VOD

83 Cardiac (Cardiomyopathy)

84 Pulmonary

85 CNS

86 Renal

89 Other organ failure, specify

90 Secondary malignancy

100 Hemorrhage

110 Accidental death

900 Other, specify

902. Was cause of death confirmed by autopsy?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No8 ☐ Unknown6 ☐ Pending**Send copy of autopsy report when available**

TEAM IUBMID **FOR REGISTRY USE ONLY:**I.D. - -

Date received:

Registry: IBMTR ABMTR (circle one)

Confidential/Socioeconomic Information903. Patient's First Name: 904. Patient's Last Name: 905. Patient's state of residence (US only): 906. Zip code for place of patient's residence (US only): - 907. Country of residence (if non-US):

908. Does patient have a US Social Security Number or Canadian Social Insurance Number?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No8 ☐ Unknown7 ☐ Not applicable

909. Social Security or

Social Insurance Number: 910. (For patients ≥ 18 years of age) What is patient's marital status? (check one)1 ☐ Single, never married2 ☐ Married3 ☐ Separated4 ☐ Divorced5 ☐ Widowed8 ☐ Unknown911. (For patients ≥ 18 years of age) What is the highest grade patient finished in school?1 ☐ 1 - 8 grades2 ☐ 9 - 11 grades3 ☐ High School graduate4 ☐ Some college5 ☐ Junior college degree6 ☐ College degree (BA/BS)7 ☐ Some post-college work8 ☐ Advanced degree88 ☐ Unknown

TEAM IUBMID

912. What type of health insurance does patient have? (check all that apply)

- 0 ☐ No Insurance
- 1 ☐ Medicaid
- 2 ☐ Medicare (US)
- 3 ☐ Disability Insurance
- 4 ☐ HMO
- 5 ☐ Individual Health Insurance
- 6 ☐ Group Health Insurance
- 7 ☐ National Health Insurance (non-US)
- 8 ☐ V.A./Military
- 9 ☐ Other, specify: _____

913. (U.S. patients only) Type of fee reimbursement:

- 1 ☐ Fee for service
- 2 ☐ Capitation
- 7 ☐ Other, specify: _____
- 8 ☐ Unknown

914. Which category best describes patient's occupation?

If not currently employed, which best describes patient's LAST job? (check only one)

- 1 ☐ Professional, Technical, & Related Occupations (teacher/professor, nurse, lawyer, physician or engineer)
- 2 ☐ Manager, Administrator or Proprietor (sales manager, real estate agent, or postmaster)
- 3 ☐ Clerical & Related Occupations (secretary, clerk, or mail carrier)
- 4 ☐ Sales Occupation (salesperson, demonstrator, agent or broker)
- 5 ☐ Service Occupation (police, cook or hairdresser)
- 6 ☐ Skilled crafts & Related Occupations (carpenter, repairer or telephone line worker)
- 7 ☐ Equipment or Vehicle Operator & Related Occupations (driver, railroad brakeman, or sewer worker)
- 8 ☐ Laborer (helper, longshoreman or warehouse worker)
- 9 ☐ Farmer (owner, manager, operator, or tenant)
- 10 ☐ Member of the military
- 11 ☐ Homemaker
- 90 ☐ Other, please describe: _____
- 88 ☐ Unknown

915. (US patients only) What is patient's yearly income, earned by all family members living in household, before taxes? (check one)

- 1 ☐ Less than \$5,000
- 2 ☐ \$ 5,000 – \$9,999
- 3 ☐ \$10,000 – \$19,999
- 4 ☐ \$20,000 – \$29,999
- 5 ☐ \$30,000 – \$39,999
- 6 ☐ \$40,000 – \$49,999
- 7 ☐ \$50,000 – \$59,999
- 8 ☐ \$60,000 – \$79,999
- 9 ☐ \$80,000 and over
- 88 ☐ Unknown

INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

FOR REGISTRY USE ONLY:

I.D. [] - [][][][] - [][][][][][][][][][]

Date received: _____

| | | | | | |
|--------|--|--|--|--|--|
| IUBMID | | | | | |
|--------|--|--|--|--|--|

Date of transplant for which this form is being completed:

| | |
|--|--|
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|--|--|

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| | |
|--|--|

Month Day Year

Date received:

Date of report:

| | |
|--|--|
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|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

Month Day Year

- Person completing this form / Please print name

3. Name of doctor for correspondence: _____

Address: _____

.....

Telephone: _____

Extension:

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|

[illegible]

5. Patient or authorized family member/guardian is aware of, and has consented to, the fact that this case is being entered into the Registry database:

_____ (physician's initials).

- Check when complete:**

- Form 095-CORE(12/95) VOUCHER

FOLLOW-UP CORE FORM

TEAM

IUBMID

(Institutional Unique Blood or Marrow
Transplant Identification Number)

Date of transplant for which
this form is being completed:

Month Day Year

FOR REGISTRY USE ONLY:

I.D. - -

Date received:

Registry: IBMTR ABMTR (circle one)

Date of report:

Month Day Year

IBMTR



International Bone Marrow
Transplant Registry

IBMTR/ABMTR

Series 095 Reporting Forms

ABMTR

North America



Autologous Blood & Marrow
Transplant Registry

Follow-up Information

For living patients, submit follow-up data every 12 months from date of transplant. If patient died since last report, indicate findings present at time of death. For patients lost to follow-up since last report, submit last known information. If another transplant was done since last report, provide information only until date of conditioning for subsequent transplant. If patient received peripheral blood leukocytes from original allogeneic donor since last report to treat relapse, lymphoproliferative disorder, viral infection or graft failure, provide information only until date of infusion (see Q. 33 of this report).

1. Date of last report:

Month Day Year

2. Patient birthdate:

Month Day Year

3. Date of last actual contact with patient to determine medical status for this report:

Month Day Year

Survival and Functional Status

4. Was patient alive on the day of last contact?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

Go to Q. 15

5. If the patient is 16 years of age or older, complete the Karnofsky Scale.
If the patient is younger than 16 years of age, complete the Lansky Scale.

Karnofsky Scale (age ≥16 yrs)

Select phrase which best describes activity status:

Able to carry on normal activity; no special care is needed.

- ☐ 100 Normal; no complaints; no evidence of disease
- ☐ 90 Able to carry on normal activity
- ☐ 80 Normal activity with effort

Unable to work; able to live at home, care for most personal needs; a varying amount of assistance is needed.

- ☐ 70 Cares for self; unable to carry on normal activity or to do active work
- ☐ 60 Requires occasional assistance but is able to care for most needs
- ☐ 50 Requires considerable assistance and frequent medical care

Unable to care for self; requires equivalent of institutional or hospital care; disease may be progressing rapidly.

- ☐ 40 Disabled; requires special care and assistance
- ☐ 30 Severely disabled; hospitalization indicated, although death not imminent
- ☐ 20 Very sick; hospitalization necessary
- ☐ 10 Moribund; fatal process progressing rapidly

Lansky Scale (age <16 yrs)

Select phrase which best describes the activity status:

Normal range.

- ☐ 100 Fully active
- ☐ 90 Minor restriction in physically strenuous play
- ☐ 80 Restricted in strenuous play, tires more easily, otherwise active

Mild to moderate restriction.

- ☐ 70 Both greater restrictions of, and less time spent in, active play
- ☐ 60 Ambulatory up to 50% of time, limited active play with assistance/supervision
- ☐ 50 Considerable assistance required for any active play; fully able to engage in quiet play

Moderate to severe restriction.

- ☐ 40 Able to initiate quiet activities
- ☐ 30 Needs considerable assistance for quiet activity
- ☐ 20 Limited to very passive activity initiated by others (i.e., TV)
- ☐ 10 Completely disabled, not even passive play

TEAM IUBMID

6. Patient currently attends school:

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

7. 1 ☐ Part-time 2 ☐ Full-time 8 ☐ Unknown whether part-time or full-time

8. Date returned to school: or ☐ Reported previously
Month Year

9. Patient was employed outside the home prior to current illness:

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

10. Patient has been employed outside the home since transplant:

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

11. Date returned to work: or ☐ Reported previously
Month Year

12. Patient able to work but is not employed:

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

13. Patient has resumed all household activities:

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

14. Approximate date resumed all activities: or ☐ Reported previously
Month Year

TEAM IUBMID

15. Did patient receive a blood or marrow infusion since the date of last report?
(other than peripheral blood leukocytes or T-lymphocytes from original allogeneic donor)

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

16. Date of subsequent infusion:
Month Day Year

17. Reason for subsequent infusion:

- 1 ☐ No engraftment
2 ☐ Partial engraftment
3 ☐ Late graft failure
4 ☐ Persistent malignancy
5 ☐ Relapse
6 ☐ Planned second transplant, per protocol
7 ☐ Other, specify: _____

18. Type of graft:

- 1 ☐ Allogeneic, related
2 ☐ Allogeneic, unrelated
3 ☐ Autologous

19. Donor

- 1 ☐ Same donor
2 ☐ Different donor
3 ☐ Not applicable,
initial transplant
was autologous

Source of cells:

- | | Yes | No | |
|-----|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 20. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Cryopreserved |
| 21. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Bone marrow |
| 22. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Peripheral blood |
| 23. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Umbilical cord blood |
| 24. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Fetal tissue |
| 25. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |

Answers to all questions in this report should reflect clinical status immediately prior to start of conditioning for subsequent infusion. A separate report covering the subsequent transplant must be submitted.

TEAM IUBMID

26. *Allografts only:* Has patient received an infusion of peripheral blood leukocytes or T-lymphocytes from the original donor since date of last report?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

27. Date first infusion given:

Month Day Year

28. Patient weight within 2 weeks of first infusion:

 . kg

29. Total number of infusions:

30. Total dose of mononuclear cells infused: . x 10¹⁰

31. Were cells manipulated prior to infusion?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

32. Indicate method:

| Yes | No |
|-----|----|
|-----|----|

1 ☐ 0 ☐ T-cell depletion1 ☐ 0 ☐ CD34 selection1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

33. Indication for the infusion(s) of donor cells:

- 1 ☐ Prophylaxis against B-cell lymphoproliferative disorder or viral infection
2 ☐ Prophylaxis against relapse

- 3 ☐ Treatment of relapse
4 ☐ Treatment of B-cell lymphoproliferative disorder
5 ☐ Treatment of viral infection, specify: _____

6 ☐ Graft failure7 ☐ Other, specify: _____

If answers 3 – 7 were selected, then answers to all questions in this report should reflect clinical status immediately prior to infusion.

This is considered a transplant and a separate report covering this infusion and post-infusion events must be submitted.

TEAM IUBMID

Hematopoietic Reconstitution

34. Has patient received hematopoietic growth factors or cytokines since last report?

1 ☐ Yes 0 ☐ No**Coding for Indication of Therapy (below)**

1. Intervention for delay/decline in Absolute Neutrophil Count (ANC)
2. Intervention for delay/decline in platelets
3. Intervention for delay/decline in both ANC and platelets
4. Intervention for delay/decline in red blood cell counts
5. Anti-leukemic or tumor agent to prevent relapse
6. Anti-leukemic or tumor agent to treat relapse
7. Other indication

Specify agents given:

| | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Date Started</u> | | | <u>Date Stopped</u> | | | <u>Indication</u> |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | Month | Day | Year | Month | Day | Year | |
| G-CSF | 35. <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 36. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 37. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 38. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| GM-CSF | 39. <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 40. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 41. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 42. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Erythropoietin | 43. <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 44. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 45. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 46. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Thrombopoietin | 47. <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 48. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 49. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 50. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Interleukin-2 | 51. <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 52. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 53. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 54. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Interleukin-3 | 55. <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 56. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 57. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 58. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Interleukin-6 | 59. <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 60. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 61. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 62. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| PIXY-321 | 63. <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 64. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 65. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 66. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Stem Cell Factor (SCF) | 67. <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 68. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 69. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 70. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Interferon-alpha | 71. <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 72. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 73. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 74. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Interferon-gamma | 75. <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 76. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 77. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 78. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Blinded growth factor trial, specify agent(s) being studied: | 79. <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 80. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 81. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 82. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other, specify: | 83. <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 84. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 85. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 86. <input type="checkbox"/> |

87. Did patient receive other courses of growth factors or cytokines since last report?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No8 ☐ Unknown*Photocopy Q.35-86 and answer for each additional course given.*

NOTE: A new course includes starting a new agent, restarting a previously administered agent for a new indication or restarting a previously administered agent for the same indication but ≥ 30 days after discontinuing the agent.

TEAM IUBMID

Granulopoiesis

88. Did patient achieve an initial hematopoietic recovery ($ANC \geq 500/mm^3$ for 3 consecutive days) since last report?

1 ☐ Yes

89. Date $ANC \geq 500/mm^3$:

(First of 3 consecutive days)

Month Day Year

☐ Date unknown

90. Was $ANC \geq 1000/mm^3$ achieved and sustained for 3 consecutive days?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

91. Date achieved:

Month Day Year

☐ Date unknown

(first of 3 consecutive days)

Go to Q. 92

2 ☐ No, patient's initial hematopoietic recovery was recorded on a previous report

Go to Q. 92

3 ☐ No, patient has never achieved an $ANC \geq 500/mm^3$ for three consecutive days and there is no evidence of recurrent disease

Go to Q. 96

4 ☐ No, patient has never achieved an $ANC \geq 500/mm^3$ for three consecutive days and there was documented persistent malignant disease posttransplant

Go to Q. 96

92. Following initial hematopoietic recovery ($ANC \geq 500/mm^3$ for three consecutive days) did the patient experience a subsequent decline in ANC to $< 500/mm^3$ for greater than three days since last report?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

Go to Q. 117

93. Date of decline in ANC to $< 500/mm^3$ for greater than 3 days:

(First of 3 days that ANC declined)

Month Day Year

☐ Date unknown

94. Did patient recover and maintain $ANC \geq 500/mm^3$ following the decline?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

95. Date of ANC recovery:

Month Day Year

☐ Date unknown

Go to Q. 96

TEAM

| | | | |
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 IUBMID

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|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Suspected etiology of failure to achieve ANC > 500/mm³ or of a decline in ANC:

96. Persistent disease or relapse:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

97. Graft versus host disease:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

98. Immune-mediated rejection:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

99. Non-viral infection:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

100. Suspected viral infection:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

Virus suspected:

- | | Yes | No | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 101. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Cytomegalovirus (CMV) |
| 102. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Human Herpes Virus Type 6 (HHV6) |
| 103. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) |
| 104. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Varicella |
| 105. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |

106. Documented viral infection:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

Virus involved:

- | | Yes | No | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 107. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Cytomegalovirus (CMV) |
| 108. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Human Herpes Virus Type 6 (HHV6) |
| 109. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) |
| 110. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Varicella |
| 111. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |

112. Drugs:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

- | | Yes | No | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 113. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Ganciclovir |
| 114. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Bactrim, Septra, Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole |
| 115. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |

116. Etiology undetermined:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

TEAM IUBMID

Megakaryopoiesis

The following questions relate to initial platelet recovery. All dates should reflect no transfusions in previous 7 days, and the first of 3 consecutive laboratory results.

117. Did recipient achieve an initial platelet count of $\geq 20 \times 10^9/L$ since last report?

- 1 ☐ Yes ————— **Go to Q. 118**
2 ☐ No, recipient achieved a platelet count of $\geq 20 \times 10^9/L$ but $< 50 \times 10^9/L$ prior to last report ————— **Go to Q. 119**
3 ☐ No, recipient achieved a platelet count of $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$ but $< 100 \times 10^9/L$ prior to last report ————— **Go to Q. 121**
4 ☐ No, recipient achieved a platelet count of $\geq 100 \times 10^9/L$ prior to last report ————— **Go to Q. 125**
0 ☐ No, recipient never achieved a platelet count of $\geq 20 \times 10^9/L$ ————— **Go to Q. 123**

118. Date platelets $\geq 20 \times 10^9/L$: ☐ Date unknown
Month Day Year

119. Was a platelet count of $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$ achieved?

- 1 ☐ Yes —————
0 ☐ No ————— **Go to Q. 123**
8 ☐ Unknown —————
120. Date platelets $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$: ☐ Date unknown
Month Day Year

121. Was a platelet count of $\geq 100 \times 10^9/L$ achieved?

- 1 ☐ Yes —————
0 ☐ No —————
8 ☐ Unknown —————
122. Date platelets $\geq 100 \times 10^9/L$: ☐ Date unknown
Month Day Year

123. Was recipient ever platelet transfusion independent?

- 1 ☐ Yes —————
0 ☐ No —————
124. Date of the last platelet transfusion: * ☐ Date unknown
Month Day Year
- Go to Q. 125**
if platelet
count of
 $\geq 20 \times 10^9/L$
achieved;
otherwise go
to Q. 133
- *If recipient was platelet transfusion independent for ≥ 14 days but subsequently experienced a decline in platelet count and required platelet transfusions, record date of last platelet transfusion before decline in counts. If recipient has not required platelet transfusions since initial platelet recovery record date of last platelet transfusion.

TEAM IUBMID

125. After initial recovery to platelet count $\geq 20 \times 10^9/L$ did the platelet count decline to $< 20 \times 10^9/L$ for 3 consecutive laboratory values or decline to $< 20 \times 10^9/L$ for one laboratory value and the recipient received a platelet transfusion?

1 ☐ Yes2 ☐ No

Go to Q. 159
if platelet count of
 $\geq 100 \times 10^9/L$
achieved, otherwise
go to Q. 133

126. Date of the first day that platelet count
declined below $20 \times 10^9/L$:

Month Day Year☐ Date unknown

127. Has platelet count recovered?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

Go to Q. 133

The following date questions relate to **subsequent** platelet recovery following a decline of platelet count to below $20 \times 10^9/L$. All dates should reflect no transfusions in previous 7 days, and the first of 3 consecutive laboratory values.

128. Was a platelet count of $\geq 20 \times 10^9/L$ achieved?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

Go to Q. 131

129. Was a platelet count of $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$ achieved?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

Go to Q. 131

130. Was a platelet count of $\geq 100 \times 10^9/L$ achieved?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

131. Was patient ever transfusion independent following recovery from decline?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

132. Date of the last platelet transfusion
(following recovery from decline):

Month Day Year☐ Date unknown

TEAM IUBMID

Suspected etiology of failure to achieve a platelet count $\geq 100 \times 10^9/L$ or decline in platelet count to $< 20 \times 10^9/L$:

133. Persistent disease or relapse:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

134. Graft versus host disease:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

135. Non-viral infection:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

136. Immune-mediated:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

Immune mediated etiology:

- | | Yes | No | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 137. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Cellular |
| 138. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Antibody |
| 139. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Third party engraftment |
| 140. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Unknown |

141. Suspected viral infection:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

Virus suspected:

- | | Yes | No | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 142. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Cytomegalovirus (CMV) |
| 143. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Human Herpes Virus Type 6 (HHV6) |
| 144. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) |
| 145. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Varicella |
| 146. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |

147. Documented viral infection:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

Virus involved:

- | | Yes | No | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 148. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Cytomegalovirus (CMV) |
| 149. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Human Herpes Virus Type 6 (HHV6) |
| 150. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) |
| 151. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Varicella |
| 152. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |

153. Drugs:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

Therapy:

- | | Yes | No | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 154. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Ganciclovir |
| 155. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Bactrim, Septra, Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole |
| 156. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |

157. Veno-occlusive disease (VOD):

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

158. Etiology undetermined:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

TEAM IUBMID

Erythropoiesis

159. Has patient received red blood cell (RBC) transfusions since last report?1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

160. Date of last RBC transfusion:*

☐ Date unknown

Month

Day

Year

**If patient was RBC transfusion independent for ≥ 1 month but subsequently experienced a decline in RBC count and required RBC transfusions, record date of last RBC transfusion before decline in counts. If patient has not required RBC transfusions since initial date of recovery, record date of last RBC transfusion.*

Current Hematologic Findings

161. Date of most recent CBC:

Month

Day

Year

Actual CBC results:

162. WBC

 $\times 10^9/L$

163. Neutrophils

%

164. Lymphocytes

%

165. Hemoglobin

g/dL

☐ Transfused

166. Hematocrit

%

☐ Transfused

167. Platelets

 $\times 10^9/L$ ☐ Transfused

168. Were chimerism studies performed since last report?

1 ☐ Yes

Complete following page

0 ☐ No

Go to Q. 169

| |
|--|
| |
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| |
| |
| |

Autotransplants only Chimerism Studies

(Provide date(s), method(s) and other information for all chimerism studies performed since date of last report)

[illegible]

Valid Method Codes

and method codes
 (Insert number in box above to indicate method used)

- 1 - Standard Cytogenetics
- 2 - Fluorescent in situ Hybridization (FISH)
- 3 - Restriction Fragment-length polymorphisms (RFLP)
- 4 - Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)
- 5 - HLA Serotyping
- 6 - VNTR
- 7 - Other, specify: _____

Valid Cell Types

(Insert number in box above to indicate cell type used)

- 1 - Bone Marrow (BM)
- 2 - Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells (PBMC)
- 3 - T-Cells
- 4 - B-Cells
- 5 - Red Cells
- 6 - Monocytes
- 7 - Neutrophils
- 8 - Other, specify: _____

* If performed by non-quantitative method, indicate the presence of donor, host or third party cells by (+)

TEAM IUBMID **Graft-vs-Host Disease (GVHD)****169.** Was specific therapy used since last report to prevent or induce GVHD, or promote engraftment?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

For each agent listed below indicate whether or not it was used to prevent or induce GVHD since last report:

| | Yes | No | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 170. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Methotrexate |
| 171. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Cyclosporine |
| 172. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | FK 506 (Tacrolimus) |
| 173. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Corticosteroids |
| 174. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | ALS, ALG, ATS, ATG |
| 175. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Azathioprine |
| 176. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Cyclophosphamide |
| 177. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | In vivo anti T-lymphocyte |

monoclonal antibody: _____

183. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ In vivo immunotoxin, specify: _____184. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Blinded randomized trial; specify agent being studied: _____185. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

| | Yes | No | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 178. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Anti IL-2 |
| 179. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Anti CD 25 |
| 180. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Campath |
| 181. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | OKT3 |
| 182. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |

Allografts:
Go to Q. 186Autografts:
Go to Q. 326**186.** Was acute GVHD present at time of last report?

- 1 ☐ Yes — Go to Q. 195
0 ☐ No

187. Did acute GVHD develop since date of last report?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

Go to Q. 238

188. Date of onset:
Month Day Year

What was diagnosis based on?

189. Histologic evidence:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

Sites:

| | Yes | No | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 190. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Skin |
| 191. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Gut |
| 192. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Liver |
| 193. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |

194. Clinical evidence:

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

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195. Maximum overall grade since last report: 1 ☐ I 2 ☐ II 3 ☐ III 4 ☐ IV

List the maximum severity of organ involvement attributed to acute GVHD:

- | <u>Stage 0</u> | <u>Stage 1</u> | <u>Stage 2</u> | <u>Stage 3</u> | <u>Stage 4</u> |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| 196. Skin: | | | | |
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No rash | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Maculopapular rash, <25% of body surface | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Maculopapular rash, 25–50% of body surface | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Generalized erythroderma | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Generalized erythroderma with bullae formation and desquamation |
| 197. Intestinal tract (use ml/day for adult patients and ml/m ² /day for pediatric patients): | | | | |
| 0 <input type="checkbox"/> No diarrhea | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Diarrhea >500 but ≤1000 ml/day or 280–555 ml/m ² /day | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Diarrhea >1000 but ≤1500 ml/day or 556–833 ml/m ² /day | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Diarrhea >1500 ml/day or >833 ml/m ² /day | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Severe abdominal pain, with or without ileus |
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Diarrhea ≤500 ml/day or <280 ml/m ² /day | | | | |
| 198. Liver: | | | | |
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Bilirubin <2.0 mg/dL | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bilirubin 2.0–3.0 mg/dL | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Bilirubin 3.1–6.0 mg/dL | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Bilirubin 6.1–15.0 mg/dL | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Bilirubin >15.0 mg/dL |

199. Other organ involvement?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

| | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 200. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Upper GI tract |
| 201. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Lung |
| 202. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |

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203. Was specific therapy used to treat acute GVHD since last report? 1 ☐ Yes 0 ☐ No

For each agent listed below indicate whether or not it was used to treat acute GVHD

| | No. drug not given | Drug continued at prophylactic dose | Yes, drug started | Yes, dose increased | Still taking? Yes No |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 204. Methotrexate | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 205. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 206. Cyclosporine | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 207. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 208. FK 506 (Tacrolimus) | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 209. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 210. Systemic Corticosteroids | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 211. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 212. Topical Corticosteroids | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 213. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 214. ALS, ALG, ATS, ATG | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 215. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 216. Azathioprine | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 217. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 218. Cyclo- phosphamide | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 219. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 220. Thalidomide | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 221. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |

In vivo anti-T-lymphocyte monoclonal antibody:

| | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 222. Anti IL-2 | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 223. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 224. Anti CD 25 | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 225. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 226. Campath | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 227. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 228. OKT3 | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 229. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 230. Other, antibody specify: _____ | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 231. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 232. In vivo immunotoxin, specify: _____ | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 233. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 234. Blinded randomized trial; specify agent(s) being studied: _____ | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 235. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 236. Other, specify: _____ | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 237. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |

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238. Was chronic GVHD present at time of last report?

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

239. Chronic GVHD is still present or was present at time of death:

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

Go to Q. 256

240. Did clinical chronic GVHD develop since date of last report?

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unkn

Go to
Q. 326

241. Date of onset:

| | | | |
|-------|-----|------|--|
| | | | |
| Month | Day | Year | |

242. Progressed from acute GVHD?

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

243. Karnofsky/Lansky score (see page 1) at diagnosis of chronic GVHD:

244. Platelet count at diagnosis of chronic GVHD:

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

 .

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

 $\times 10^9/L$

245. Total serum bilirubin at diagnosis of chronic GVHD: .

Unit of measurement for bilirubin:

1 ☐ mg/dL
2 ☐ μ mol/L

What was diagnosis based on?

246. Histologic evidence:

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

255. Clinical evidence:

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

Sites:

Yes No

247. $\frac{1}{10}$ Skin

248. 1 ☐ 0 ☐

249. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Liver

250. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Buccal mucosa/lip

251. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Conjunctiva

252. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Lung

253. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Muscle

254. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

Continued on next page

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IUBMID

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256. Maximum grade of chronic GVHD:

- 1 ☐ Limited (*Localized skin involvement and/or hepatic dysfunction due to chronic GVHD*)
- 2 ☐ Extensive (*Generalized skin involvement; or localized skin involvement and/or hepatic dysfunction due to chronic GVHD, plus:*
- Liver histology showing chronic aggressive hepatitis, bridging necrosis or cirrhosis; or,*
 - Involvement of eye: Schirmer's test with < 5 mm wetting; or,*
 - Involvement of minor salivary glands or oral mucosa demonstrated on labial biopsy; or,*
 - Involvement of any other target organ)*

257. Overall severity: 1 ☐ Mild 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Severe

Indicate organ involvement with chronic GVHD from list below:

| | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | |
|------------------|--|-----------|---|
| Skin/Hair: | 258. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Subclinical (biopsy findings only) |
| | 259. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Rash |
| | 260. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Scleroderma |
| | 261. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Dyspigmentation |
| | 262. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Contractures |
| | 263. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Alopecia |
| | 264. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Other skin/hair involvement, specify: _____ |
| Eyes: | 265. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Dry eyes |
| | 266. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Corneal erosion/conjunctivitis |
| | 267. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Other eye involvement, specify: _____ |
| Mouth: | 268. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Lichenoid changes |
| | 269. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Mucositis/ulcers |
| | 270. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Other mouth involvement, specify: _____ |
| Lung: | 271. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Bronchiolitis obliterans |
| | 272. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Other lung involvement, specify: _____ |
| GI Tract: | 273. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Esophageal involvement |
| | 274. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Chronic nausea/vomiting |
| | 275. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Chronic diarrhea |
| | 276. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Malabsorption |
| | 277. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Other GI tract involvement, specify: _____ |
| Liver: | 278. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Liver involvement, specify: _____ |
| GU Tract: | 279. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Vaginitis/stricture |
| | 280. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Other GU involvement, specify: _____ |
| Musculoskeletal: | 281. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Arthritis |
| | 282. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Myositis |
| | 283. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Myasthenia |
| | 284. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Other musculoskeletal involvement, specify: _____ |
| Hematologic: | 285. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Thrombocytopenia |
| | 286. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Eosinophilia |
| | 287. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Autoantibodies |
| | 288. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Other hematologic involvement, specify: _____ |
| Other: | 289. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | | Specify: _____ |

TEAM IUBMID

290. Was specific therapy used to treat chronic GVHD since last report? 1 ☐ Yes 0 ☐ No — Go to Q. 325

For each agent listed below indicate whether or not it was used to treat chronic GVHD

| | No, drug not given | Drug continued at prophylactic dose | Yes, drug started | Yes, dose increased | Still taking? Yes No |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 291. ALS, ALG, ATS, ATG | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 292. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 293. Azathioprine | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 294. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 295. Cyclosporine | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 296. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 297. FK 506 (Tacrolimus) | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 298. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 299. Systemic Corticosteroids | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 300. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 301. Topical Corticosteroids | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 302. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 303. Cyclo- phosphamide | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 304. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 305. Thalidomide | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 306. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |

In vivo anti-T-lymphocyte monoclonal antibody

| | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 307. Anti IL-2 | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 308. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 309. Anti CD 25 | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 310. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 311. Campath | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 312. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 313. OKT3 | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 314. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 315. Other, antibody specify: _____ | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 316. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 317. In vivo immunotoxin, specify: _____ | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 318. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 319. Blinded randomized trial; specify agent(s) being studied: _____ | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 320. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 321. Other, specify: _____ | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 322. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> |

TEAM IUBMID

323. Is patient still receiving treatment for chronic GVHD?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

324. Date last treatment was administered:

Month

Day

Year

325. Is chronic GVHD still present?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

8 ☐ No symptoms, but patient still receiving treatment

TEAM IUBMID

326. Did patient develop clinically significant infection since date of last report? 1 ☐ Yes 0 ☐ No

Select site and organism from lists shown on the next page and place number in the appropriate spaces. If more than one site or organism was involved, list one site of infection and organism on the first line; second site and/or organism on second line.

| | | Date of Onset | | | Did infection resolve? | | | |
|--|--------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--|----|
| | | Site | Organism | Month | Day | Year | Yes | No |
| 327. <input type="checkbox"/> Bacterial | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Typical</u> | First | 328. <input type="text"/> | 329. <input type="text"/> | 330. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 331. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | Second | 332. <input type="text"/> | 333. <input type="text"/> | 334. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 335. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 336. Other bacterium, specify: <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Atypical</u> | First | 337. <input type="text"/> | 338. <input type="text"/> | 339. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 340. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | Second | 341. <input type="text"/> | 342. <input type="text"/> | 343. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 344. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 345. Other atypical bacterium, specify: <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | |
| 346. <input type="checkbox"/> Fungal | | | | | | | | |
| | First | 347. <input type="text"/> | 348. <input type="text"/> | 349. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 350. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | Second | 351. <input type="text"/> | 352. <input type="text"/> | 353. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 354. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 355. Other fungus, specify: <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | |
| 356. <input type="checkbox"/> Viral | | | | | | | | |
| | First | 357. <input type="text"/> | 358. <input type="text"/> | 359. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 360. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | Second | 361. <input type="text"/> | 362. <input type="text"/> | 363. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 364. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 365. Other virus, specify: <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | |
| 366. <input type="checkbox"/> Parasitic | | | | | | | | |
| | First | 367. <input type="text"/> | 368. <input type="text"/> | 369. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 370. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | Second | 371. <input type="text"/> | 372. <input type="text"/> | 373. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 374. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 375. Other parasite, specify: <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | |
| 376. <input type="checkbox"/> No organism identified | | | | | | | | |
| | First | 377. <input type="text"/> | 378. <input type="text"/> | 379. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 380. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | Second | 381. <input type="text"/> | 382. <input type="text"/> | 383. <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 384. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | |

TEAM IUBMID. **Codes for Common Sites of Infection**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 01 Blood/buffy coat | 40 <u>Genito-Urinary Tract unspecified</u> |
| 02 Disseminated – generalized, isolated at 3 or more distinct sites | 41 Kidneys, renal pelvis, ureters and bladder |
| 03 <u>Central Nervous System unspecified</u> | 42 Prostate |
| 04 Brain | 43 Testes |
| 05 Spinal cord | 44 Fallopian tubes, uterus, cervix |
| 06 Meninges and CSF | 45 Vagina |
| 10 <u>Gastrointestinal Tract unspecified</u> | 50 <u>Skin unspecified</u> |
| 11 Lips | 51 Genital area |
| 12 Tongue, oral cavity and oro-pharynx | 52 Cellulitis |
| 13 Esophagus | 53 Herpes Zoster |
| 14 Stomach | 54 Rash, pustules or abscesses not typical of any of the above |
| 15 Gallbladder and biliary tree (not hepatitis), pancreas | 60 Central venous catheter, not otherwise specified |
| 16 Small intestine | 61 Catheter insertion site |
| 17 Large intestine | 62 Catheter tip |
| 18 Feces/stool | 70 Eyes |
| 19 Peritoneum | 75 Ear |
| 20 Liver | 80 <u>Other unspecified</u> |
| 30 <u>Respiratory unspecified</u> | 81 Joints |
| 31 Upper airway and nasopharynx | 82 Bone marrow |
| 32 Laryngitis/larynx | 83 Bone cortex (osteomyelitis) |
| 33 Lower respiratory tract (lung) | 84 Muscle (excluding cardiac) |
| 34 Pleural cavity, pleural fluid | 85 Cardiac (endocardium, myocardium, pericardium) |
| 35 Sinuses | 86 Lymph nodes |
| | 87 Spleen |

Codes for Commonly Reported Organisms**1. Bacteria**

(Indicate code for atypical bacteria;
list bacterium for non-atypical bacteria.)

- 100 Atypical bacteria, not otherwise specified
- 101 Coxiella
- 102 Legionella
- 103 Leptospira
- 104 Listeria
- 105 Mycoplasma
- 106 Nocardia
- 107 Rickettsia
- 110 Tuberculosis, NOS (AFB, acid fast bacillus,
Koch bacillus)
- 111 Typical tuberculosis (TB, Tuberculosis)
- 112 Mycobacteria (avium, bovis, intracellulare)
- 113 Chlamydia
- 119 Atypical bacteria – other, specify

2. Fungal Infections

- 200 Candida, not otherwise specified
- 201 Candida albicans
- 202 Candida krusei
- 203 Candida parapsilosis
- 204 Candida tropicalis
- 205 Torulopsis glabrata (a subspecies of candida)
- 209 Candida, other
- 210 Aspergillus, not otherwise specified
- 211 Aspergillus flavus
- 212 Aspergillus fumigatus
- 213 Aspergillus niger
- 219 Aspergillus, other
- 220 Cryptococcus species
- 230 Fusarium species
- 240 Mucormycosis (zygomycetes, rhizopus)
- 250 Yeast, not otherwise specified
- 259 Other fungus, specify

3. Viral Infections

- 301 Herpes Simplex (HSV1, HSV2)
- 302 Herpes Zoster (Chicken pox, Varicella)
- 303 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
- 304 Adenovirus
- 305 Enterovirus (Coxsackie, Echo, Polio)
- 306 Hepatitis A (HAV)
- 307 Hepatitis B (HBV, Australian antigen)
- 308 Hepatitis C (HCV)
- 309 HIV-1 (HTLV-III)
- 310 Influenza
- 311 Measles (Rubeola)
- 312 Mumps
- 313 Papovavirus
- 314 Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)
- 315 Rubella (German Measles)
- 316 Parainfluenza
- 317 Human herpesvirus-6 (HHV-6)
- 318 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)
- 319 Polyomavirus
- 320 Rotavirus
- 321 Rhinovirus
- 329 Other Viral, specify

4. Parasite Infections

- 401 Pneumocystis (PCP)
- 402 Toxoplasma
- 403 Giardia
- 404 Cryptosporidium
- 409 Other parasite (amebiasis, echinococcal cyst,
trichomonas – either vaginal or gingivitis), specify

5. Other Infections

- 509 No organism identified

TEAM IUBMID: **Pulmonary function**

385. Has patient developed interstitial pneumonitis (IPn) since date of last report?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

Interstitial pneumonitis is characterized by hypoxia and diffuse interstitial infiltrates on chest x-ray not caused by fluid overload.

386. How many episodes of IPn occurred since date of last report?

Note: If more than one episode of IPn, photocopy this page and complete Q. 385 - 406 for subsequent episode(s).

387. Date of onset of IPn:

Month

Day

Year

388. Were diagnostic tests other than radiographic studies done?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

Diagnosis was evaluated by:

| | Yes | No | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 389. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Bronchoalveolar lavage |
| 390. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Transbronchial biopsy |
| 391. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Open lung biopsy |
| 392. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Autopsy |
| 393. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |

394. Was an organism isolated?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No (idiopathic, or no organism isolated)

Etiology:

| | Yes | No | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 395. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Pneumocystis carinii |
| 396. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Aspergillus |
| 397. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Candida |
| 398. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Toxoplasma |
| 399. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Respiratory syncytial virus |
| 400. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Cytomegalovirus |
| 401. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Herpes simplex |
| 402. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Adenovirus |
| 403. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Human herpes virus 6 |
| 404. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other virus, specify: _____ |
| 405. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |

406. Has interstitial pneumonitis resolved?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No8 ☐ Unknown

TEAM IUBMID

407. Did patient develop pulmonary abnormalities other than interstitial pneumonitis since date of last report?

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

408. Did patient develop Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) since last report?

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

409. Date of onset of ARDS:

Month Day Year

410. Were diagnostic tests done?

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

Diagnosis was evaluated by:

Yes No411. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Bronchoalveolar lavage412. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Transbronchial biopsy413. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Open lung biopsy414. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Autopsy415. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

416. Did patient develop bronchiolitis obliterans since last report?

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

417. Date of onset:

Month Day Year

418. Were diagnostic tests done?

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

Diagnosis was evaluated by:

Yes No419. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Bronchoalveolar lavage420. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Transbronchial biopsy421. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Open lung biopsy422. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Autopsy423. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

424. Did patient develop pulmonary hemorrhage since last report?

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

425. Date of onset:

Month Day Year

426. Were diagnostic tests done?

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

Diagnosis was evaluated by:

Yes No427. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Bronchoalveolar lavage428. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Transbronchial biopsy429. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Open lung biopsy430. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Autopsy431. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

432. Did patient develop other non-infectious pulmonary abnormalities since last report?

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

433. Specify: _____

TEAM IUBMID **Liver function**

434. Did patient develop non-infectious liver toxicity since last report?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

435. What was the date of onset?

Month

Day

Year

Etiology:

Yes No436. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Veno-occlusive disease437. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____438. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Unknown

439. Has liver toxicity resolved?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No8 ☐ Unknown

440. Did patient develop any other non-infectious clinically significant organ impairment or disorder since last report?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ NoYes No441. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Renal failure requiring dialysis442. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ TTP/HUS or similar syndrome443. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Hemorrhage, specify site: _____448. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Hemorrhagic cystitis449. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Seizures450. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Cataracts451. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Avascular necrosis452. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Hypothyroidism453. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Gonadal dysfunction454. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Growth hormone deficiency/growth disturbance455. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____Yes No444. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ CNS445. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Upper GI tract446. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Lower GI tract447. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

TEAM IUBMID

456. Did a new malignancy, lymphoproliferative or myeloproliferative disorder appear since last report? (If more than one new malignancy developed, copy this page and complete for each new cancer)

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

457. Date of diagnosis:
Month Day Year

458. Origin of cells:
1 ☐ Host 8 ☐ Unknown
2 ☐ Donor 7 ☐ Not tested

Diagnosis (send copy of pathology report/other documentation):

Yes No

459. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Clonal cytogenetic abnormality without leukemia or MDS
460. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Acute myeloid leukemia
461. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other leukemia, specify: _____
462. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Myelodysplasia
463. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Lymphoma or lymphoproliferative disease

464. EBV positive? 1 ☐ Yes 0 ☐ No 8 ☐ Unknown

465. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Hodgkin disease
466. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other cancer

467. Primary site: _____

468. Histologic type: _____

469. Behavior:

- 1 ☐ Benign
2 ☐ In situ
3 ☐ Malignant/invasive
8 ☐ Unknown

TEAM IUBMID:

Death Information

470. Date of death:
 Month Day Year

Cause(s) of death:

Enter appropriate cause of death below. If a code number for "Other, specify" is entered, write the cause in the space provided.

471. Primary: Specify: _____

Contributing or secondary causes:

472. Specify: _____

473. Specify: _____

474. Specify: _____

475. Specify: _____

476. Specify: _____

Cause of Death Codes

- | |
|---|
| 10 Graft rejection or failure |
| 20 Infection (other than interstitial pneumonia) |
| 21 Bacterial |
| 22 Fungal |
| 23 Viral |
| 24 Protozoal |
| 25 Infection, organism not identified |
| 29 Other infection, specify |
| 30 Interstitial pneumonia |
| 31 Viral, CMV |
| 32 Viral, other |
| 33 Pneumocystis |
| 34 Fungus |
| 39 Other IPn, specify |
| 40 Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome |
| 50 Acute GVHD |
| 60 Chronic GVHD |
| 70 Recurrence or persistence of primary disease |
| <i>NOTE: Code "70" may only be used as a primary cause of death, not a contributing or secondary cause.</i> |
| 80 Organ failure (not due to GVHD or infection) |
| 81 Liver |
| 82 VOD |
| 83 Cardiac (Cardiomyopathy) |
| 84 Pulmonary |
| 85 CNS |
| 86 Renal |
| 89 Other organ failure, specify |
| 90 Secondary malignancy |
| 100 Hemorrhage |
| 110 Accidental death |
| 900 Other, specify |

477. Was cause of death confirmed by autopsy?

- 1 ☐ Yes _____
 0 ☐ No _____
 8 ☐ Unknown _____
 6 ☐ Pending _____

Send copy of autopsy report when available

FOLLOW-UP INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

TEAM

IUBMID

*(Institutional Unique Blood or Marrow
Transplant Identification Number)*Date of transplant for which
this form is being completed:

Month

Day

Year

FOR REGISTRY USE ONLY:

I.D.

Date received:

Registry: IBMTR ABMTR (circle one)

Date of report:

Month

Day

Year

1. Signed: _____ / _____

Person completing this form / Please print name

2. Date last report completed:

Month

Day

Year

3. Name of doctor for correspondence: _____

Institution: _____

Telephone:

Extension:

Fax:

4. Make reimbursement check payable to: _____

5. Patient or authorized family member/guardian is aware of, and has consented to, the fact that this case is being entered into the Registry database:

_____(physician's initials).

INSERT VIII
Breast Cancer

TEAM

IUBMID

(Institutional Unique Blood or Marrow
Transplant Identification Number)

Date of transplant for which
this form is being completed:

Month Day Year

FOR REGISTRY USE ONLY:

I.D. - -

Date received:

Registry: IBMTR ABMTR (circle one)

Date of report:

Month Day Year

Pretransplant Information

*** If this is a report of a second (or subsequent) transplant, check here ☐ and go to Q.168**

1. Date of pathologic diagnosis of breast cancer:

Month Year

Append copy of pathology report if available.

2. Stage of breast cancer at diagnosis:

- 0 ☐ In situ
- 1 ☐ I - T₁N₀M₀
- 2 ☐ II - T_{0,1}N₁M₀ or T₂N_{0,1}M₀ or T₃N₀M₀
- 3 ☐ IIIA - T₀₋₂N₂M₀ or T₃N₁₋₂M₀
- 4 ☐ IIIB - T₄N_{Any}M₀, T_{Any}N₃M₀, Inflammatory
- 5 ☐ IV - T_{Any}N_{Any}M₁
- 8 ☐ Unknown

*If transplant was done after
occurrence of a second primary
breast cancer, report staging and
treatment [Q.1-75] of each primary
separately by copying pages 1-4.*

3. Breast cancer histology at diagnosis:

- 1 ☐ Invasive/infiltrating ductal
- 2 ☐ Invasive lobular
- 3 ☐ Inflammatory
- 4 ☐ Other, specify: _____
- 8 ☐ Unknown

4. Location of breast cancer at diagnosis:

- 1 ☐ Right breast
- 2 ☐ Left breast
- 3 ☐ Bilateral

5. Menopausal status at diagnosis:

- 1 ☐ Premenopausal
- 2 ☐ Postmenopausal
- 7 ☐ Not applicable, male patient
- 8 ☐ Unknown

6. Age at menopause: years

7. Did patient have a history of prior cancer (other than breast cancer)?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 0 ☐ No

8. Cite prior disease:

- 1 ☐ Hodgkin lymphoma
- 2 ☐ Non-Hodgkin lymphoma
- 7 ☐ Other, specify: _____

9. Date of diagnosis of prior cancer:

Month Year

TEAM IUBMID

10. Were metastases (other than ipsilateral axillary lymph nodes) present at diagnosis?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

| | Yes | No | Unknown | |
|-----|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 11. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | Bone |
| 12. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | Bone marrow |
| 13. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | Lung |
| 14. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | Liver |
| 15. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | Skin |
| 16. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | Chest wall |
| 17. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other lymph nodes, specify site: _____ |
| 18. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |

19. Did patient receive neoadjuvant treatment (includes chemotherapy, hormones and/or radiation) prior to definitive surgery?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

Go to Q. 38

Neoadjuvant Treatment

Size of primary tumor (largest diameter before neoadjuvant treatment)

20. Was tumor multicentric?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No8 ☐ UnknownGive size of largest tumor in Q. 21 - 22

21. Clinical size:

 cm-7 ☐ Not measurable-8 ☐ Unknown

22. Radiographic size:

 cm-7 ☐ Not measurable-8 ☐ Unknown

23. Did patient receive neoadjuvant chemotherapy?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

Specify chemotherapy:

| | Yes | No | |
|-----|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 24. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Adriamycin alone |
| 25. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | CAF |
| 26. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | CMF |
| 27. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | AFM |
| 28. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |
| 29. | Number of cycles: <input type="text"/> | | |

30. Did patient receive neoadjuvant hormone therapy?

1 ☐ Yes0 ☐ No

Specify hormones:

| | Yes | No | |
|-----|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 31. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Tamoxifen |
| 32. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |
| 33. | Duration of pre-surgical treatment was: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> mos. | | |

Continued on next page

TEAM IUBMID **34. Did patient receive neoadjuvant radiation therapy?**

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

35. Specify radiation field: **36. Total dose:** cGy (rads)**37. Best clinical response (at time of surgery) to neoadjuvant treatment:**

- 1 ☐ Complete response
2 ☐ Partial response
3 ☐ Stable disease
4 ☐ Progressive disease
8 ☐ Not evaluable, specify why not evaluable:

38. Did patient have surgery as part of initial management (include surgery done after neoadjuvant treatment)?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

39. Type of surgery was:

- 1 ☐ Mastectomy
2 ☐ Lumpectomy
7 ☐ Other, specify:

Size of primary tumor at time of definitive surgery; or, if surgery was not done, prior to initial non-surgical treatment**40. Was tumor multicentric?**

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

Give size of largest tumor in Q.41 – 43**41. Clinical size:** cm -8 ☐ Unknown**42. Radiographic size:** cm -8 ☐ Unknown**43. Pathologic size:** cm -8 ☐ Unknown**44. How many axillary nodes were examined?** -8 ☐ Unknown**45. How many axillary nodes were positive for breast cancer?** -8 ☐ Unknown**46. Were estrogen receptor assays done?**

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

47. Results:

- 1 ☐ Positive 3 ☐ Borderline
2 ☐ Negative 8 ☐ Unknown

48. Actual value if available (specify units): **49. Units:**

- 1 ☐ fmol/mg
7 ☐ Other, specify:

50. Were progesterone receptor assays done?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
8 ☐ Unknown

51. Results:

- 1 ☐ Positive 3 ☐ Borderline
2 ☐ Negative 8 ☐ Unknown

52. Actual value if available (specify units): **53. Units:**

- 1 ☐ fmol/mg
7 ☐ Other, specify:

TEAM IUBMID

54. Did patient receive radiation, chemotherapy and/or hormone treatment (excluding neoadjuvant) after definitive surgery as part of initial management?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

55. Did patient receive radiation treatment?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

Radiation field:

Yes No

56. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ local/regional

57. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ sites of distant metastatic disease

58. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

59. Total dose: cGy (rads)

60. Did patient receive hormones?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

Specify hormones:

Yes No

61. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Tamoxifen

62. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

63. Date started:
Month Year

64. Date ended:
Month Year

65. Did patient receive chemotherapy?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

66. Reason for chemotherapy:

1 ☐ Adjuvant

2 ☐ For metastatic disease

Go to Q.79

Chemotherapy given:

Yes No

67. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ CMF

68. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ CAF

69. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Adriamycin-containing regimen

70. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Taxol alone

71. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Taxol plus other drugs

72. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other chemotherapy, specify: _____

73. Number of cycles: -8 ☐ Unknown

74. Date started:
Month Year

75. Date ended:
Month Year

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76. Did breast cancer recur?

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

77. Date:
Month Year

78. Site(s):

79. Did patient receive treatment for persistent, recurrent or metastatic disease? 1 ☐ Yes 0 ☐ No

| Regimen | Date Started | Date Stopped | Number cycles (chemotherapy) | Total dose (radiation) | Non-bone Response (see below) | Bone Response (see below) | Date Relapse/Progression |
|--|--|--|--|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1st | 80. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month Year | 81. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month Year | 82. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 83. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> cGy (rads) | 84. <input type="text"/> | 85. <input type="text"/> | 86. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month Year |
| Treatment, specify all drugs given: | | | | | | | |
| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>Yes No</p> <p>87. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Adriamycin</p> <p>88. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Cytoxan</p> <p>89. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Cisplatin</p> <p>90. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-fluorouracil (5-FU)</p> </div> <div> <p>91. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Methotrexate</p> <p>92. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Mitoxantrone</p> <p>93. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Taxol</p> </div> <div> <p>94. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Thiotepa</p> <p>95. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Vinblastine</p> <p>96. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify: _____</p> </div> </div> | | | | | | | |
| 2nd | 97. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month Year | 98. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month Year | 99. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 100. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> cGy (rads) | 101. <input type="text"/> | 102. <input type="text"/> | 103. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month Year |
| Treatment, specify all drugs given: | | | | | | | |
| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>Yes No</p> <p>104. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Adriamycin</p> <p>105. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Cytoxan</p> <p>106. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Cisplatin</p> <p>107. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-fluorouracil (5-FU)</p> </div> <div> <p>108. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Methotrexate</p> <p>109. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Mitoxantrone</p> <p>110. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Taxol</p> </div> <div> <p>111. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Thiotepa</p> <p>112. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Vinblastine</p> <p>113. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify: _____</p> </div> </div> | | | | | | | |
| 3rd | 114. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month Year | 115. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month Year | 116. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 117. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> cGy (rads) | 118. <input type="text"/> | 119. <input type="text"/> | 120. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month Year |
| Treatment, specify all drugs given: | | | | | | | |
| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>Yes No</p> <p>121. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Adriamycin</p> <p>122. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Cytoxan</p> <p>123. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Cisplatin</p> <p>124. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-fluorouracil (5-FU)</p> </div> <div> <p>125. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Methotrexate</p> <p>126. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Mitoxantrone</p> <p>127. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Taxol</p> </div> <div> <p>128. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Thiotepa</p> <p>129. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Vinblastine</p> <p>130. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify: _____</p> </div> </div> | | | | | | | |

Non-bone response codes:

1 = CR

2 = PR

3 = stable disease

4 = progressive disease

Bone response codes:

1 = no prior bone disease

2 = symptomatic improvement, no progression

3 = symptomatic and radiographic (not bone scan only) improvement

4 = no response

5 = progressive disease

6 = not evaluable (radiographic data not available)

Continued on next page

TEAM IUBMID

| Regimen | Date Started | Date Stopped | Number cycles (chemotherapy) | Total dose (radiation) | Non-bone Response (see below) | Bone Response (see below) | Date Relapse/Progression | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 4th | 131. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month Year | 132. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month Year | 133. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 134. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> cGy (rads) | 135. <input type="text"/> | 136. <input type="text"/> | 137. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month Year | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Treatment, specify all drugs given: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="0"> <tr> <td>138. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Adriamycin</td> <td>142. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Methotrexate</td> <td>145. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Thiotepa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>139. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Cytoxan</td> <td>143. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Mitoxantrone</td> <td>146. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Vinblastine</td> </tr> <tr> <td>140. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Cis-platin</td> <td>144. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Taxol</td> <td>147. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify: _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>141. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-fluorouracil (5-FU)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | | | | | | | | 138. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Adriamycin | 142. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Methotrexate | 145. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Thiotepa | 139. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Cytoxan | 143. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Mitoxantrone | 146. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Vinblastine | 140. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Cis-platin | 144. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Taxol | 147. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify: _____ | 141. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) | | |
| 138. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Adriamycin | 142. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Methotrexate | 145. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Thiotepa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 139. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Cytoxan | 143. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Mitoxantrone | 146. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Vinblastine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 140. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Cis-platin | 144. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Taxol | 147. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify: _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 141. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5th | 148. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month Year | 149. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month Year | 150. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 151. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> cGy (rads) | 152. <input type="text"/> | 153. <input type="text"/> | 154. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month Year | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Treatment, specify all drugs given: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="0"> <tr> <td>155. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Adriamycin</td> <td>159. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Methotrexate</td> <td>162. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Thiotepa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>156. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Cytoxan</td> <td>160. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Mitoxantrone</td> <td>163. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Vinblastine</td> </tr> <tr> <td>157. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Cis-platin</td> <td>161. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Taxol</td> <td>164. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify: _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>158. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-fluorouracil (5-FU)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | | | | | | | | 155. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Adriamycin | 159. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Methotrexate | 162. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Thiotepa | 156. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Cytoxan | 160. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Mitoxantrone | 163. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Vinblastine | 157. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Cis-platin | 161. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Taxol | 164. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify: _____ | 158. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) | | |
| 155. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Adriamycin | 159. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Methotrexate | 162. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Thiotepa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 156. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Cytoxan | 160. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Mitoxantrone | 163. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Vinblastine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 157. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Cis-platin | 161. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Taxol | 164. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify: _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 158. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | |
|--|---|
| Non-bone response codes: 1 = CR 2 = PR 3 = stable disease 4 = progressive disease | Bone response codes: 1 = no prior bone disease 2 = symptomatic improvement, no progression 3 = symptomatic and radiographic (not bone scan only) improvement 4 = no response 5 = progressive disease 6 = not evaluable (radiographic data not available) |
|--|---|

What was the total dose of anthracyclines prior to start of high-dose therapy (conditioning)?

165. Doxorubicin: mg/m² -8 ☐ Unknown -7 ☐ Not given
(Adriamycin)

166. Mitoxantrone: mg/m² -8 ☐ Unknown -7 ☐ Not given

167. Other anthracycline, mg/m² -8 ☐ Unknown -7 ☐ Not given
specify: _____

TEAM IUBMID

168. Was bone marrow biopsy done prior to high-dose conditioning?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

169. Date of most recent biopsy
Month Day Year

170. Was breast cancer present?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

How was it detected?

| | Yes | No | Not tested | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 171. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> | Routine histopathology |
| 172. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> | PCR (polymerase chain reaction) |
| 173. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other molecular technique |
| 174. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> | Immunohistochemistry |
| 175. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> | Cell culture technique |
| 176. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |

177. Did patient ever have bone marrow involvement with breast cancer other than involvement indicated in Q.168?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

How was it detected?

| | Yes | No | Not tested | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 178. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> | Routine histopathology |
| 179. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> | PCR (polymerase chain reaction) |
| 180. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other molecular technique |
| 181. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> | Immunohistochemistry |
| 182. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> | Cell culture technique |
| 183. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |

184. What was status of disease immediately prior to start of conditioning?

- 1 ☐ Complete response - no evidence of disease
2 ☐ Complete response with exception of bone scan abnormalities of unknown significance
3 ☐ Partial response
4 ☐ Stable
5 ☐ Progressive disease

Indicate all sites of disease involvement:

| | <u>At any time between diagnosis and transplant</u> | | | <u>Immediately prior to start of conditioning</u> | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Yes | No | Unknown | Yes | No | Unknown |
| Breast | 185.1. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | 185.2. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Chest wall | 186.1. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | 186.2. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Bone - symptomatic | 187.1. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | 187.2. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Bone - radiographic | 188.1. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | 188.2. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Axillary lymph nodes | 189.1. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | 189.2. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other lymph nodes | 190.1. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | 190.2. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Brain | 191.1. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | 191.2. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Lung | 192.1. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | 192.2. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Pleura | 193.1. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | 193.2. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Liver | 194.1. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | 194.2. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Skin | 195.1. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | 195.2. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other, specify: _____ | 196.1. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | 196.2. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> |

TEAM IUBMID

197. What was sensitivity of breast cancer to chemotherapy prior to conditioning? (*Response to last chemotherapy given prior to transplant; chemotherapy must include ≥ 2 cycles treatment given ≤ 6 months prior to transplant*)

- 1 ☐ Sensitive: $\geq 50\%$ reduction in bidimensional diameter of all disease sites with no new sites of disease
2 ☐ Resistant: $< 50\%$ reduction in diameter of all disease sites or development of new disease sites
3 ☐ Untreated
8 ☐ Unknown

Outcome

198. What was patient's best response to transplant excluding planned posttransplant treatment?

- 1 ☐ Complete response: complete disappearance of all known disease for ≥ 4 weeks
2 ☐ Complete response with persistent bone scan/x-ray abnormalities of unknown significance
3 ☐ Partial response: $\geq 50\%$ reduction in greatest diameter of all sites of known disease and no new sites of disease for ≥ 4 weeks
4 ☐ No response: $< 50\%$ reduction in greatest diameter of all sites of known disease and no new sites of disease
5 ☐ Progressive disease: increase in size of sites of known disease or new sites of disease
6 ☐ Not evaluable, toxic death
7 ☐ Not evaluable, other reason, specify: _____

199. Was planned treatment (treatment before progressive disease) given posttransplant?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

Go to Q.207

200. Was disease restaged prior to planned posttransplant treatment?

1 ☐ Yes

0 ☐ No

Specify treatment given whether restaged or not:

Yes No

201. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Chemotherapy, specify: _____

202. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Hormone therapy, specify: _____

203. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Radiation therapy, specify: _____

204. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Immune therapy, specify: _____

205. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

206. What was patient's best response to transplant including planned posttransplant treatment?

- 1 ☐ Complete response: complete disappearance of all known disease for ≥ 4 weeks
2 ☐ Complete response with persistent bone scan/x-ray abnormalities of unknown significance
3 ☐ Partial response: $\geq 50\%$ reduction in greatest diameter of all sites of known disease and no new sites of disease for ≥ 4 weeks
4 ☐ No response: $< 50\%$ reduction in greatest diameter of all sites of known disease and no new sites of disease
5 ☐ Progressive disease: increase in size of sites of known disease or new sites of disease
6 ☐ Not evaluable, toxic death
7 ☐ Not evaluable, other reason, specify: _____

TEAM IUBMID

207. Status of breast cancer: (at time of this report or at time of death)

- 1 ☐ Free of breast cancer; no recurrence posttransplant
2 ☐ Free of breast cancer except for persistent scan abnormalities of unknown significance, no recurrence posttransplant
3 ☐ Persistent breast cancer without progression (*never achieved complete response*)
4 ☐ Progressive disease (*never achieved complete response*)

Date of progression Site(s): _____
Month Day Year

- 5 ☐ Recurrent disease (relapse after complete response)

Date of recurrence Site(s): _____
Month Day Year

- 6 ☐ Free of breast cancer after posttransplant recurrence

Date of recurrence Site(s): _____
Month Day Year

- 7 ☐ Not evaluable; explain: _____

First site(s) of progression/recurrence:

| | Yes | No | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 208. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Lymph node |
| 209. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Bone marrow |
| 210. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | CNS |
| 211. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Liver |
| 212. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Lung |
| 213. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Local |
| 214. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Contralateral breast |
| 215. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |

216. Date status established:

Month Day Year

FOLLOW-UP: INSERT VIII
Breast Cancer

TEAM

IUBMID

(Institutional Unique Blood or Marrow
Transplant Identification Number)

Date of transplant for which
this form is being completed:

Month Day Year

FOR REGISTRY USE ONLY:

I.D. - -

Date received:

Registry: IBMTR ABMTR (circle one)

Date of report:

Month Day Year

Follow-up Information

*** Report data for date of last contact as reported in Q.3 of Follow-up Core Form or immediately prior to death.**

1. Was planned post transplant treatment (treatment before progressive disease) given since date of last report?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

Go to Q.9

2. Was disease restaged prior to planned posttransplant treatment?

- 1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

Specify treatment given whether restaged or not:

Yes No

3. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Chemotherapy, specify: _____
4. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Hormone therapy, specify: _____
5. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Radiation therapy, specify: _____
6. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Immune therapy, specify: _____
7. 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other, specify: _____

8. Specify best response to transplant including planned posttransplant treatment:

- 1 ☐ Complete response (*complete disappearance of all known disease for ≥ 4 weeks*)
2 ☐ Complete response with persistent bone scan or x-ray abnormalities of unknown significance
3 ☐ Partial response (*$\geq 50\%$ reduction in greatest diameter of all sites of known disease and no new sites of disease for ≥ 4 weeks*)
4 ☐ No response: *< 50% reduction in greatest diameter of all sites of known disease and no new sites of disease*
5 ☐ Progressive disease: *increase in size of sites of known disease or new sites of disease*
Specify site(s) of persistent/new disease: _____
6 ☐ Not evaluable, toxic death
7 ☐ Not evaluable, other reason, specify: _____

TEAM IUBMID

9. Most recent status of breast cancer: (for patients who died, report status at time of death)

- 1 ☐ Free of breast cancer; no recurrence posttransplant
2 ☐ Free of breast cancer except for persistent scan abnormalities of unknown significance, no recurrence posttransplant
3 ☐ Persistent breast cancer without progression (never achieved CR or PR)
4 ☐ Progressive disease (never achieved CR or PR)

Date of progression Site(s): _____
Month Day Year

- 5 ☐ Recurrent disease (relapse after complete remission)

Date of progression Site(s): _____
Month Day Year

- 6 ☐ Free of breast cancer after posttransplant recurrence

Date of recurrence Site(s): _____
Month Day Year

- 7 ☐ Not evaluable; explain: _____

10. Date current status established

Month Day Year

First site(s) of progression/recurrence:

| | Yes | No | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 11. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Lymph node |
| 12. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Bone marrow |
| 13. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | CNS |
| 14. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Liver |
| 15. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Lung |
| 15.2 | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Local (chest wall) |
| 15.3 | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Contralateral breast |
| 16. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, specify: _____ |

NEW MALIGNANCY SUPPLEMENT FORM

For all patients with a new malignancy, complete one supplement form per patient (**send copy of pathology report/other documentation**)

Patient name: _____
IUBMID number: _____
Registry I.D: _____
Disease: _____
Date of Transplant: _____
Team Number: _____
Institution: _____

Circle One: ABMTR or IBMTR

Did a new malignancy, lymphoproliferative or myeloproliferative disorder appear? (*If more than one new malignancy developed, copy this page and complete for each new cancer*)

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No

Date of diagnosis:
Month Day Year

Origin of cells:

1 ☐ Host 8 ☐ Unknown
2 ☐ Donor 7 ☐ Not tested

Diagnosis (**send copy of pathology report/other documentation**):

Yes No

- 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Clonal cytogenetic abnormality without leukemia or MDS
1 ☐ 0 ☐ Acute myeloid leukemia
1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other leukemia, specify: _____
1 ☐ 0 ☐ Myelodysplasia
1 ☐ 0 ☐ Lymphoma or lymphoproliferative disease

EBV positive? 1 ☐ Yes 0 ☐ No 8 ☐ Unknown

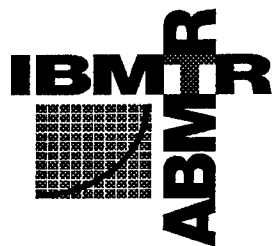
- 1 ☐ 0 ☐ Hodgkin disease
1 ☐ 0 ☐ Other cancer

Primary site: _____

Histologic type: _____

Behavior:

- 1 ☐ Benign
2 ☐ In situ
3 ☐ Malignant/invasive
8 ☐ Unknown



IBMTR and ABMTR Centers

| | | | <u>IBMTR</u> | <u>ABMTR</u> |
|--|----------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| Alexander Fleming Institute | Buenos Aires | Argentina | ✓ | ✓ |
| Fundaleu / "Angelica Ocampo" | Buenos Aires | Argentina | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hospital de Pediatria, S.A.M.I.C. | Buenos Aires | Argentina | ✓ | |
| Hospital Privado de Oncologia | Buenos Aires | Argentina | ✓ | |
| Institutos Medicos Antartida ICTEM | Buenos Aires | Argentina | ✓ | |
| Navy Hospital Pedro Mallo | Buenos Aires | Argentina | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hospital Privado de Cordoba | Cordoba | Argentina | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hanson Centre for Cancer Research | Adelaide | Australia | ✓ | |
| Royal Brisbane Hospital | Brisbane | Australia | ✓ | |
| The Royal Children's Hospital | Brisbane | Australia | ✓ | |
| Royal Prince Alfred Hospital | Camperdown | Australia | ✓ | ✓ |
| St. Vincent's Hospital | Darlinghurst | Australia | ✓ | |
| Royal Children's Hospital | Parkville | Australia | ✓ | |
| Royal Melbourne Hospital | Parkville | Australia | ✓ | |
| Princess Margaret Hosp for Children | Perth | Australia | ✓ | |
| Royal Perth Hospital | Perth | Australia | ✓ | |
| Alfred Hospital | Prahran | Australia | ✓ | ✓ |
| Sydney Children's Hospital | Randwick | Australia | ✓ | |
| Royal North Shore Hospital | St. Leonards | Australia | ✓ | |
| Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children | Westmead | Australia | ✓ | |
| Westmead Hospital | Westmead | Australia | ✓ | |
| Ludwig Boltzmann Institut (LBI) | Vienna | Austria | | ✓ |
| St. Anna Children's Hospital | Vienna | Austria | ✓ | |
| Univ. Klinik fur Innere Medizin I | Vienna | Austria | ✓ | |
| A.Z. Sint-Jan | Brugge | Belgium | ✓ | |
| Children University Hospital | Brussels | Belgium | ✓ | |
| Cliniques Universitaires Saint-Luc | Brussels | Belgium | ✓ | |
| Universiteit Antwerpen (UZA) | Edegem | Belgium | ✓ | |
| University Hospital Gasthuisberg | Leuven | Belgium | ✓ | |
| University of Liege | Liege | Belgium | ✓ | |
| Hemocentro/Univ. Estadual | Campinas | Brazil | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hospital de Clinicas | Curitiba | Brazil | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hospital Nossa Senhora das Gracias | Curitiba | Brazil | | ✓ |
| Hospital das Clinicas | Ribeirao Preto | Brazil | ✓ | |
| Cent Nacional de Trans de Medula Ossea | Rio de Janeiro | Brazil | ✓ | |
| Univ Federal do Rio de Janeiro | Rio de Janeiro | Brazil | | ✓ |
| Hospital A.C. Camargo | Sao Paulo | Brazil | ✓ | |
| Instituto do Coracao INCOR | Sao Paulo | Brazil | ✓ | |
| Santa Casa Medical School - Sao Paulo | Sao Paulo | Brazil | ✓ | |

| | | | <u>IBMTR</u> | <u>ABMTR</u> |
|--|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Alberta Children's Hospital | Calgary | Canada | ✓ | ✓ |
| University of Calgary | Calgary | Canada | ✓ | ✓ |
| Chedoke-McMaster Hospitals | Hamilton | Canada | ✓ | |
| London Health Sciences Center | London | Canada | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hopital Sainte-Justine | Montreal | Canada | ✓ | ✓ |
| Jewish General Hospital | Montreal | Canada | | ✓ |
| Montreal Children's Hospital | Montreal | Canada | ✓ | ✓ |
| Royal Victoria Hospital | Montreal | Canada | ✓ | ✓ |
| Sacre Coeur Hospital | Montreal | Canada | | ✓ |
| Ottawa General Hospital | Ottawa | Canada | | ✓ |
| Hopital du Saint-Sacrement | Quebec City | Canada | ✓ | ✓ |
| Northeastern Ontario Reg Cancer Ctr | Sudbury | Canada | | ✓ |
| Hospital for Sick Children | Toronto | Canada | ✓ | ✓ |
| Princess Margaret Hospital | Toronto | Canada | ✓ | |
| The Toronto Hosp & Ontario Cancer Inst | Toronto | Canada | | ✓ |
| British Columbia's Children's Hospital | Vancouver | Canada | ✓ | ✓ |
| Vancouver Hosp and Health Sciences Ctr | Vancouver | Canada | ✓ | ✓ |
| Manitoba Cancer Treat. & Res Found | Winnipeg | Canada | ✓ | ✓ |
| Catholic University of Chile | Santiago | Chile | ✓ | |
| Bei Tai Ping Lu Hospital | Beijing | China | ✓ | |
| Beijing Medical University | Beijing | China | ✓ | |
| Centar za Transplantaciju Kostane Srzi | Zagreb | Croatia | ✓ | |
| Institute de Hematologia e Immunologia | Havana | Cuba | ✓ | ✓ |
| Charles University Hospital | Pilsen | Czech Republic | ✓ | |
| Inst of Hematology & Blood Transfusion | Prague | Czech Republic | ✓ | |
| University Hospital Motol | Prague | Czech Republic | ✓ | |
| Rigshospitalet | Copenhagen | Denmark | ✓ | |
| NCI Cairo University | Cairo | Egypt | ✓ | |
| Helsinki University Central Hospital | Helsinki | Finland | ✓ | |
| Turku University Central Hospital | Turku | Finland | ✓ | |
| CHRU | Angers | France | ✓ | |
| Hopital Jean Minjoz | Besancon | France | ✓ | |
| Centre Hospitalier Regional de Lille | Lille | France | ✓ | |
| Hopital Edouard Herriot | Lyon | France | ✓ | |
| Hopital des Enfants Malades | Paris | France | ✓ | |
| Hopital Robert Debre | Paris | France | ✓ | |
| Hopital Saint Louis | Paris | France | ✓ | |
| Hotel Dieu de Paris | Paris | France | ✓ | |
| Center Henri Becquerel (C.R.L.C.C.) | Rouen | France | ✓ | |
| University Hospital Charite | Berlin | Germany | ✓ | |
| Universitätsklinikum Rudolf Virchow | Berlin | Germany | ✓ | |
| Heinrich-Heine-Universität Dusseldorf | Dusseldorf | Germany | ✓ | |
| Albert-Ludwig University | Freiburg | Germany | ✓ | |
| Zentrum für Knochenmark Transplant | Hamburg | Germany | ✓ | |
| Medizinische Hochschule Hannover | Hannover | Germany | ✓ | |
| Kinderklinik der Universität München | München | Germany | ✓ | |
| Universität München | München | Germany | ✓ | |
| Univ. Children's Hospital | Tubingen | Germany | ✓ | |
| Medizinische Universitätsklinik | Tubingen | Germany | ✓ | |
| Universitätsklinikum Ulm | Ulm/Donau | Germany | ✓ | |
| Deutsche Klinik für Diagnostik GmbH | Weisbaden | Germany | ✓ | |

| | | | <u>IBMTR</u> | <u>ABMTR</u> |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Evangelismos Hospital | Athens | Greece | ✓ | |
| Queen Mary Hospital | Hong Kong | Hong Kong | ✓ | |
| The Chinese University of Hong Kong | Shatin, New Territories | Hong Kong | ✓ | |
| National Institute of Hematology | Budapest | Hungary | ✓ | |
| Tata Memorial Hospital | Bombay | India | ✓ | |
| Shariati General Hospital | Tehran | Iran | ✓ | |
| St. James's Hospital | Dublin | Ireland | ✓ | |
| Hadassah Hebrew University Hospital | Jerusalem | Israel | ✓ | |
| Policlinico S. Orsola-Malpighi | Bologna | Italy | ✓ | |
| S. Orsola University Hospital | Bologna | Italy | ✓ | |
| Spedali Civili-Brescia | Brescia | Italy | ✓ | |
| Ospedale San Martino | Genoa | Italy | ✓ | |
| Ospedale de Pesaro | Pesaro | Italy | ✓ | |
| Cent Trapianti Midollo Osseo | Pescara | Italy | ✓ | |
| Ospedale San Camillo | Rome | Italy | ✓ | |
| University "La Sapienza" | Rome | Italy | ✓ | |
| University Tor Vergata | Rome | Italy | ✓ | |
| Ospedale Molinette | Torino | Italy | ✓ | |
| Ospedale Regina Margherita | Torino | Italy | ✓ | |
| Udine University Hospital | Udine | Italy | ✓ | |
| Chiba University School of Medicine | Chiba | Japan | ✓ | |
| Hyogo College of Medicine | Hyogo | Japan | ✓ | |
| Tokai University Hospital | Isehara | Japan | ✓ | |
| Kanazawa University School of Medicine | Kanazawa-shi | Japan | ✓ | |
| Niigata University Medical Hospital | Niigata | Japan | ✓ | |
| Osaka Med Ctr for Cancer & Cardio Disease | Osaka | Japan | ✓ | |
| Jichi Medical School | Tochigi-ken | Japan | ✓ | |
| National Cancer Center Hospital | Tokyo | Japan | ✓ | |
| Nihon University School of Medicine | Tokyo | Japan | ✓ | |
| School of Medicine, Keio University | Tokyo | Japan | ✓ | |
| Kanagawa Cancer Center | Yokohama | Japan | ✓ | |
| Jordan University Hospital | Amman | Jordan | ✓ | |
| Asan Medical Center | Seoul | Korea | ✓ | |
| Catholic University Medical College | Seoul | Korea | ✓ | |
| Samsung Medical Center | Seoul | Korea | ✓ | |
| Hospital Kuala Lumpur | Kuala Lumpur | Malaysia | ✓ | |
| University of Malaya Hospital | Kuala Lumpur | Malaysia | ✓ | |
| Inst. Nacional de Cancerologia | Mexico, D.F. | Mexico | | ✓ |
| Hosp. Especialidades Centro Medico | Naucalpan | Mexico | ✓ | ✓ |
| Centro de Hematologia y Medicina Interna | Puebla | Mexico | ✓ | ✓ |
| Auckland Medical School | Auckland | New Zealand | ✓ | |
| University of Auckland Hospital | Auckland | New Zealand | ✓ | |
| Canterbury Health Laboratory | Christchurch | New Zealand | ✓ | |
| Wellington School of Medicine | Wellington | New Zealand | ✓ | |
| Medical University of Gdansk | Gdansk | Poland | ✓ | |
| Silesian Medical Academy | Katowice | Poland | ✓ | |
| I Klinika Chorob Dzieci | Poznan ul Szpitalna | Poland | ✓ | |
| K. Dluski Hospital | Wroclaw | Poland | ✓ | |
| Instituto Portugues de Oncologia | Lisbon | Portugal | ✓ | |
| Inst. Portugues Oncologia | Porto | Portugal | ✓ | ✓ |
| Clinical Hospital Number 6 | Moscow | Russia | ✓ | |

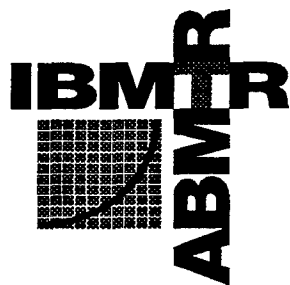
| | | | <u>IBMTR</u> | <u>ABMTR</u> |
|--|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| National Research Center for Hematology | Moscow | Russia | ✓ | |
| Research Inst of Pediatric Hematology | Moscow | Russia | ✓ | |
| Petrov Research Institute of Oncology | St. Petersburg | Russia | ✓ | ✓ |
| Russian Inst of Hem and Blood Transfusion | St. Petersburg | Russia | ✓ | |
| King Faisal Specialist Hosp & Research Ctr | Riyadh | Saudi Arabia | ✓ | |
| Riyadh Armed Forces Hospital | Riyadh | Saudi Arabia | ✓ | |
| University Hospital | Bratislava | Slovak Republic | ✓ | |
| Cape Town Haematology Clinic & BMT Ctr | Cape Town | South Africa | ✓ | ✓ |
| Univ of Cape Town Medical School | Cape Town | South Africa | ✓ | |
| Univ of Witwatersrand Medical School | Johannesburg | South Africa | ✓ | |
| Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau | Barcelona | Spain | ✓ | |
| Hospital General Vall d'Hebron | Barcelona | Spain | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hospital Infantil Vall d'Hebron | Barcelona | Spain | ✓ | |
| Institute Catala D'Oncologia | Barcelona | Spain | ✓ | |
| Postgraduate School of Haematology | Barcelona | Spain | ✓ | |
| Hospital NTRA Sra Del Pino | Islas Canarias | Spain | ✓ | |
| Hospital de la Princesa | Madrid | Spain | ✓ | |
| Hospital Infantil La Paz | Madrid | Spain | ✓ | |
| Hospital Nino Jesus | Madrid | Spain | ✓ | |
| Hospital Puerta de Hierro | Madrid | Spain | ✓ | |
| Son Dureta Hospital | Palma de Mallorca | Spain | ✓ | |
| Clinica Univ. de Navarra | Pamplona | Spain | | ✓ |
| Hospital Marques de Valdecilla | Santander | Spain | ✓ | |
| Hospital La Fe | Valencia | Spain | ✓ | |
| University of Goteborg | Goteborg | Sweden | ✓ | |
| Huddinge Hospital | Huddinge | Sweden | ✓ | |
| University Hospital of Lund | Lund | Sweden | ✓ | |
| Kantonsspital | Basel | Switzerland | ✓ | |
| Kantonsspital Zurich | Zurich | Switzerland | ✓ | |
| Kinderspital Zurich | Zurich | Switzerland | ✓ | |
| Veteran's General Hospital-Taipei | Taipei | Taiwan | ✓ | |
| National Taiwan University Hospital | Taipei | Taiwan | ✓ | |
| Tri-Service General Hospital, N.D.M.C. | Taipei | Taiwan | ✓ | |
| Leiden University Hospital | Leiden | The Netherlands | ✓ | |
| University Hospital Maastricht | Maastricht | The Netherlands | ✓ | |
| University of Nijmegen | Nijmegen | The Netherlands | ✓ | |
| Dr. Daniel den Hoed Klinik | Rotterdam | The Netherlands | ✓ | |
| University Hospital Utrecht | Utrecht | The Netherlands | ✓ | |
| Ankara University Medical School | Ankara | Turkey | ✓ | |
| Gulhane Military Medical Academy | Ankara | Turkey | ✓ | ✓ |
| Birmingham Heartlands Hospital | Birmingham | UK | ✓ | |
| The Queen Elizabeth Hospital | Birmingham | UK | ✓ | |
| The Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh | Edinburgh, Scotland | UK | ✓ | |
| Glasgow Royal Infirmary | Glasgow, Scotland | UK | ✓ | |
| HCI International Medical Centre | Glasgow, Scotland | UK | ✓ | |
| Royal Hospital for Sick Children | Glasgow, Scotland | UK | ✓ | |
| St. James's University Hospital | Leeds | UK | ✓ | |
| Hospital for Sick Children | London | UK | ✓ | |
| The London Clinic | London | UK | ✓ | |
| Royal Free Hospital | London | UK | ✓ | |
| The Royal London Hospital | London | UK | ✓ | |

| | | | <u>IBMTR</u> | <u>ABMTR</u> |
|---|----------------------|---------|--------------|--------------|
| Royal Postgraduate Medical School | London | UK | ✓ | |
| St. George's Hospital Medical School | London | UK | ✓ | |
| The Royal Victoria Infirmary | Newcastle Upon Tyne | UK | ✓ | |
| Royal Marsden Hospital | Sutton | UK | ✓ | |
| British Hospital & Faculty of Medicine | Montevideo | Uruguay | ✓ | ✓ |
| Centro de Trasplante de Medula Ossea | Montevideo | Uruguay | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hosp Maciel Ministere of Public Health | Montevideo | Uruguay | | ✓ |
| Albany Medical Center | Albany, NY | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Don & Sybil Harrington Cancer Center | Amarillo, TX | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| University of Michigan Medical Center | Ann Arbor, MI | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Arlington Cancer Center | Arlington, TX | USA | | ✓ |
| Atlanta Cancer Care | Atlanta, GA | USA | | ✓ |
| Emory Clinic | Atlanta, GA | USA | | ✓ |
| Southwest Regional Cancer Center | Austin, TX | USA | | ✓ |
| Johns Hopkins Oncology Center | Baltimore, MD | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Univ of Maryland Cancer Ctr | Baltimore, MD | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Mary Bird Perkins Cancer Center | Baton Rouge, LA | USA | | ✓ |
| Alta Bates Medical Center | Berkeley, CA | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| National Heart, Lung & Blood Inst / NIH | Bethesda, MD | USA | ✓ | |
| University of Alabama at Birmingham | Birmingham, AL | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| St. Luke's RMC/Mountain State Tumor Inst | Boise, ID | USA | | ✓ |
| Brigham & Women's Hospital | Boston, MA | USA | ✓ | |
| Dana-Farber Cancer Institute | Boston, MA | USA | | ✓ |
| Massachusetts General Hosp - MGH East | Boston, MA | USA | ✓ | |
| Montefiore Medical Center | Bronx, NY | USA | | ✓ |
| Roswell Park Cancer Institute | Buffalo, NY | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Lahey Hitchcock Clinic | Burlington, MA | USA | | ✓ |
| University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill | Chapel Hill, NC | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Medical University of South Carolina | Charleston, SC | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Children's Memorial Medical Center | Chicago, IL | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Center | Chicago, IL | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Mt. Sinai Hospital Medical Ctr | Chicago, IL | USA | | ✓ |
| Northwestern Memorial Hospital | Chicago, IL | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Rush Presbyterian/St. Luke's Medical Ctr | Chicago, IL | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| University of Chicago Medical Center | Chicago, IL | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Children's Hospital Medical Center | Cincinnati, OH | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| The Jewish Hospital of Cincinnati | Cincinnati, OH | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Florida Community Cancer Center | Clearwater, FL | USA | | ✓ |
| Cleveland Clinic Foundation | Cleveland, OH | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Rainbow Babies and Children's Hospital | Cleveland, OH | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| University Hospitals of Cleveland | Cleveland, OH | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Rocky Mountain Cancer Center | Colorado Springs, CO | USA | | ✓ |
| University of South Carolina | Columbia, SC | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Columbus Children's Hospital | Columbus, OH | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Ohio State University | Columbus, OH | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Baylor University Medical Center | Dallas, TX | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Children's Medical Center of Dallas | Dallas, TX | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Medical City Dallas Hospital | Dallas, TX | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Miami Valley Hospital | Dayton, OH | USA | | ✓ |
| Halifax Medical Center | Daytona Beach, FL | USA | | ✓ |
| Oakwood Hospital & Medical Center | Dearborn, MI | USA | | ✓ |

| | | | <u>IBMTR</u> | <u>ABMTR</u> |
|--|-----------------------|-----|--------------|--------------|
| The Children's Hospital | Denver, CO | USA | ✓ | |
| Rocky Mountain Cancer Center | Denver, CO | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Henry Ford Hospital | Detroit, MI | USA | | ✓ |
| Wertz Clinical Center Center | Detroit, MI | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| City of Hope National Medical Center | Duarte, CA | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Duke University Medical Center | Durham, NC | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| St. Charles & John T. Mather Hospital | East Setauket, NY | USA | | ✓ |
| Northwest Oncology & Hematology Assoc | Elk Grove Village, IL | USA | | ✓ |
| Fairfax Hospital | Falls Church, VA | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| University of Connecticut Health Center | Farmington, CT | USA | | ✓ |
| Cook-Fort Worth Children's Medical Ctr | Fort Worth, TX | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| KLABZUBA Cancer Center | Fort Worth, TX | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Bone Marrow/Stem Cell Institute of Florida | Ft. Lauderdale, FL | USA | | ✓ |
| University of Florida | Gainesville, FL | USA | ✓ | |
| University of Florida, Shands Hospital | Gainesville, FL | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Cancer Center of the Carolinas | Greenville, SC | USA | | ✓ |
| Hackensack Medical Center | Hackensack, NJ | USA | | ✓ |
| James River Transplant Center | Hampton, VA | USA | | ✓ |
| Hinsdale Hematology-Oncology Assoc | Hinsdale, IL | USA | | ✓ |
| Queen's Medical Center | Honolulu, HI | USA | | ✓ |
| St. Francis Medical Center | Honolulu, HI | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Baylor College of Medicine | Houston, TX | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| MD Anderson Cancer Center | Houston, TX | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Texas Children's Hospital | Houston, TX | USA | ✓ | |
| Methodist Hospital of Indiana | Indianapolis, IN | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Oncology/Hematology Associates | Indianapolis, IN | USA | | ✓ |
| St. Vincent Hospital & Health Care Center | Indianapolis, IN | USA | | ✓ |
| Baptist Regional Cancer Center | Jacksonville, FL | USA | | ✓ |
| Mayo Clinic Jacksonville/St. Luke's Hosp | Jacksonville, FL | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Saint Luke's Hospital of Kansas City | Kansas City, KS | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| University of Kansas Medical Center | Kansas City, KS | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Children's Mercy Hospital | Kansas City, MO | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Scripps Clinic & Research Foundation | La Jolla, CA | USA | | ✓ |
| University of California, San Diego | La Jolla, CA | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center | Lebanon, NH | USA | | ✓ |
| University of Kentucky Medical Center | Lexington, KY | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Univ of Arkansas for Medical Sciences | Little Rock, AR | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Children's Hospital of Los Angeles | Los Angeles, CA | USA | ✓ | |
| UCLA Center for Health Sciences | Los Angeles, CA | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| USC/Kenneth Norris Jr. Cancer Ctr Hosp | Los Angeles, CA | USA | | ✓ |
| University of Louisville | Louisville, KY | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| University of Wisconsin Hospital & Clinics | Madison, WI | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| North Shore University Hospital | Manhasset, NY | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Marshfield Clinic | Marshfield, WI | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Loyola University Medical Center | Maywood, IL | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Impact Center of Memphis | Memphis, TN | USA | | ✓ |
| Methodist Hospital Central | Memphis, TN | USA | | ✓ |
| St. Jude's Children's Research Hospital | Memphis, TN | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Baptist Hospital of Miami | Miami, FL | USA | | ✓ |
| Miami Children's Hospital | Miami, FL | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Medical College of Wisconsin | Milwaukee, WI | USA | ✓ | ✓ |

| | | | <u>IBMTR</u> | <u>ABMTR</u> |
|---|--------------------|-----|--------------|--------------|
| St. Luke's Medical Center | Milwaukee, WI | USA | | ✓ |
| Abbott Northwestern Hospital | Minneapolis, MN | USA | | ✓ |
| University of Minnesota Hosp and Clinics | Minneapolis, MN | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Missoula Oncology & Infectious Disease | Missoula, MT | USA | | ✓ |
| West Virginia University Hospitals | Morgantown, WV | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Children's Hospital, New Orleans | New Orleans, LA | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Louisiana State University Medical Center | New Orleans, LA | USA | ✓ | |
| Memorial Medical Center | New Orleans, LA | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Tulane University Medical Center | New Orleans, LA | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Columbia University | New York, NY | USA | | ✓ |
| Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center | New York, NY | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Mount Sinai Medical Center | New York, NY | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Medical Center of Delaware | Newark, DE | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hoag Cancer Center | Newport Beach, CA | USA | | ✓ |
| Univ of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center | Oklahoma City, OK | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| University of Nebraska Medical Center | Omaha, NE | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Children's Hospital of Orange County | Orange, CA | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| St. Joseph Hospital | Orange, CA | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| UCI Medical Ctr, Clinical Cancer Center | Orange, CA | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| The Desert Hosp Comprehensive Cancer Ctr | Palm Springs, CA | USA | | ✓ |
| Lutheran General Hospital | Park Ridge, IL | USA | | ✓ |
| St. Joseph's Hospital & Medical Center | Paterson, NJ | USA | ✓ | |
| Hematology Assoicates | Peoria, IL | USA | | ✓ |
| Children's Hospital of Philadelphia | Philadelphia, PA | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hahnemann University Hospital | Philadelphia, PA | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Temple Univ Comprehensive Cancer Ctr | Philadelphia, PA | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Thomas Jefferson University Hospital | Philadelphia, PA | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| University of Pennsylvania Hospital | Philadelphia, PA | USA | | ✓ |
| Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh | Pittsburgh, PA | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Shadyside Hospital | Pittsburgh, PA | USA | | ✓ |
| University of Pittsburgh Medical Center | Pittsburgh, PA | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Western Pennsylvania Cancer Institute | Pittsburgh, PA | USA | ✓ | |
| Cancer Center of Boston, Plymouth | Plymouth, MA | USA | | ✓ |
| Legacy Good Samaritan Hospital | Portland, OR | USA | | ✓ |
| Oregon Health Sciences University (Peds) | Portland, OR | USA | ✓ | |
| Oregon Health Sciences University | Portland, OR | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Providence Portland Medical Center | Portland, OR | USA | | ✓ |
| Roger Williams Medical Center | Providence, RI | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Cancer & Blood Institute of the Desert | Rancho Mirage, CA | USA | | ✓ |
| Riverview Medical Center | Red Bank, NJ | USA | | ✓ |
| Washoe Regional Cancer Center | Reno, NV | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Medical College of Virginia | Richmond, VA | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| University of Rochester Medical Center | Rochester, NY | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Mayo Clinic & Foundation | Rochester, MN | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Sutter Cancer Center | Sacramento, CA | USA | ✓ | |
| Univ of California, Davis Cancer Center | Sacramento, CA | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Intermountain Health Care, Inc., LDS Hosp | Salt Lake City, UT | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| University of Utah Medical Center | Salt Lake City, UT | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Univ of Texas, Health Science Center | San Antonio, TX | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Wilford Hall Medical Center | San Antonio, TX | USA | ✓ | |
| Children's Hospital of San Diego | San Diego, CA | USA | | ✓ |

| | | | <u>IBMTR</u> | <u>ABMTR</u> |
|---|---------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| UC-San Francisco, Moffitt Hosp (Peds) | San Francisco, CA | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Mayo Clinic Scottsdale | Scottsdale, AZ | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Louisiana State University Medical Ctr | Shreveport, LA | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Dakota Midwest Cancer Institute | Sioux Falls, SD | USA | | ✓ |
| Baystate Medical Center | Springfield, MA | USA | | ✓ |
| Cardinal Glennon Children's Hospital | St. Louis, MO | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| St. Louis Children's Hospital | St. Louis, MO | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| St. Louis Univ Health Sciences Center | St. Louis, MO | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Washington Univ School of Medicine | St. Louis, MO | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Methodist Hosp & Park Nicollet Cancer Ctr | St. Louis Park, MN | USA | | ✓ |
| Bennett Cancer Center | Stamford, CT | USA | | ✓ |
| Stanford University Medical Center | Stanford, CA | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| University Hosp-SUNY Health Sciences Ctr | Syracuse, NY | USA | | ✓ |
| H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center | Tampa, FL | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Scott & White Clinic | Temple, TX | USA | | ✓ |
| St. Vincent Mercy Medical Center | Toledo, OH | USA | | ✓ |
| University of Arizona Health Science Ctr | Tucson, AZ | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| St. Francis Hospital | Tulsa, OK | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| New York Medical College | Valhalla, NY | USA | | ✓ |
| John Muir Hospital | Walnut Creek, CA | USA | | ✓ |
| Children's Hospital National Med Center | Washington, DC | USA | ✓ | |
| Georgetown University Medical Ctr | Washington, DC | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| George Washington University Med Center | Washington, DC | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Walter Reed Army Medical Center | Washington, DC | USA | | ✓ |
| Washington Cancer Institute | Washington, DC | USA | | ✓ |
| Good Samaritan Medical Center | West Palm Beach, FL | USA | | ✓ |
| Cancer Center of Kansas | Wichita, KS | USA | ✓ | |
| North Carolina Baptist Hospital | Winston-Salem, NC | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| University of Massachusetts Medical Ctr | Worcester, MA | USA | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hospital Central de Valencia | Valencia | Venezuela | ✓ | |



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Columbia University, New York, NY

ABMTR Statistician: Sandy Murphy

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Systemix, Palo Alto, CA

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Charles University, Hradec Kralove, Czech Republic

Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, OH

Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, IL

Niigata Cancer Center Hospital, Niigata, Japan

Richland Memorial Hospital / Univ of South Carolina, Columbia, SC

Brooklyn Hospital Ctr, Riverview Medical Ctr, Red Bank, NJ

The Ohio State University, Worthington, OH

Ospedale San Camillo, Roma, Italy

Morton Plant Hospital, Clearwater, FL

Univ of South Florida - H Lee Moffitt Cancer Center, Tampa, FL

Univ of Texas - MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX

Hospital Privado de Cordoba, Cordoba, Argentina

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University of South Carolina/Richland Memorial Hosp, Columbia, SC

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EVALUATION OF PROGRAM
DATA MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP
SCOTTSDALE 1997

SESSION AVERAGE RATING 4.10

HOTEL

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| GUEST ACCOMODATIONS | 3.95 |
| SERVICE | 3.88 |
| OTHER | 3.63 |

OVERALL PROGRAM

| | |
|-----------------|------|
| TOPICS | 4.31 |
| SPEAKERS | 4.22 |
| SLIDES/OVERHEAD | 3.93 |
| HAND-OUTS | 4.22 |

OVERALL VENUE

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| REGAL MCCORMICK RANCH | 4.34 |
| RADISSON RESORT | 4.36 |
| MEETING ROOMS | 4.18 |
| FOOD & BEVERAGE | 4.30 |

OPENING SESSION OVERVIEW 3.82

DATA MANAGEMENT GENERAL SESSION

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| INTRODUCTION (MCGARY) | 3.98 |
| BASIC STATISTICS (MURPHY) | 3.98 |
| DRUG THERAPIES (KOVATOVIC) | 3.91 |
| STEMSTOFT DEMO (RACINE) | 3.83 |

WORKSHOPS (2:00-3:30)

| | |
|-----------|------|
| TRACK IA | 4.33 |
| TRACK IIA | 4.56 |

WORKSHOPS (3:45-5:15)

| | |
|-----------|------|
| TRACK IB | 4.64 |
| TRACK IIB | 3.71 |



Name (Optional): _____

Social Security Number: _____

EVALUATION OF PROGRAM

1997 IBMTR/ABMTR Data Management Workshops

Radisson Resort Scottsdale & Regal McCormick Ranch Resort

Saturday, February 22, 1996 Scottsdale, Arizona

| | Poor | Fair | Good | Very Good | Excellent | Comments: |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Your Hotel: _____ | | | | | | |
| Guest accommodations | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Service | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Other: _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Overall Program | | | | | | |
| Topics | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Speakers | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Slides/Overheads | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Hand-outs | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Overall Venue | | | | | | |
| Regal McCormick Ranch | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Radisson Resort | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Meeting Rooms | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Food & Beverage | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Opening Session: Overview of BMT | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Data Management General Session (10:50-12:30PM) | | | | | | |
| "Introduction" (McGary) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| "Basic Statistics" (Murphy) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| "Drug Therapies" (Kovatovic) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| "StemSoft Demo" (Racine) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Workshops (2:00-3:30PM) | | | | | | |
| Track I: "Registration & Reporting" (Nell/McGary) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Track II: "Reporting Problems" (Knutson) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Workshops (3:45-5:15PM) | | | | | | |
| Track I: "Hands-on Reporting" (Knutson) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Track II: "Audit Survival Tactics" (Kabler-Babbitt) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Suggestions for Future Topics: _____ | | | | | | _____ |

In order to qualify for Category I credit, please complete this form at the conclusion of the program.

Return to Statistical Center by FAX: 414 456-8471, or by mail:

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FAX: 714 744 8592

Weisenborn, Robin MT

West Virginia University
BMT Program
Medical Center Drive
Box 9162
Morgantown WV 26506
PHONE: 304 293 6859
FAX: 304 293 2134

Westcott, Dana

Harris Methodist Fort Worth
Out-patient BMT
1300 W Terrell
Fort Worth TX 76104
PHONE: 817 820 4912
FAX: 817 820 4991

Williams, Lori RN

American Oncology Resources
Planning and Development
16825 Northchase Dr, Suite 1300
Houston TX 77060
PHONE: 713 775 0186
FAX: 713 775 0386

Winter, Rita

Via Christi Regional Medical Center-St Francis
Campus
Oncology Services
929 North St Francis
Wichita KS 67214
PHONE: 316 268 5868
FAX: 316 291 7855

Zeswitz, Jill

Memorial Medical College
BMT Program
2700 Napoleon Ave
New Orleans LA 70115
PHONE: 504 897 4229
FAX: 504 897 4478

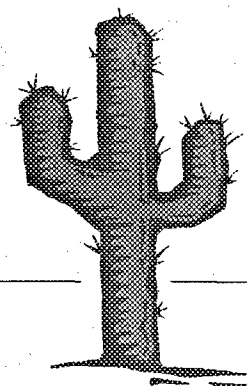
PRELIMINARY PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENT

IBMTR ABMTR

1997 Annual Participants' Meeting

February 22-25

Radisson Resort Scottsdale
Scottsdale, Arizona, USA



Supported by educational grants from:

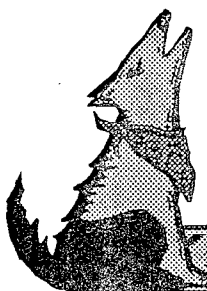
- ◆ Amgen, Inc. ◆ Baxter Healthcare, Inc., Biotech Group
- ◆ BIS Laboratories ◆ Bristol-Myers Oncology ◆ Cell Therapeutics, Inc.
- ◆ CellPro, Inc. ◆ Centeon ◆ Chiron Therapeutics ◆ COBE BCT, Inc.
- ◆ Immunex Corporation ◆ Janssen Pharmaceutica ◆ Life Technologies, Inc.
- ◆ The Liposome Company, Inc. ◆ NCGS and Associates, Inc.
- ◆ NeXstar Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ◆ Ortho Biotech ◆ Pfizer, Inc.
- ◆ Pharmacia & Upjohn, Inc. ◆ QLT PhotoTherapeutics, Inc.
- ◆ Quantum Health Resources ◆ Roche Laboratories ◆ Sandoz Oncology
- ◆ StemCell Technologies, Inc. ◆ SyStemix ◆ Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories



CME
program

Continuing Medical Education credits available through the Medical College of Wisconsin

The Radisson Resort Scottsdale is located just minutes from
Phoenix, Arizona in the breathtaking Sonoran Desert.



...But We Can't *Ski* in Scottsdale!!!

Right.

Arts & Culture
Biosphere 2 - Oracle, AZ
Cactus League Baseball Spring Training
Deep Red-Rock Buttes of Sedona
Desert Botanical Gardens
Desert Lakes
Dog Racing
Dude Ranches
50,000 Year-Old Meteor Crater - Flagstaff
Fishing and Rafting in hundreds of miles of mountain streams
Gallery Hopping
Ghost Towns
Golf
Grand Canyon
Historic London Bridge reconstructed at lake Havasu City, AZ
Horse Racing
Hot Air Ballooning
Jazz Clubs
Jeep Tours
Leather Goods
Mine Tours
Missions & Cathedrals
Mountain Biking
Mountain Parks - Hiking, Photography & Nature Walks
Native American Art
Native American Ruins of the Hohokam
NFL Arizona Cardinal Football
NBA Phoenix Suns Basketball
Phoenix Zoo
Rockhounding - Mines & Minerals
Shop Till You Drop
Soaring & Hang Gliding
Taliesin West - Frank Lloyd Wright
Tennis
Tombstone, AZ featuring the famous OK Corral & Boot Hill
Urban Beaches, Sports Parks, Pools & Water Parks
World's Largest Arabian Horse Show

- See You Again in Keystone in 1998 -

The IBMTR/ABMTR research program

25 Years of International Scientific Collaboration

IBMTR/ABMTR members can be proud of many accomplishments stemming from more than 25 years of research in blood and marrow transplantation. Established in the early 1970's, the IBMTR/ABMTR today is firmly rooted in the global community of blood and marrow transplant research.

During his 20+ year tenure with the Statistical Center, founding director Mortimer M. Bortin, MD, often attributed the Registries' success to "*a spirit of international scientific collaboration*". This spirit continues to be shared by hundreds of transplant institutions around the world, enabling a research effort addressing important issues in blood and marrow transplantation, and establishing the Registries as a vital resource for scientists, clinicians, patients and others involved in cancer treatment.

More than 400 participating centers

Allogeneic and autologous blood and marrow transplant data are contributed to the IBMTR/ABMTR Statistical Center by more than 400 participating centers, worldwide. The IBMTR/ABMTR research program depends on these important contributions of time and effort.

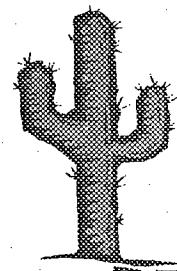
Active participation continues in Scottsdale, February '97

Our goal for 1997 is to have each contributing team represented at the joint IBMTR/ABMTR Annual Participants' Meeting at the Radisson Resort Scottsdale.

We enthusiastically welcome attendance by senior and junior faculty members, clinical research associates and data managers, nursing staff and other allied health professionals. Team members' active participation in specific areas of interest and expertise add greatly to the overall program. Participants will play an active role in planning the Registries' scientific agenda.

Non-members are also welcome to take advantage of this opportunity to learn about Registry activities and participate in the scientific program.

1997 Annual Participants' Meeting
February 22-25
Radisson Resort Scottsdale, Arizona, USA



For Meeting Information call: 414-456-8377 or fax: 414-266-8471

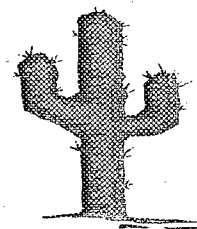
For Housing call: 602-991-3800

Why you should attend the 1997 Participants' Meeting

1997 Participants' Meeting in the Valley of the Sun — Scottsdale, AZ — February 22-25

Meeting Objectives

- ♦ to review the "state of the art" in blood and marrow transplantation;
- ♦ to review Registry accomplishments during the past year;
- ♦ to discuss the progress of current studies and plan future scientific studies;
- ♦ to provide educational sessions for data managers, nurses and other allied health professionals working in blood and marrow transplantation.



Working Committee Meetings

IBMTR and ABMTR disease- and treatment-specific Working Committees are open to all interested in taking an *ACTIVE* role in ongoing and future studies. ***All Working Committee members should plan to attend.***

Working Committees will review the past year's accomplishments, discuss current studies and plan future studies. Participation in these meetings is an opportunity to help determine the Registries' scientific agenda and discuss use of the Registries' extensive databases.

1997 IBMTR & ABMTR Working Committees

IBMTR

Acute Leukemia
CLL, Lymphoma & Multiple Myeloma
Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia
GVH/GVL, Immune Reconstitution
Histocompatibility, Alternative Donors
& Alternative Stem Cell Sources
Immune Deficiencies & Metabolic Diseases
Late Effects
Severe Aplastic Anemia

ABMTR

Breast Cancer
Leukemia
Lymphoma
Multiple Myeloma
Ovarian Cancer
Pediatric Cancer

For Meeting Information call: 414-456-8377 or fax: 414-266-8471

For Housing call: 602-991-3800



Housing & Accommodations

The IBMTR/ABMTR Participants' Meeting will be held at:

Radisson Resort Scottsdale

☎ 602-991-3800; guest fax: 602-948-1381

7171 North Scottsdale Road, Scottsdale, Arizona, 85253-3696, USA

Reservations Worldwide ☎ 800-333-3333 Housing Form Due: January 1

A limited number of sleeping rooms at special conference rates of \$159 single or \$169 double occupancy are reserved for IBMTR/ABMTR Meeting participants. The rates are available for 3 days before and after the conference for those wishing to extend their February stay in the picturesque "Valley of the Sun". Take advantage of these special room rates, which represent *substantial* discounts during peak season for Scottsdale-area resorts.

Please complete the enclosed Housing Form and return it directly to the Radisson Resort Scottsdale **prior to January 1, 1997**. It is strongly recommended that reservations be made **early**, as accommodations will be difficult and more costly to obtain after the January 1 housing deadline. Please indicate a major credit card number for a one-night deposit. Reservations will not be held without a deposit. Reservations made after the deadline may not be available at the discounted conference rate and last minute requests may be impossible to accommodate.

RADISSON RESORT SCOTTSDALE

ROOM RATES PER NIGHT

Standard rooms \$159 single and \$169 double

Suites \$250

subject to availability

Cancellation: Call the Hotel directly to cancel housing reservations. No shows, late arrivals and early departures will be charged the full room rate for the entire reserved period. **THE IBMTR/ABMTR WILL NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR HOUSING CANCELLATIONS OR "NO SHOWS". HOUSING IS THE INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY OF EACH MEETING PARTICIPANT.**

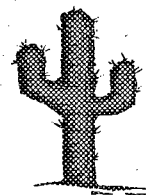
P oster Sessions

1997 Annual Participants' Meeting
February 22-25
Radisson Resort Scottsdale, Arizona, USA

Poster Sessions Combined with Evening Receptions

Each late afternoon poster session will be combined with a hosted reception featuring The Radisson Resort Scottsdale's award-winning light buffet-style cuisine and beverages.

A \$500 investigator award will be given for the best abstract submitted, as determined by Working Committee Chairs.



Abstract Instructions Submission Deadline: November 15, 1996

1. Abstract must be typed on the enclosed ABSTRACT FORM.
2. CAPITALIZE entire title and UNDERSCORE author's names (underscoring or capitalizing for emphasis in text is unacceptable. Single space all typing (no space between title and body or between paragraphs). Indent each paragraph three spaces. Do not indent title. Draw special symbols in black ink.
3. Please do not reduce the abstract on a photocopy machine! Type abstract in 12 point type or larger. Abstracts submitted in a reduced format may not be included in the Abstract Book. Abstracts must be received by November 15, 1996 to ensure publication in the Abstract Book. ABSTRACT WILL APPEAR EXACTLY AS SUBMITTED. Smudges, errors, misspellings, faint type, etc. should be avoided.
4. Make the TITLE brief, clearly indicating the nature of the investigation. After the title, list the authors' names and institutional affiliations. Omit degrees, titles, institutional appointments, street addresses and zip or postal code.
5. Organize the body of the abstract as follows:
 - A statement of the purpose of the study (preferably one sentence)
 - A statement of the methods used
 - A summary of the results presented in sufficient detail to support the conclusions
 - A statement of conclusions reached. It is not satisfactory to state, "The results will be discussed" or "Other data will be presented."
 - Do not use subtitles, e.g., "Methods" or "Results".
6. Simple tables or graphs, neat and in black ink, may be included if they fit within the Abstract Form.
7. Abbreviations must be defined by placing them in parentheses after the full word the first time they appear. Use numerals to indicate numbers except when beginning sentences.
8. The material must be in camera-ready form, i.e., type must be laser quality, 300 dpi or better (no dot matrix). USE BLACK INK. Practice fitting text into the Abstract Form.
9. NO abstract may be presented if previously presented orally at a national or international meeting.
10. **Submit abstract (original plus 4 copies) BEFORE NOVEMBER 15, 1996.**

For Meeting Information call: 414-456-8377 or fax: 414-266-8471

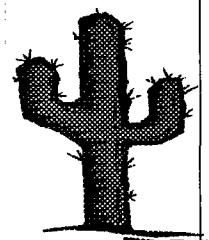
For Housing call: 602-991-3800

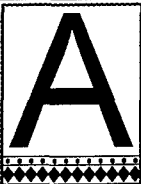


Abstract Form IBMTR/ABMTR 1997

[Faint, illegible text visible through the paper, likely from the reverse side.]

1997 Annual Participants' Meeting
February 22-25
Radisson Resort Scottsdale, Arizona, USA





Abstract submission information

Questions? call 414-456-8377

please type or print

PERSON TO NOTIFY OF ABSTRACT ACCEPTANCE:

Name _____
Institution _____
Address _____
City/State/Country _____
Telephone _____
FAX _____

ABSTRACT WILL BE PRESENTED BY: ☐ check here if same as above

Name _____
Institution _____
Telephone _____
FAX _____

- ☐ Allogeneic
- ☐ Autologous
- ☐ Acute Leukemia
- ☐ Breast Cancer
- ☐ Chronic Leukemia
- ☐ GVH/GVL
- ☐ Histocompatibility/Alternative Stem Cell Sources
- ☐ Immune Deficiencies/ Metabolic Diseases
- ☐ Late Effects
- ☐ Lymphoma
- ☐ Multiple Myeloma
- ☐ Ovarian Cancer
- ☐ Pediatric Cancer

**Abstract Deadline:
November 15, 1996**

The presenter and authors must identify any financial interests in products or processes involved in their research. This includes stock ownership, membership on an advisory board or board of directors, corporate-sponsored research, or other substantive relationships. (If none, write "none". If left blank, the interpretation will be "none".)

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT: _____

IBMTR/ABMTR - 1997 Annual Participants' Meeting - February 22-25

MEETING REGISTRATION FORM

Return 2-page Registration Form to D'Etta Waldoch Koser, CMP at IBMTR/ABMTR Statistical Center by FAX: 414-266-8471 or by mail: IBMTR/ABMTR, Medical College of Wisconsin, 8701 Watertown Plank Road, Milwaukee, WI, 53226, USA

FIRST NAME _____ MIDDLE _____
 LAST (FAMILY) NAME _____
 please check: ☐ MD ☐ PhD ☐ RN ☐ Other, specify: _____
 TITLE _____
 INSTITUTION _____
 DEPARTMENT _____ POST BOX/MAIL STOP _____
 STREET ADDRESS _____
 CITY _____ STATE _____
 ZIP/POSTAL CODE _____ COUNTRY _____
 TELEPHONE [_____] _____ FAX [_____] _____
 IBMTR TEAM # _____ IBMTR TEAM LEADER: _____
 ABMTR TEAM # _____ ABMTR TEAM LEADER: _____

DATE OF ARRIVAL February ____, 1997 ANTICIPATED DEPARTURE February ____, 1997

☐ Check here if you have any needs/disabilities for which you require special accommodation and we will contact you.

CREDIT FOR ATTENDANCE Certificates of attendance are available. Physicians requesting continuing medical education (CME) credits, or allied health professionals requesting continuing education units (CEU) must include social security number.

☐ CME credit requested (MD's only) ☐ CEU credit requested ☐ Certificate of attendance requested

Social Security Number (REQUIRED FOR CME/CEU CREDIT): _____ - _____ - _____

REGISTRATION FEES & METHOD OF PAYMENT

PAYMENT IS DUE WITH REGISTRATION FORM

| | before Nov 1 | before Dec 1 | on or after Dec 1 |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| IBMTR/ABMTR Team Members | | | |
| MD/PhD | \$300 | \$375 | \$425 |
| Data Mgr./Nurse or other affiliated health professionals | \$ 75 | \$100 | \$125 |
| Corporate Members | \$400 | \$500 | \$600 |
| Non-Members | \$500 | \$600 | \$700 |

Enclosed is check # _____ in the amount of US \$ _____, made payable to **Medical College of Wisconsin**
 (print participant's name on check). International funds must be in US dollars; credit cards are processed in US dollars and are subject to current exchange rates.)

Charge to: ☐ MasterCard® 16 digits ☐ VISA® 13 or 16 digits Expiration: ____/____
 month / year

Card Number: _____

Signature of Cardholder: _____

Print Cardholder's name: _____

IBMTR/ABMTR - 1997 Annual Participants' Meeting - February 22-25
SIMULTANEOUS SESSIONS PREFERENCES

Return to D'Etta Waldoch Koser, CMP at IBMTR/ABMTR Statistical Center by FAX: 414-266-8471
or by mail: IBMTR/ABMTR, Medical College of Wisconsin, 8701 Watertown Plank Road, Milwaukee, WI, 53226, USA

FIRST NAME _____

LAST (FAMILY) NAME _____

PLEASE INDICATE BELOW WHICH OF THE SIMULTANEOUS SESSIONS YOU PLAN TO ATTEND
(CHECK ONE BOX PER TIME PERIOD) AND RETURN THIS PAGE WITH REGISTRATION FORM.
TIMES OF SESSIONS ARE TENTATIVE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22

10:20-12 NOON

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific Session I: Stem Cell Sources | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ABMTR Pediatric Cancers Working Committee | <input type="checkbox"/> Data Management Overview |
| <input type="checkbox"/> IBMTR/ABMTR CLL Working Committee | |

1:45-3:15 PM

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific Session II: Graft Engineering/ Minimal Residual Disease | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> IBMTR GVH/GVL & Immune Reconstitution Working Committee | <input type="checkbox"/> Data Management Track I |
| <input type="checkbox"/> IBMTR Late Effects | <input type="checkbox"/> Data Management Track II |

3:35-5:00 PM

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific Session III: Transplants for Leukemia | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> IBMTR Histocompatibility, Alt Donors, etc. Working Committee | <input type="checkbox"/> Data Management Track I |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ABMTR Ovarian Cancer Working Committee | <input type="checkbox"/> Data Management Track II |

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23

9:00-10:30 AM

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific Session IV: Transplants for Aplastic Anemia & Other Non-Malignant Marrow Disorders | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> IBMTR Metabolic Diseases & Immune Deficiencies Working Committee | |

10:50-12:30 PM

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific Session V: Transplants for Lymphoma & CLL | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> IBMTR/ABMTR Acute Leukemia Working Committee | |

6:45-8:15 PM

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific Session VI: Late Effects/Quality of Life | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> IBMTR CML Working Committee | |

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24

9:00-10:30 AM

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific Session VII: Transplants for Solid Tumors | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> IBMTR/ABMTR Lymphoma Working Committee | |

10:50-12:30 PM

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific Session VIII: GVL/GVH | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ABMTR Breast Cancer | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> IBMTR SAA | |

IBMTR/ABMTR - 1997 Data Management Workshops - February 22

\$ 500 GRANT APPLICATION

**IMPORTANT: Return this Application with your completed Registration Form and credit card information
DEADLINE: NOVEMBER 1, 1996**

to: D'Erfa Waldoch Koser, CMP at IBMTR/ABMTR Statistical Center by FAX: 414-266-8471
or by mail: IBMTR/ABMTR, Medical College of Wisconsin, 8701 Watertown Plank Road, Milwaukee, WI, 53226, USA

ELIGIBILITY

Does your team currently report autotransplants for breast cancer to the ABMTR, or plan to?

- ☐ Yes, we currently report autotransplants for breast cancer
- ☐ We are planning to start reporting autotransplants for breast cancer (indicated date anticipated: ____/____/____)
- ☐ No (indicate reason): _____

NOTE: Each applicant must submit a separate Grant Application & Registration Form

FIRST NAME _____

LAST (FAMILY) NAME _____

please check: ☐ MD ☐ PhD ☐ RN ☐ Other, specify: _____

TITLE _____

INSTITUTION _____

TELEPHONE [_____] _____

FAX [_____] _____

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER (IF US CITIZEN): ____-____-____

IBMTR TEAM # ____-____-____

IBMTR TEAM LEADER _____

ABMTR TEAM # ____-____-____

ABMTR TEAM LEADER _____

IBMTR/ABMTR - 1997 Annual Participants' Meeting - February 22-25

RADISSON RESORT SCOTTSDALE ROOM RESERVATION FORM

The Radisson Resort Scottsdale is pleased you have chosen us for your upcoming visit. Our staff looks forward to having you as our guest. In making your reservation we request that you either:

- 1) Enclose a check or money order covering the first night's stay; or
- 2) Send us the entire number of your credit card. We accept: American Express, Diners Club, VISA, MasterCard, Carte Blanche or Discover. Please include the expiration date and your signature.

Standard Rooms \$159 single or \$169 double — Suites \$250
Please complete this form and return prior to: **JANUARY 1, 1997**
Reservations requested after the above cut-off date are subject to availability

The Radisson Resort Scottsdale

☎ 601-991-3800; reservations worldwide: 800-333-3333; fax: 602-948-1381
7171 North Scottsdale Road, Scottsdale, AZ, 85253-3696, USA

CANCELLATIONS: Call the Radisson directly to cancel housing reservations. No shows, late arrivals and early departures will be charged the full room rate for the entire reserved period. Housing is the responsibility of each meeting participant. The IBMTR/ABMTR will not be held responsible for housing cancellations.

FIRST NAME _____
LAST (FAMILY) NAME _____
INSTITUTION _____
POST BOX/MAIL STOP _____
STREET ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____
ZIP/POSTAL CODE _____ COUNTRY _____
TELEPHONE [_____] _____ FAX [_____] _____

DATE OF ARRIVAL: February _____, 1997 DATE OF DEPARTURE: February _____, 1997

☐ Check here if you have any needs/disabilities for which you require special accommodation and we will contact you.

PLEASE RESERVE _____ ROOMS FOR _____ PEOPLE. ☐ SMOKING ☐ NON-SMOKING

NAME OF PERSON(S) SHARING ACCOMMODATIONS:

I authorize The Radisson Resort Scottsdale to charge my account for one night's deposit and all applicable taxes. Check-out time is 12 NOON. Rooms may not be available for check-in until after 4 PM. Please apply 10.725% room tax to above rates (tax rate subject to change).

☐ Check or money order enclosed ☐ Diners Club ☐ MasterCard ☐ Carte Blanche
☐ American Express ☐ Discover ☐ VISA

Card Number: _____ Expiration: ____/____

Signature of cardholder: _____

Printer cardholder's name: _____

R

egistration Information

Meeting registration is easy by fax!

Do it today!

Complete the enclosed Registration Form, including your VISA or MasterCard number, and fax to the Statistical Center at 414-266-8471. Checks, made payable to The Medical College of Wisconsin, may be mailed to the Statistical Center. We regret that we cannot accept American Express for meeting registration fees. International funds must be submitted in US Dollars. All credit cards are processed in US Dollars and are subject to current exchange rates.

Registration Forms received prior to November 1 qualify for the preregistration discount. Those received on or after December 1 must pay the full conference rate, as indicated. Payment is due with Registration Form.

Registration fees include admission to all sessions and exhibits, all IBMTR/ABMTR conference materials, abstract book and program, breakfast, coffee breaks and refreshments, and evening poster session receptions. Confirmation for each registered participant will be returned by fax.

1997 IBMTR/ABMTR MEETING REGISTRATION FEES

| | before Nov 1 | before Dec 1 | on or after Dec 1 |
|--|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| PARTICIPATING TEAM MEMBERS | | | |
| MD/PhD | \$300 | \$375 | \$425 |
| Allied Health Professionals* from Participating Teams and Accompanying Persons | \$ 75 | \$100 | \$125 |
| CORPORATE MEMBERS | \$400 | \$500 | \$600 |
| NON-MEMBERS | \$500 | \$600 | \$700 |

***Data Management Grants:** A limited number of \$500 grants are available on a first-come, first-serve basis to data management personnel attending the Data Management Workshops on Saturday, February 22. To be eligible, data managers must be from centers currently reporting, or planning to report, autotransplants for breast cancer to the ABMTR. The enclosed application form must be returned to the Statistical Center prior to November 1, 1996 for consideration. Additional details may be found on the enclosed application. For more information contact D'Etta Waldoch Koser, CMP, Associate Director-International Programs at the Statistical Center at: 414-456-8377.

Cancellation: Meeting registration is fully refundable until November 30. All cancellations must be made in writing and may be faxed to the Statistical Center at 414-266-8471. Cancellations made on or after December 1 will be assessed a non-refundable handling fee of US \$25.00; On January 1 the cancellation fee will increase to US \$50.00.

1997 Annual Participants' Meeting
February 22-25
Radisson Resort Scottsdale, Arizona, USA



For Meeting Information call: 414-456-8377 or fax: 414-266-8471 For Housing call: 602-991-3800

Data Management Workshops

Featuring 2 Learning Tracks... Saturday, February 22, 1997

Due to enthusiastic feedback from participating IBMTR and ABMTR data management professionals, we are pleased to offer a full day of Data Management Workshops at the 1997 Annual IBMTR/ABMTR Participants' Meeting. Data managers, clinical research associates and research nurses will find topics of interest and direct communication with on-site Statistical Center staff members leading informal, participatory Workshops on two tracks. Both tracks will discuss recent changes in IBMTR/ABMTR Registration and Reporting procedures.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| TRACK I | features fundamental concepts for those attending the Workshops for the first time |
| TRACK II | designed for more experienced data management and nursing professionals, features special topics related to clinical research and audit management |

Additionally, StemCell Technologies, Inc. will demonstrate *StemSoft*® software and their interrelated statistical analysis package. "Hands-on" training is available on Sunday, February 23 for those who preregister with StemCell Technologies, Inc. (details below). Data management personnel are invited to stay for the entire 4-day meeting.

\$500 Grants for Data Management Workshops

The Statistical Center was awarded a grant from the US Department of Defense which allows us to provide 50 data managers with \$500 each to offset some of the travel costs associated with attending the 1997 Workshops. To be eligible, data managers must be from centers currently reporting, or planning to report autotransplants for breast cancer to the ABMTR.

Grants are awarded as they are received, with priority given to first-time attendees. Please complete the enclosed Grant Application Form and return with your completed Registration Form as soon as possible.

Deadline for Grant Application submission is November 1, 1996. Grant awards go fast — do not delay!

StemCell Technologies, Inc.

StemCell Technologies, Inc. will present a one-day hands-on training session for their StemSoft line of products on Sunday, February 23. Programs covered in the course will include:

- BMTbase 095-Reports** - a database to facilitate data entry and reporting to IBMTR/ABMTR
- BMTbase 095-Registration** - the IBMTR/ABMTR initial reporting form
- BMTstats** - statistical analysis program with the capabilities to produce Kaplan-Meier curves
- BMTtransfer** - program for 095-Reports data submission to IBMTR/ABMTR
- BMTmerge** - remote data exchange program

Data Managers and all 'end-users' of StemSoft software who want to achieve greater levels of performance and effectiveness with the software will benefit from this session. The fee for attending this session is \$300 US. To register, please contact Violet Molnar at StemCell Technologies, Inc. at 604-877-0713.

For Meeting Information call: 414-456-8377 or fax: 414-266-8471

For Housing call: 602-991-3800

C ontinuing Medical Education

The Medical College of Wisconsin (MCW) is accredited by the US Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education to sponsor continuing medical education for physicians. MCW designates this continuing medical education (CME) activity for credit in Category I of the Physician's Recognition Award of the American Medical Association for the 1997 Annual IBMTR/ABMTR Participants' Meeting. MCW, accredited by the Council on the Continuing Education Unit, certifies that this program meets the criteria for Continuing Education Units (CEU). Participants requesting either CME or CEU credit should check the appropriate box on the enclosed Registration Form and must include social security number.

CME/CEU Disclosure

The Statistical Center of the IBMTR and ABMTR is committed to providing unbiased, balanced and objective educational and scientific programs. In accordance with ACCME guidelines, all 1997 Annual Meeting speakers are asked to provide relevant disclosure statements, which are on file at the Medical College of Wisconsin Continuing Medical Education office.

T ravel Assistance

Hertz - the official car rental company

Hertz has been appointed the official car rental company for the 1997 IBMTR/ABMTR Participants' Meeting in Scottsdale, Arizona, February 22-25. Special discount rates, with free unlimited mileage are guaranteed one week before and one week after the IBMTR/ABMTR meeting dates, subject to car availability. At the time of reservation booking, these rates will automatically be compared to Hertz published rates, assuring meeting participants are quoted the best comparable rates. Rates are available from Phoenix, Scottsdale and Tucson, Arizona. Standard rental conditions and qualifications apply, including minimum rental age. Check with your Hertz representative for further details.

For reservations, call Hertz at 1-800-654-2240 in the US, in Canada at 1-800-263-0600, or check with your travel agent. Refer to CV#17584.

Meetings & Incentives - air transportation to Phoenix, AZ

Special air transportation packages are available through *Meetings & Incentives*, independent specialists in medical conferences worldwide. Discounts are provided on super saver, full coach or first class. Please identify yourself as an IBMTR/ABMTR Scottsdale Meeting Participant. Discounted tickets are limited in availability and carry penalties once issued. Wherever possible, seat assignments and boarding cards will be issued per participant's preference.

For reservations, call *Meetings & Incentives* at 1-800-776-3582 ext. 126 or 414-835-3553 ext. 126; fax: 414-835-3569.

For Meeting Information call: 414-456-8377 or fax: 414-266-8471 For Housing call: 602-991-3800

PROVISIONAL AGENDA-AT-A-GLANCE

SATURDAY - FEBRUARY 22

7:00AM-
8:30AM

BREAKFAST & REGISTRATION

8:30AM-
10:00AM

OPENING GENERAL SESSION

Welcome
IBMTR Update
ABMTR Update
Selected Studies in Progress

10:00AM-
10:20AM

BREAK & EXHIBITS

10:20AM-
12:00N

SCIENTIFIC SESSION I

Stem Cell Sources

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

ABMTR Pediatric Cancers
IBMTR/ABMTR Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

DATA MANAGEMENT WORKSHOPS

Introduction to IBMTR/ABMTR Data Management
Basic Statistics
Drug Therapies
StemSoft Products Demonstration

12:00N-
1:30PM

LUNCHEON

OPENING: KEYNOTE ADDRESS
TBA

1:45PM-
3:15PM

SCIENTIFIC SESSION II

Graft Engineering / Minimal Residual Disease

WORKING COMMITTEES

IBMTR GVH/GVL & Immune Reconstitution
IBMTR Late Effects

DATA MANAGEMENT

Track I: Basic Registration & Reporting
Track II: Problems in Reporting

3:15PM-
3:35PM

BREAK & EXHIBITS

3:35PM-
5:00PM

SCIENTIFIC SESSION III

Transplants for Leukemia

WORKING COMMITTEES

IBMTR Histocompatibility, Alternative Donors & Stem Cell Sources
ABMTR Ovarian Cancer

DATA MANAGEMENT

Track I: Hands-on Reporting
Track II: Audit Survival Tactics

5:30PM-
6:45PM

EVENING OPENING RECEPTION
EXHIBITS & BUFFET

SUNDAY - FEBRUARY 23

8:00AM-
9:00AM

BREAKFAST & REGISTRATION

9:00AM-
10:30AM

SCIENTIFIC SESSION IV

Transplants for Aplastic Anemia &
Other Non-Malignant Marrow Disorders

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

IBMTR Metabolic Diseases & Immune Deficiencies
IBMTR/ABMTR Multiple Myeloma

10:30AM-
10:50AM

BREAK & EXHIBITS

10:50AM-
12:30PM

SCIENTIFIC SESSION V

Transplants for Lymphoma &
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

IBMTR/ABMTR Acute Leukemia

12:30PM-
2:30PM

AFTERNOON
AVAILABLE
FOR
RECREATIONAL
ACTIVITIES

IBMTR EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE

3:30PM-
5:30PM

IBMTR ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

5:00PM-
6:45PM

EVENING RECEPTION
EXHIBITS & BUFFET
POSTER SESSION 1

6:45PM-
8:15PM

SCIENTIFIC SESSION VI

Late Effects/Quality of Life

WORKING COMMITTEES

IBMTR Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia

StemCell Technologies, Inc.

Full-day hands-on training session for StemSoft products on
Sunday, February 23; more information available on page 8.

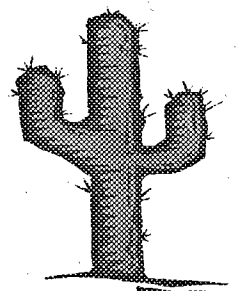
PROVISIONAL AGENDA-AT-A-GLANCE

MONDAY - FEBRUARY 24

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| 7:00AM- | BREAKFAST & REGISTRATION |
| 8:00AM-9:00AM | BUSINESS MEETING |
| 9:00AM-10:30AM | SCIENTIFIC SESSION VII Transplants for Solid Tumors |
| | WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING IBMTR/ABMTR Lymphomas |
| 10:30AM-10:50AM | BREAK & EXHIBITS |
| 10:50AM-12:30PM | SCIENTIFIC SESSION VIII GVL/GVH |
| | WORKING COMMITTEES ABMTR Breast Cancer IBMTR Severe Aplastic Anemia |
| 12:30PM-2:30PM | ABMTR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE |
| | AFTERNOON AVAILABLE FOR RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES |
| 3:30PM-5:30PM | ABMTR ADVISORY COMMITTEE |
| 5:30PM-6:45PM | EVENING RECEPTION EXHIBITS & BUFFET POSTER SESSION 2 - BEST POSTER AWARD |
| 6:45PM-8:15PM | SCIENTIFIC SESSION IX Alternative Donor Transplants (unrelated and HLA-mismatched related donors) |

TUESDAY - FEBRUARY 25

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| 8:00AM-9:00AM | BREAKFAST |
| 9:00AM-10:30AM | SCIENTIFIC SESSION X Pediatric Cancers |
| 10:30AM-10:50AM | BREAK & EXHIBITS |
| 10:50AM-12:30PM | SCIENTIFIC SESSION XI A Look to the Future: Xenotransplantation |



Saguaro
(Sah-war-oh)

**Large spiny cactus with arms
that never fit in your photo...**

Source: Sun Country Tours

Average Temperature in Scottsdale
& The Valley of the Sun in February

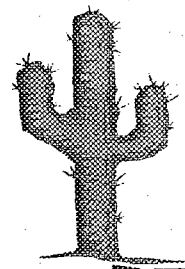
Max: 71° F. Min: 38° F.



Questions about Sponsorship

Corporations and others interested in a meeting sponsorship opportunity should contact:

**Susan A. Ladwig, MA
Associate Director of Development
IBMTR/ABMTR Statistical Center
c/o Medical College of Wisconsin
8701 Watertown Plank Road
Milwaukee, WI, 53226, USA
414-456-8363
fax: 414-266-8471
email: susanl@hp04.biostat.mcw.edu**





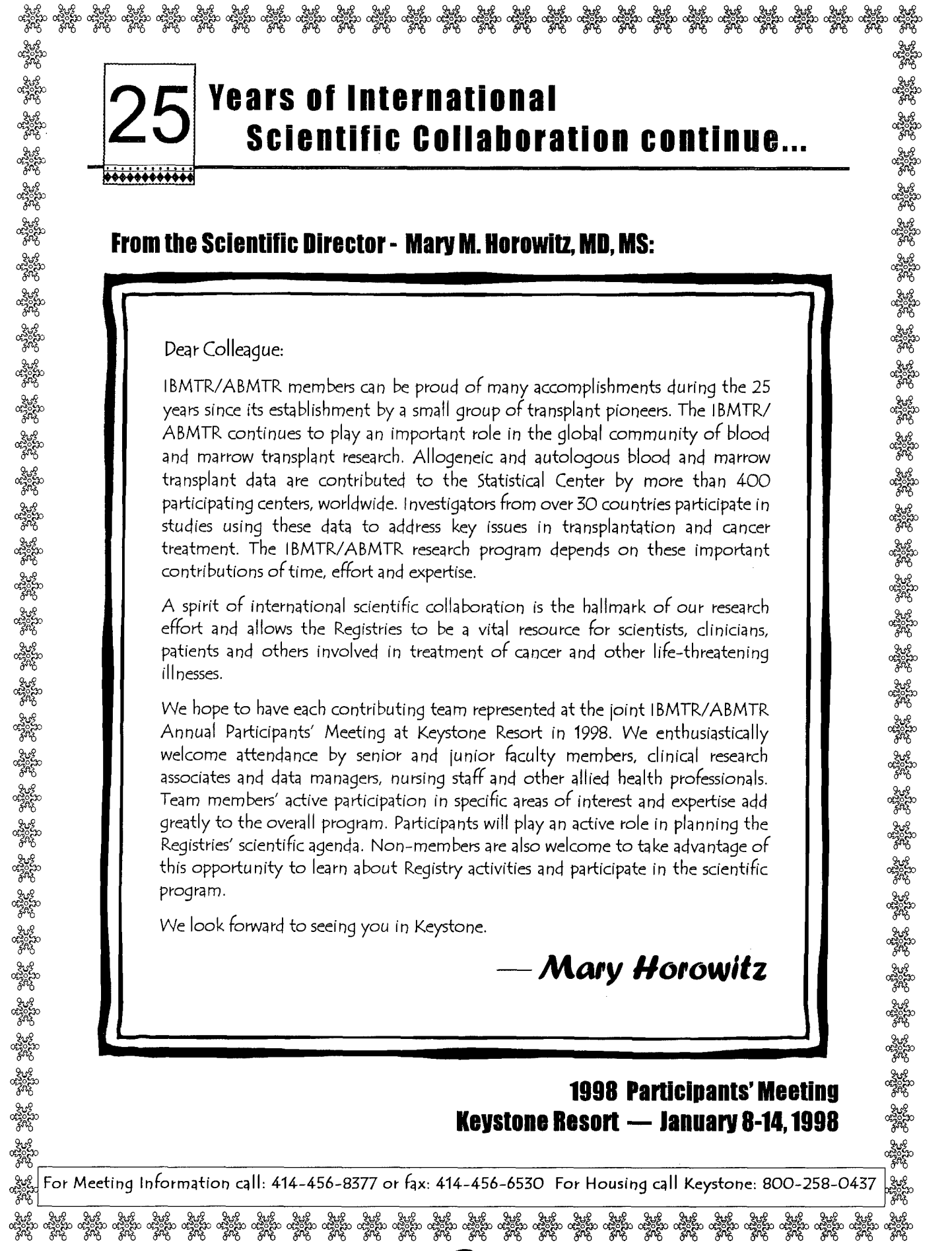
1998 Participants' Meeting



Keystone Resort, Colorado
January 8 - 14, 1998


MEDICAL
COLLEGE
OF WISCONSIN

CME
program



25

Years of International Scientific Collaboration continue...

From the Scientific Director - Mary M. Horowitz, MD, MS:

Dear Colleague:

IBMTR/ABMTR members can be proud of many accomplishments during the 25 years since its establishment by a small group of transplant pioneers. The IBMTR/ABMTR continues to play an important role in the global community of blood and marrow transplant research. Allogeneic and autologous blood and marrow transplant data are contributed to the Statistical Center by more than 400 participating centers, worldwide. Investigators from over 30 countries participate in studies using these data to address key issues in transplantation and cancer treatment. The IBMTR/ABMTR research program depends on these important contributions of time, effort and expertise.

A spirit of international scientific collaboration is the hallmark of our research effort and allows the Registries to be a vital resource for scientists, clinicians, patients and others involved in treatment of cancer and other life-threatening illnesses.

We hope to have each contributing team represented at the joint IBMTR/ABMTR Annual Participants' Meeting at Keystone Resort in 1998. We enthusiastically welcome attendance by senior and junior faculty members, clinical research associates and data managers, nursing staff and other allied health professionals. Team members' active participation in specific areas of interest and expertise add greatly to the overall program. Participants will play an active role in planning the Registries' scientific agenda. Non-members are also welcome to take advantage of this opportunity to learn about Registry activities and participate in the scientific program.

We look forward to seeing you in Keystone.

— **Mary Horowitz**

**1998 Participants' Meeting
Keystone Resort — January 8-14, 1998**

For Meeting Information call: 414-456-8377 or fax: 414-456-6530 For Housing call Keystone: 800-258-0437

Why you should attend the 1998 Participants' Meeting

Keystone Resort — January 8-14, 1998

Meeting Objectives

- ♦ to report on the "state of the art" in blood and marrow transplantation;
- ♦ to review Registry accomplishments;
- ♦ to discuss the progress of current and ongoing scientific studies;
- ♦ to set the Registries' scientific agenda for the next year;
- ♦ to provide training in data management and analysis for data managers, nurses and other allied health professionals working in blood and marrow transplantation.

Working Committee Meetings

IBMTR and ABMTR disease- and treatment-specific Working Committees are open to all interested in taking an ACTIVE role in ongoing and future studies. All Working Committee members should plan to attend.

Working Committees will review the past year's accomplishments, discuss current studies and plan future studies. Priorities for proposed studies will be established. Participation in these meetings is an opportunity to help determine the Registries' scientific agenda.

1998 IBMTR & ABMTR Working Committees

| | |
|---|--|
| IBMTR/ABMTR Acute Leukemia | chairs: Daniel Weisdorf -IBMTR Armand Keating -ABMTR |
| ABMTR Breast Cancer | chair: Karen Antman |
| IBMTR/ABMTR CLL (Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia) | chairs: Emilio Montserrat -IBMTR Richard Champlin -ABMTR |
| IBMTR Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia | chair: Phil McGlave |
| IBMTR GVH/GVL and Immune Reconstitution | chairs: A John Barrett Olle Ringden |
| IBMTR Histocompatibility, Alternative Donors & Stem Cell Sources | chair: Richard Champlin |
| IBMTR Immune Deficiencies & Metabolic Diseases | chair: Alexandra Filipovich |
| IBMTR Late Effects | chair: Gérard Socié |
| IBMTR/ABMTR Lymphoma | chairs: Koen Van Besien -IBMTR Hillard Lazarus, Julie Vose -ABMTR |
| ABMTR Multiple Myeloma | chair: Sundar Jagannath |
| IBMTR/ABMTR Pediatric Cancer | chair: Bruce Camitta |
| IBMTR Severe Aplastic Anemia | chair: Jill Hows |
| IBMTR/ABMTR Solid Tumors | chair: Patrick Stiff |

R

egistration Information

Meeting registration is easy by fax!

Do it today!

Complete the enclosed Registration Form, including your VISA or MasterCard number, and fax to the Statistical Center at 414-456-6530. Checks, made payable to "The Medical College of Wisconsin - IBMTR", may be mailed to the Statistical Center. We regret that we cannot accept American Express for meeting registration fees. International funds must be submitted in US Dollars. All credit cards are processed in US Dollars and are subject to current exchange rates.

Registration Forms received prior to November 1 qualify for a preregistration discount. Those received on or after December 1 must pay the full conference rate, as indicated. Payment is due with the Registration Form.

Registration fees include admission to all sessions and exhibits, all IBMTR/ABMTR conference materials, abstract book and program, breakfast, coffee breaks and refreshments, and evening poster session receptions. Confirmation for each registered participant will be returned by fax.

1997 IBMTR/ABMTR MEETING REGISTRATION FEES

| | before Nov 1 | before Dec 1 | on or after Dec 1 |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| PARTICIPATING TEAM MEMBERS | | | |
| ♦ MD/PhD | \$395 | \$475 | \$550 |
| ♦ Allied Health Professionals* | \$100 | \$125 | \$145 |
| ♦ Accompanying Persons | \$150 | \$200 | \$250 |
| CORPORATE MEMBERS | \$400 | \$500 | \$600 |
| NON-MEMBERS | \$575 | \$675 | \$775 |

***Data Management Grants:** A limited number of \$500 grants are available on a first-come, first-serve basis to data management personnel attending the Data Management Workshops. To be eligible, data managers must be from centers currently reporting, or planning to report, autotransplants for breast cancer. The enclosed application must be returned to the Statistical Center prior to November 1, 1997 for consideration. See application for additional details. For more information contact D'Etta Waldoch Severson, CMP, Associate Director-International Programs at the Statistical Center at: 414-456-8377.

Conference Registration Cancellation: Meeting registration is fully refundable until November 30. All cancellations must be made in writing and may be faxed to the Statistical Center at 414-456-6530. Cancellations made on or after December 1 will be assessed a non-refundable handling fee of US \$50; On January 1 the cancellation fee will increase to US \$75. "No shows" without written notification will be assessed the full prepaid registration fee with no refund provision.

**1998 Participants' Meeting
Keystone Resort — January 8-14**

For Meeting Information call: 414-456-8377 or fax: 414-456-6530 For Housing call Keystone: 800-258-0437

Housing & Accommodations

The IBMTR/ABMTR 1998 Participants' Meeting will be held at:
Keystone Resort, Keystone, Colorado
Reservations 800-258-0437 or 970-496-4242
Reservations fax: 970-496-4343
PO Box 38, Keystone, CO, 80435, USA

Call or Fax Today for Reservations

Housing Form Due: December 1

A limited number of guest rooms and condominiums at special conference rates are reserved for IBMTR/ABMTR Meeting participants. The rates are available for 3 days before and after the conference for those wishing to extend their stay in Colorado's picturesque Arapahoe region. Take advantage of these special room rates, which represent substantial discounts during peak season for Keystone-area resorts.

Please complete the enclosed Housing Form and return it directly to Keystone Resort prior to December 1, 1997. It is strongly recommended that reservations be made early, as accommodations will be difficult and more costly to obtain after the deadline. Please indicate a major credit card number for the first and last night's deposit and applicable taxes. Reservations will not be held without a deposit. Reservations made after the deadline may not be available at the discounted conference rate and last minute requests may be impossible to accommodate (see Housing Form for more information).

1998 KEYSTONE RESORT ROOM RATES — Subject to Availability

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Keystone Lodge: | \$162/night single occupancy | \$177/night double |
| Inn at Keystone: | \$126/night single occupancy | \$141/night double |
| Village Studio: | \$163/night single or double | |
| Village 1 Bedroom: | \$178/night single or double | |
| Village 2 Bedroom: | \$262/single, double, triple or quad | |
| Resort Studio: | \$146/night single or double | |
| Resort 1 Bedroom: | \$168/night single or double | |
| Mountain Studio: | \$183/night single or double | |

Hotel Cancellation: Call Keystone Resort directly to cancel housing reservations. No shows, late arrivals and early departures will be charged the full room rate for the entire reserved period.
THE IBMTR/ABMTR WILL NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR INDIVIDUAL HOUSING CANCELLATIONS OR "NO SHOWS". HOUSING IS THE INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY OF EACH MEETING PARTICIPANT.

For Meeting Information call: 414-456-8377 or fax: 414-456-6530 For Housing call Keystone: 800-258-0437

Data Management Workshops



Featuring 2 Learning Tracks...

Friday, January 9, 1998

Due to enthusiastic feedback from participating IBMTR and ABMTR data management professionals, we are pleased to offer a full day of Data Management Workshops at the 1998 Participants' Meeting. Data managers, clinical research associates and research nurses will find topics of interest and opportunities for direct communication with on-site Statistical Center staff members leading informal, participatory Workshops on two tracks. Both tracks will discuss recent changes in IBMTR/ABMTR Registration and Reporting procedures.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| TRACK I | fundamental concepts for those attending the Workshops for the first time. |
| TRACK II | designed for experienced data management and nursing professionals; features special topics related to clinical research and audit management. |

Additionally, StemCell Technologies Inc will demonstrate StemSoft software and their interrelated statistical analysis package. "Hands-on" training is available for those who preregister with StemCell Technologies Inc (details below). Data management personnel are invited to stay for the entire meeting.

\$500 Grants for Data Management Workshops

The Statistical Center was awarded a grant from the US Department of Defense which will provide 30 data managers with \$500 each to offset some of the travel costs associated with attending the Workshops. To be eligible, data managers must be from centers currently reporting, or planning to report autotransplants for breast cancer.

Grants are awarded as they are received, with priority given to first-time attendees. Please complete the enclosed Grant Application Form and return it by fax with your completed Registration Form as soon as possible. The deadline for Grant Application submission is November 1, 1997.

Grant awards go fast — do not delay!

StemCell Technologies Inc

StemCell Technologies Inc will offer full-day hands-on training sessions for their StemSoft line of products on Saturday - January 10, Sunday - January 11 and Monday - January 12. Training sessions will be limited to 20 participants each, on a first-come, first-serve basis, and are subject to cancellation if less than half full.

Data Managers and all 'end-users' of StemSoft software who want to achieve greater levels of performance and effectiveness with the software will benefit. The fee for participating in each session is \$400. Please contact Ellen Low at StemCell Technologies Inc in Vancouver, British Columbia (Canada) at 800-667-0322 or 604-877-0713, or stemsoft@stemcell.com.

For Meeting Information call: 414-456-8377 or fax: 414-456-6530 For Housing call Keystone: 800-258-0437

More about Data Management

General Sessions

Introduction

Discuss Workshop format and dispell myths.

Barbara McGary, Manager of Information Systems, IBMTR/ABMTR

Scoring Common Toxicities

Useful information for scoring common toxicities (GVHD, VOD) on IBMTR/ABMTR Report Forms.

Phil Rowlings, MD, Assistant Scientific Director, IBMTR/ABMTR

Overview of Statistics

What does the Statistical Center do with all those data? Discussion of outcome variables, in's and out's of working with the databases and basics of statistical analyses.

Judith Veum Stone, Biostatistician, IBMTR/ABMTR

High-Dose Therapies

How high-dose drug therapy in BMT differs from other disciplines.

**Kathleen Kovatovic, RPh - Clinical Oncology & BMT Pharmacist
Freedfort Memorial Lutheran Hospital, Milwaukee**

Update on StemSoft

Quick demonstration on newest products available from StemCell Technologies. Opportunity to ask questions and sign up for full-day training seminars (see page 6 for details).

David Reeves - Sr Programmer/Analyst, StemCell Technologies Inc, Vancouver, BC

Two Learning Tracks...

TRACK I: First Timers

Registration & Reporting: Why Both?

Valuable information for first-timers regarding IBMTR/ABMTR registration and reporting procedures, why it is necessary to complete both registration and reporting forms and stay up-to-date.

Barbara McGary, Manager of Information Systems, IBMTR/ABMTR

Hands-on Registration 101

How to complete IBMTR/ABMTR *Registration* Forms from A-Z; helpful for those just getting started, or with questions on Registration procedures; question & answer session will follow.

Sharon Nell, Communications Coordinator, IBMTR/ABMTR

Hands-on Reporting 101

Completing IBMTR/ABMTR *Reporting* Forms is not as difficult as it may first appear; obtain useful information to get started; opportunity to address specific questions on Reporting procedures.

Diane Knutson, Systems Coordinator, IBMTR/ABMTR

TRACK II: For those who have attended IBMTR/ABMTR Workshops previously

Practical Aspects of Reporting: An Update

For those who have heard Diane present "Hands-on Reporting 101", an update on working with IBMTR/ABMTR *Reporting* Forms; practical tips and suggestions for time-saving measures.

Diane Knutson, Systems Coordinator, IBMTR/ABMTR

Registry Audit Survival Tactics

Ever wonder what an IBMTR/ABMTR Audit is like? Take it from Claudia! Practical tips for gathering data on a daily basis that will make audit day run like clockwork and sigh a gigantic breath of relief!

**Claudia Kahler-Babbitt, BSA, CCRC - Sr. Clinical Studies Coordinator
Bone Marrow Transplant Program, Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee**

For Meeting Information call: 414-456-8377 or fax: 414-456-6530

For Housing call Keystone: 800-258-0437

P oster Sessions

1998 Participants' Meeting
January 8-14
Keystone Resort, Colorado, USA

Poster Sessions Combined with Evening Receptions

The late afternoon poster session on Monday, January 12 will be combined with a hosted reception featuring Keystone Resort's award-winning light buffet-style cuisine and beverages.

A \$500 investigator award will be given for the best abstract submitted, as determined by IBMTR/ABMTR Committee Chairs.

Abstract Instructions Submission Deadline: November 15, 1997

1. Abstract must be typed on the enclosed ABSTRACT FORM.
2. CAPITALIZE entire title and UNDERSCORE author's names (underscoring or capitalizing for emphasis in text is unacceptable. Single space all typing (no space between title and body or between paragraphs). Indent each paragraph three spaces. Do not indent title. Draw special symbols in black ink.
3. Please do not reduce the abstract on a photocopy machine! Type abstract in 12 point type or larger. Abstracts submitted in a reduced format may not be included in the Abstract Book. Abstracts must be received by November 15, 1997 to ensure publication in the Abstract Book. ABSTRACT WILL APPEAR EXACTLY AS SUBMITTED. Smudges, errors, misspellings, faint type, etc. should be avoided.
4. Make the TITLE brief, clearly indicating the nature of the investigation. After the title, list the authors' names and institutional affiliations. Omit degrees, titles, institutional appointments, street addresses and zip or postal code.
5. Organize the body of the abstract as follows:
 - A statement of the purpose of the study (preferably one sentence)
 - A statement of the methods used
 - A summary of the results presented in sufficient detail to support the conclusions
 - A statement of conclusions reached. It is not satisfactory to state, "The results will be discussed" or "Other data will be presented."
6. Simple tables or graphs, neat and in black ink, may be included if they fit within the Abstract Form.
7. Abbreviations must be defined by placing them in parentheses after the full word the first time they appear. Use numerals to indicate numbers except when beginning sentences.
8. The material must be in camera-ready form, i.e., type must be laser quality, 300 dpi or better (no dot matrix). USE BLACK INK. Practice fitting text into the Abstract Form.
9. NO abstract may be presented if previously presented orally at a national or international meeting.
10. Submit abstract (original plus 2 copies) BEFORE NOVEMBER 15, 1997.

For Meeting Information call: 414-456-8377 or fax: 414-456-6530 For Housing call Keystone: 800-258-0437

Continuing Medical Education

The Medical College of Wisconsin (MCW) is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) to sponsor continuing medical education for physicians. MCW designates this continuing medical education (CME) activity for 23.5 credit hours in Category I of the Physician's Recognition Award of the American Medical Association. Each physician should claim only those hours of credit that he/she actually spent in the educational activity. MCW also designates this activity for 23.5 contact hours of continuing education for allied health professionals. Participants requesting credit should check the appropriate box on the enclosed Registration Form and must include social security number. A separate form will be available at the conference to designate actual hours attended which will be required for credit to be administered.

Disclosure

The Statistical Center of the IBMTR/ABMTR is committed to providing unbiased, balanced and objective educational and scientific programs. In accordance with ACCME guidelines, all 1998 Annual Meeting speakers are asked to provide relevant disclosure statements. Disclosures are on file at the Medical College of Wisconsin Continuing Medical Education office and will be available on-site at the Registration Desk for review.

Travel Assistance

CAUTION: Weather at the Denver airport is not a good indication of driving conditions in the mountains. Before heading west on I-70, check the local forecast and road conditions. Those not familiar with driving in winter conditions should consider using Resort Express shuttle service.

Hertz - the official car rental company

Hertz has been appointed the official car rental company for the 1998 IBMTR/ABMTR Participants' Meeting in Keystone. Special discount rates, with free unlimited mileage are guaranteed one week before and one week after the IBMTR/ABMTR meeting dates, subject to car availability. At the time of reservation booking, these rates will automatically be compared to Hertz published rates, assuring meeting participants are quoted the best comparable rates available at Denver International Airport. Standard rental conditions and qualifications apply, including minimum rental age. Check with your Hertz representative for further details.

For reservations, call Hertz at 1-800-654-2240 in the US, in Canada at 1-800-263-0600, or check with your travel agent. Refer to CV# 42539.

Resort Express

Regularly scheduled shuttle service will meet you at the baggage claim level (level 5) at the Denver International Airport and deliver you to Keystone Lodge, with 16 daily departures. Mention the IBMTR/ABMTR Meeting at Keystone for discounted group fares: \$70 per person round trip; \$35 per person one way; \$285 for 10 passenger vans one way; \$395 for 6 passenger limosine one way.

For reservations, call Resort Express at 800-334-7433 or 970-468-7600

For Meeting Information call: 414-456-8377 or fax: 414-456-6530 For Housing call Keystone: 800-258-0437



Questions About the Conference, Support/Exhibit Opportunities

For general questions about the Annual Participants'
Meeting please contact:

D'Etta Waldoch Severson, CMP
Associate Director-International Programs
IBMTR/ABMTR Statistical Center
414-456-8377
fax: 414-456-6530

Corporations and others interested in meeting
support and exhibit opportunities may contact:

Susan U. Ladwig, MA
Associate Director of Development
IBMTR/ABMTR Statistical Center
c/o Medical College of Wisconsin
8701 Watertown Plank Road
Milwaukee, WI, 53226, USA
414-456-8325
fax: 414-456-6530



CME
program

1998 Participants' Meeting
January 8-14
Keystone Resort, Colorado, USA

For Meeting Information call: 414-456-8377 or fax: 414-456-6530 For Housing call Keystone: 800-258-0437

January 8 - 14, 1998



Keystone Resort is located 9,300 feet above sea level. If you have any health problems which may be complicated by high altitude, please consult with your physician before registering for the IBMTR/ABMTR Meeting.

NOTES:

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

1998 IBMTR/ABMTR Participants' Meeting

Keystone Resort, Colorado

January 8 - 14, 1998



Supported by unrestricted educational grants from:

- * Aastrom Biosciences
- * Amgen, Inc.
- * Baxter Biotech Group, North America
- * BioChem Pharma
- * BIS Laboratories
- * Bristol-Myers Squibb Oncology
- * Cell Therapeutics, Inc.
- * CellPro, Inc.
- * Centeon
- * Chiron Therapeutics
- * COBE BCT
- * Fujisawa USA
- * Immunex Corporation
- * ISHAGE
- * The Liposome Company, Inc.
- * Medical SafeTec
- * NeXstar Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
- * Novartis Pharmaceuticals
- * OrthoBiotech, Inc.
- * Pfizer, Inc.
- * Pharmacia and Upjohn Company
- * Roche Laboratories
- * SangStat Medical Corporation
- * Schering-Plough Corporation
- * Searle
- * SEQUUS Pharmaceuticals
- * StemCell Technologies Inc
- * SyStemix
- * Therakos
- * Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories

High-Dose Chemotherapy With Autologous Hematopoietic Stem-Cell Support for Breast Cancer in North America

By Karen H. Antman, Philip A. Rowlings, William P. Vaughan, Corey J. Pelz, Joseph W. Fay, Karen K. Fields, Cesar O. Freytes, Robert Peter Gale, Bruce E. Hillner, H. Kent Holland, M. John Kennedy, John P. Klein, Hillard M. Lazarus, Philip L. McCarthy, Jr, Ruben Saez, Gary Spitzer, Edward A. Stadtmauer, Stephanie F. Williams, Steven Wolff, Kathleen A. Sobocinski, James O. Armitage, and Mary M. Horowitz

Purpose: To identify trends in high-dose therapy with autologous hematopoietic stem-cell support (autotransplants) for breast cancer (1989 to 1995).

Patients and Methods: Analysis of patients who received autotransplants and were reported to the Autologous Blood and Marrow Transplant Registry. Between January 1, 1989 and June 30, 1995, 19,291 autotransplants were reviewed; 5,886 were for breast cancer. Main outcomes were progression-free survival (PFS) and survival.

Results: Between 1989 and 1995, autotransplants for breast cancer increased sixfold. After 1992, breast cancer was the most common indication for autotransplant. Significant trends included increasing use for locally advanced rather than metastatic disease ($P < .00001$) and use of blood-derived rather than marrow-derived stem cells ($P < .00001$). One-hundred-day mortality decreased from 22% to 5% ($P < .0001$). Three-year

PFS probabilities were 65% (95% confidence intervals [CIs], 59 to 71) for stage 2 disease, and 60% (95% CI, 53 to 67) for stage 3 disease. In metastatic breast cancer, 3-year probabilities of PFS were 7% (95% CI, 4 to 10) for women with no response to conventional dose chemotherapy; 13% (95% CI, 9 to 17) for those with partial response; and 32% (95% CI, 27 to 37) for those with complete response. Eleven percent of women with stage 2/3 disease and less than 1% of those with stage 4 disease participated in national cooperative group randomized trials.

Conclusion: Autotransplants increasingly are used to treat breast cancer. One-hundred-day mortality has decreased substantially. Three-year survival is better in women with earlier stage disease and in those who respond to pretransplant chemotherapy.

J Clin Oncol 15:1870-1879. © 1997 by American Society of Clinical Oncology.

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Submitted September 23, 1996; accepted January 31, 1997.

Supported by Public Health Service grant no. PO1-CA-40053 from the National Cancer Institute, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, and the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute of the US Department of Health and Human Services, Bethesda, MD; grant no. DAMD17-95-1-5002 from the Department

of the US Army Medical Research and Development Command; and grants from Alpha Therapeutic Corporation; Amgen, Inc, Thousand Oaks, CA; Astra Pharmaceutical; Baxter Healthcare Corporation; Bayer Corporation; Biogen; Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association; Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation; Bristol-Myers Squibb Company; Frank G. Brotz Family Foundation; Cancer Center, Medical College of Wisconsin; Caremark, Inc; Centeon; Center for Advanced Studies in Leukemia; Chiron Therapeutics, Inc; COBE BCT, Inc; Charles E. Culpeper Foundation; Eleanor Naylor Dana Charitable Trust; Eppley Foundation for Research; Genentech, Inc; Glaxo Wellcome Company; Hoechst Marion Roussel, Inc; Immunex Corporation; Janssen Pharmaceutica; Kettering Family Foundation; Kirin Brewery Company; Robert J. Kleberg, Jr, and Helen C. Kleberg Foundation; Herbert H. Kohl Charities; Lederle Laboratories; Eli Lilly Company Foundation; Nada and Herbert P. Mahler Charities; MGI Pharma, Inc; Milstein Family Foundation; Milwaukee Foundation/Elsa Schoeneich Research Fund; Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation; Ortho Biotech Corporation; John Oster Family Foundation; Elsa U. Pardee Foundation; Jane and Lloyd Pettit Foundation; Alirio Pffiffer Bone Marrow Transplant Support Association; Pfizer, Inc; Pharmacia and Upjohn; RGK Foundation; Sandoz Oncology; Schering-Plough International; Walter Schroeder Foundation; Searle; Stackner Family Foundation; Starr Foundation; Joan and Jack Stein Charities; and Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories.

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BREAST CANCER is the most common cancer and the second most common cause of cancer deaths in American women.¹ Survival of women with breast cancer correlates with extent of disease. Ten-year survival is 65% to 80% for women with disease confined to the breast.²⁻⁴ Ten-year survival is 35% to 65% for those with one to three involved axillary lymph nodes, 30% to 40% for those with four to nine involved axillary nodes, and 15% to 30% in those with more than nine involved axillary nodes.⁵⁻⁷ Recurrent disease tends to develop earlier in patients with multiple involved nodes and relapse risk persists for at least 20 years after mastectomy. Women with metastatic breast cancer have a median survival rate of approximately 2 years and a 2% to 5% probability of 5-year disease-free survival.⁸⁻¹¹

Intensive therapy (high-dose chemotherapy with or without radiation therapy) with autologous hematopoietic stem-cell support (autotransplant) is increasingly used to treat breast cancer in women at high risk of persistent or recurrent disease. However, most reports of autotransplants include relatively few subjects and there are likely to be substantial reporting biases. One small randomized study of women with metastatic breast cancer shows a statistically significant advantage in both survival and disease-free survival for high-dose chemotherapy with bone marrow transplant versus conventional-dose chemotherapy.¹² Here we report results of autotransplants in more than 5,800 consecutive women receiving autotransplants at over 130 centers between 1989 and 1995.

METHODS

Patients

The Autologous Blood and Marrow Transplant Registry of North America (ABMTR) is a voluntary organization of more than 170 transplant institutions in the United States, Canada, and Central and South America that report data on consecutive autotransplants to a Statistical Center at the Medical College of Wisconsin. An autotransplant is defined as treatment with a sufficiently high dose of chemotherapy to require autologous bone marrow or blood-derived hematopoietic stem-cell support. The Statistical Center also collects data for allogeneic blood and bone marrow transplants (allotransplants) from centers that participate in the International Bone Marrow Transplant Registry, a similar but independent organization of allotransplant centers worldwide.

The ABMTR began data collection in 1992. Data were collected retrospectively for patients who received autotransplants between 1989 and 1992 and prospectively thereafter. Participating centers register basic information on consecutive autotransplants for all disease indications. Based on data collected in the Centers for Disease Control Hospital Surveys,^{13,14} approximately half of North American autotransplants for all diseases were registered with the ABMTR during the study period. A list of participating centers is shown in the Appendix. Registration data from consecutive women with breast cancer who received an autotransplant at ABMTR centers between January 1, 1989 and June 30, 1995 were the subject of this analysis.

Data regarding disease type, age, sex, and posttransplant survival

were requested for all patients. Questions regarding pretransplant disease stage and chemotherapy responsiveness, date of diagnosis, graft type (bone marrow and/or blood-derived stem cells), high-dose conditioning regimen, and posttransplant disease progression were added to registration forms more recently. Although an attempt was made to collect this information for previously registered patients, these data are not available for all patients. Patients with primary (stages 2, 3, and inflammatory) and metastatic breast cancer were considered separately in the analysis. The ABMTR requests data on progression or death in registered patients at 6-month intervals.

Statistical Methods

Comparisons of patient and treatment characteristics over time used χ^2 test for categorical and Kruskal-Wallis test for continuous variables.¹⁵ Probabilities of 100-day mortality (death in the first 100 days as a result of toxicity, disease progression, or both), progression-free survival (PFS), and overall survival were calculated using the Kaplan-Meier product limit estimate.¹⁶ The log-rank test was used for comparisons of 100-day mortality, PFS, and survival between groups.¹⁷

RESULTS

Between January 1, 1989 and June 30, 1995, 19,291 patients receiving high-dose therapy with autologous hematopoietic stem-cell support were registered with the ABMTR. Of these, 5,886 (31%) had breast cancer. Between 1989 and 1995, autotransplants for breast cancer increased from 16% to 40% ($P < .00001$) of all autotransplants registered (Fig 1, Table 1). Numbers of autotransplants for breast cancer exceeded those for Hodgkin disease and non-Hodgkin lymphoma after 1992. By 1993 to 1994, breast cancer was the most common indication for stem-cell transplants of all types (Fig 1).

Numbers of patients reported per year, age at transplant, pretransplant disease stage, source of stem cells, and 100-day mortality are listed in Table 1. The distribution of disease stage at transplantation changed from 7% local and 93% metastatic disease in 1989 to approxi-

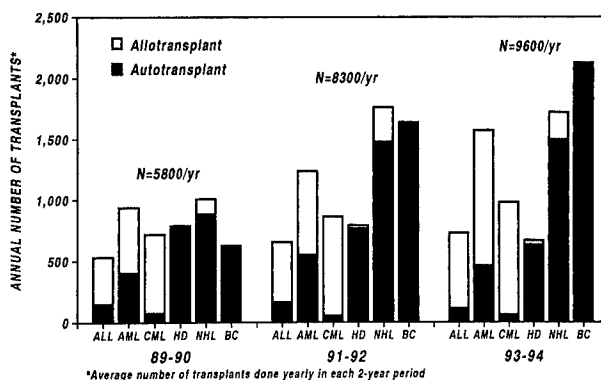


Fig 1. Numbers of allotransplants (hematopoietic stem cells collected from a donor) and autotransplants by year by disease for most common indications.

Table 1. Autotransplants for Breast Cancer Registered With the ABMTR

| | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | January to June 1995 | P |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|----------|
| No. of patients | 272 | 342 | 683 | 1,069 | 1,189 | 1,513 | 818 | |
| Percent of all autotransplants registered | 16 | 16 | 25 | 33 | 33 | 39 | 40 | < .00001 |
| Autotransplants for breast cancer | | | | | | | | |
| No. of centers reporting | 34 | 45 | 66 | 85 | 99 | 105 | 101 | |
| Median transplants per center | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 5 | .005 |
| Range | 1-58 | 1-44 | 1-44 | 1-71 | 1-59 | 1-86 | 1-63 | |
| Stage immediately before high-dose chemotherapy and autotransplant | | | | | | | | |
| No. assessable* | 213 | 313 | 650 | 1,005 | 1,088 | 1,404 | 721 | < .00001 |
| Local disease† (%) | 7 | 16 | 23 | 34 | 31 | 39 | 49 | |
| Metastatic (%) | 93 | 83 | 77 | 65 | 68 | 60 | 50 | |
| Other‡ (%) | < 1 | 1 | < 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| No. assessable | 272 | 341 | 678 | 1,059 | 1,123 | 1,461 | 817 | < .00001 |
| Median | 41 | 42 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 45 | |
| Range | 23-64 | 24-66 | 22-72 | 25-65 | 24-66 | 22-69 | 22-71 | |
| Interval diagnosis to transplant (years) | | | | | | | | |
| No. assessable | 237 | 299 | 614 | 960 | 1,106 | 1,392 | 774 | < .00001 |
| < 1 (%) | 18 | 24 | 31 | 44 | 42 | 49 | 57 | |
| 1-2 (%) | 28 | 19 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 10 | |
| > 2 (%) | 54 | 57 | 53 | 42 | 46 | 38 | 33 | |
| Graft type | | | | | | | | |
| No. assessable | 162 | 215 | 474 | 813 | 1,189 | 1,447 | 760 | < .00001 |
| BM (%) | 81 | 79 | 58 | 42 | 30 | 19 | 10 | |
| BM + PBSC (%) | 5 | 7 | 22 | 33 | 30 | 25 | 18 | |
| PBSC (%) | 14 | 14 | 20 | 25 | 40 | 56 | 72 | |
| Conditioning regimen | | | | | | | | |
| No. assessable | 140 | 183 | 423 | 735 | 870 | 1,174 | 587 | < .00001 |
| CBP (%) | 7 | 4 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 14 | 6 | |
| CT (%) | 25 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 21 | |
| CTCb (%) | 18 | 16 | 15 | 28 | 37 | 39 | 44 | |
| CTM (%) | 6 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| ICE (%) | 3 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 4 | |
| CTHu (%) | 8 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | |
| CEP (%) | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| Other (%) | 30 | 37 | 27 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 18 | |
| 100-day mortality | | | | | | | | |
| No. assessable | 265 | 340 | 679 | 1,034 | 1,153 | 1,366 | 784 | < .00001 |
| % | 22 | 15 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 5 | |

Abbreviations: BM, bone marrow; PBSC, peripheral-blood stem cells; C, cyclophosphamide; B, carmustine; P, cisplatin; T, thiotepa; Cb, carboplatin; M, mitoxantrone; I, ifosfamide; E, etoposide; Hu, hydroxyurea.

*Information for all variables not available for all patients; registration forms were revised in 1992 and 1993 to capture additional information.

†Local disease = stage 2, 3; and inflammatory breast cancer.

‡Patients with locally persistent or recurrent disease post-conventional therapy.

mately 50% local and 50% metastatic disease in 1995 ($P < .00001$). This is reflected in the interval from diagnosis to transplant, which decreased over the study period. By 1995, 57% of transplants for breast cancer were performed within 1 year of diagnosis.

Use of blood-derived cells alone or in combination with bone marrow increased from 19% to 90% ($P < .00001$) in these 6 years. Various preparatory regimens were used, with only the combination of cyclophosphamide, thiotepa, and carboplatin (CTCb) used in more than 25% of all

patients. An important finding was decreasing 100-day mortality, from 22% in 1989 to 5% in 1995 ($P < .00001$).

High-Risk Primary Breast Cancer

Characteristics of women who received autotransplants for stage 2, 3, and inflammatory breast cancer are listed in Table 2. Eleven percent were treated as part of randomized cooperative group trials. Although most patients had stage 2 or 3 breast cancer and ≥ 10 involved axillary nodes, some transplants were performed for inflammatory

Table 2. Autotransplants for Stage 2, 3, or Inflammatory Breast Cancer

| | No. assessable* | No. | % |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|----|
| No. registered | 1,747 | | — |
| Median age, years | 1,731 | 44 | |
| Range | | 22-69 | |
| Stage pretransplant | | | |
| 2 | 1,613† | 750 | 46 |
| 3 | | 603 | 37 |
| Inflammatory | | 260 | 17 |
| Months from diagnosis to transplant | 1,636 | 7 | |
| Range | | 2-16 | |
| No. of nodes positive | 542 | | |
| < 10 | | 150 | 28 |
| ≥ 10 | | 392 | 72 |
| ER positive | 479 | 298 | 62 |
| Principal adjuvant chemotherapy | | | |
| CAF | 491 | 314 | 64 |
| Graft type | 1,527 | | |
| BM | | 502 | 32 |
| BM + PBSC | | 450 | 30 |
| PBSC | | 555 | 38 |
| High-dose chemotherapy regimen used | 1,370 | | |
| CT | | 432 | 32 |
| CTCb | | 403 | 29 |
| CBP | | 220 | 16 |
| CTM | | 52 | 4 |
| ICE | | 78 | 6 |
| CEP | | 26 | 2 |
| Other | | 156 | 11 |
| 100-day mortality (%) | 1,668 | | 3 |

Abbreviations: ER, estrogen receptor; C, cyclophosphamide; A, doxorubicin; F, fluorouracil; BM, bone marrow; PBSC, peripheral-blood stem cells; B, carmustine; P, cisplatin; T, thiotepa; Cb, carboplatin; M, mitoxantrone; E, etoposide; Hu, hydroxyurea.

*Information for all variables not available for all patients. Registration forms were revised in 1992 and 1993 to capture additional information.

†One hundred thirty-four additional patients stage 2 v 3 v inflammatory not specified.

breast cancer (17%) or for women with less than 10 involved axillary nodes (28%). Kaplan-Meier estimates of survival and PFS by disease stage are shown in Fig 2; 3-year probabilities are listed in Table 3.

Metastatic Breast Cancer

Characteristics of women who received autotransplants for metastatic breast cancer are listed in Table 4. Fewer than 1% were treated on randomized cooperative group trials. Most patients had chemotherapy-sensitive disease (complete or partial response before transplant) and either visceral or bone disease. Median survival was 19 months (Fig 2). Three-year PFS and survival probabilities are listed in Table 3. Women with a complete response to chemotherapy pretransplant had higher survival and PFS than those with either a partial response or resistant disease (Fig 3).

Second Malignancies

Data regarding second malignancies were available for 2,045 women. There were 13 cancers reported: four myelodysplastic syndromes, two endometrial carcinomas, one ovarian carcinoma, one squamous cell carcinoma, one transitional cell carcinoma of the bladder, one Hurthle cell tumor of the thyroid, one lung carcinoma, one glioblastoma, and one cervical cancer.

DISCUSSION

These data indicate several interesting aspects of autotransplants for breast cancer. First, the annual frequency of autotransplants has increased substantially, from fewer than 300 reported to the ABMTR in 1989 to approximately 1,500 presently. Second, an increasing proportion are for women with locally advanced disease: less than 10% in 1989 versus approximately 50% presently. As a correlate, the interval from diagnosis to transplant has decreased substantially; less than 20% of transplants were performed within 1 year of diagnosis in 1989 versus more than 50% presently. A third trend is increasing use of blood-derived rather than bone marrow-derived grafts: 14% in 1989 versus more than 70% presently. Finally, 100-day mortality also decreased substantially, from more than 20% in 1989 versus 5% presently. This probably reflects several factors, including selection of patients with less advanced disease and better performance status.

Women with locally advanced (stage 2 and 3) breast cancer who receive autotransplants differ from the general population of women presenting with breast cancer. Median age was 44 years and more than 70% had more than nine involved lymph nodes. These data contrast with typical women with breast cancer, whose median age is approximately 60 years, of whom approximately 5% have more than nine involved lymph nodes.^{6,7} These differences reflect the substantial selection factors for transplant and underscore the importance of comparing autotransplants and chemotherapy in comparable subjects. A Toronto study reported that 28% of patients referred for one randomized trial of high- versus lower-dose therapy were ineligible because of occult metastatic disease identified by the required pretransplant evaluation.¹⁸ Thus, differences observed between patients who received autotransplants and those who received conventional-dose chemotherapy in historical data bases may result from selection of patients without occult metastases.

Women with metastatic (stage 4) disease who received autotransplants were also somewhat atypical. Median age was 44 years and 58% had cancers with estrogen receptors. Approximately 28% had a complete response to chemotherapy, but 24% had disease progression. These data contrast with typical women with stage 4 breast cancer

A

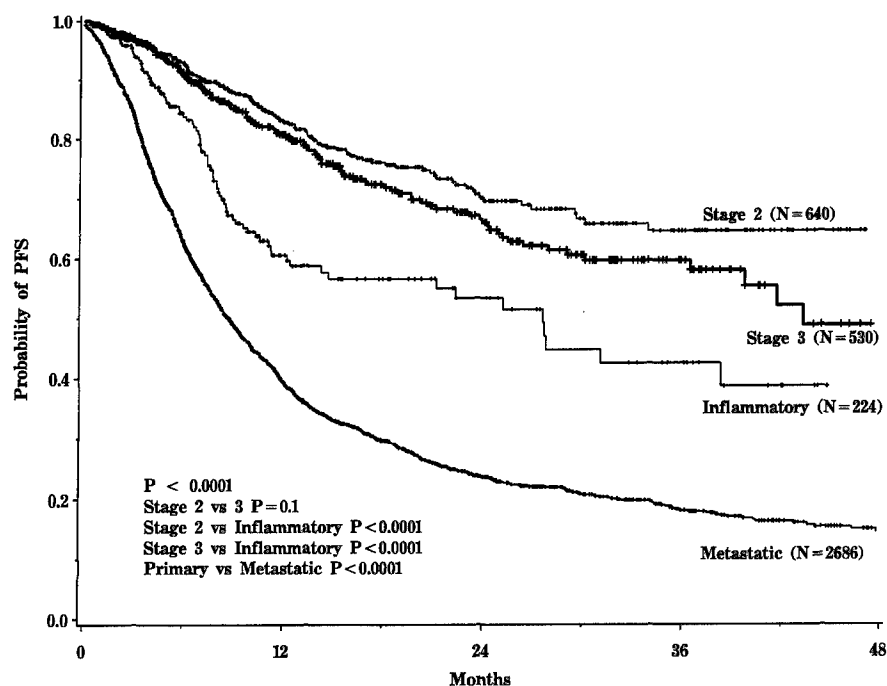


Fig 2. Kaplan-Meier estimates of PFS (A) and survival (B) after auto-transplants for primary (stage 2, 3, or inflammatory) and metastatic breast cancer.

B

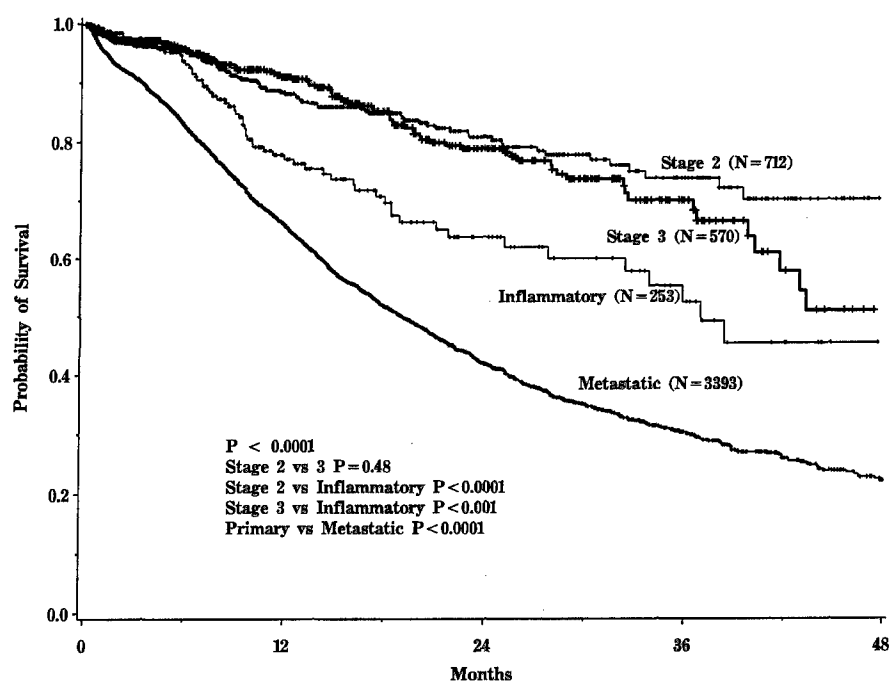


Table 3. Three-year Kaplan-Meier Estimates of PFS and Overall Survival After Autotransplants for Breast Cancer

| Stage | PFS (%) | 95% CI | Survival (%) | 95% CI |
|---------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------------|--------|
| 2 (2 to 5 cm or involved lymph nodes) | 65 | 59-71 | 74 | 68-80 |
| 3 (> 5 cm or fixed to the chest wall) | 60 | 53-67 | 70 | 63-77 |
| Inflammatory | 42 | 31-53 | 52 | 40-64 |
| Metastatic | 18 | 16-20 | 30 | 28-32 |
| Response to chemotherapy | | | | |
| In complete remission | 32 | 27-37 | 46 | 40-52 |
| In partial remission | 13 | 9-17 | 29 | 25-33 |
| Not responding | 7 | 4-10 | 16 | 12-20 |

whose median age is approximately 60 years, of whom 60% to 70% have cancers with estrogen receptors. These differences again underscore the importance of comparing autotransplants and chemotherapy in comparable subjects. Nevertheless, one small randomized study showed a statistically significant advantage in both survival and disease-free survival for high-dose chemotherapy with bone marrow transplant versus conventional-dose chemotherapy in women with metastatic disease.¹²

Results of autotransplants correlated with disease stage. Women with stage 2 or 3 disease had better PFS and survival than those with stage 4 disease. However, there was no difference in PFS or survival between women with stage 2 versus 3 disease. Among women with metastatic (stage 4) disease, those with a complete response to pretransplant chemotherapy fared better than those with a partial response. The latter fared better than those with stable disease or progression. Women with tumors unresponsive to lower-dose treatment are very unlikely to achieve long-term disease-free survival after autotransplant.

The correlation between stage and chemotherapy response and outcome is not surprising. Similar results are reported for conventional treatments. Better transplant outcome in "better" subjects does not mean that transplants should be performed earlier or indicate whether transplants are better than conventional therapy. These questions are best addressed in prospective studies, several of which are underway (Table 5). In this survey, only 11% of women with stage 2 or 3 disease and fewer than 1% of those with stage 4 disease participated in national cooperative group randomized trials. During the time covered by this survey, three cooperative group trials were open for enrollment in the United States, one for metastatic disease and two for adjuvant therapy. Additionally, randomized trials, including the one published study¹² and those listed in Table 5, are not designed to answer other important questions such as relative efficacy of various high-dose regimens, supportive care technologies, or even patient-, disease-, and treatment-related factors important

for transplant outcome. The ABMTR is an important resource for addressing such issues. Data collected by the Centers for Disease Control hospital survey^{13,14} suggest that approximately half of all autotransplants in North America are reported to the ABMTR. We believe that reporting of autotransplants for breast cancer is similar, making available a substantial proportion of cases for study. Registry audits ensure that this sample is unselected and that data are accurate. Because participation in the ABMTR is voluntary, it is possible that participating centers differ from nonparticipating centers. For example, nonacademic centers may be less likely to participate than academic centers, although the ABMTR includes many

Table 4. Autotransplants for Metastatic Breast Cancer

| | No. assessable* | No. | % |
|---|-----------------|-------|----|
| No. registered | 3,451 | | |
| Median age, years | 3,398 | 44 | |
| Range | | 22-72 | |
| Sensitivity to chemotherapy pretransplant | 3,411 | | |
| Complete or partial response | | 2,134 | 63 |
| Stable or progressive disease | | 595 | 17 |
| Undetermined | | 682 | 20 |
| Sites of metastatic disease | 1,212 | | |
| Viscera (no CNS)† | | 593 | 49 |
| Bone or bone marrow ± soft tissue‡ | | 328 | 27 |
| Soft tissue alone | | 273 | 23 |
| CNS§ | | 18 | 1 |
| ER positive | 1,203 | 700 | 58 |
| Interval, diagnosis to transplant (years) | 3,298 | | |
| < 1 | | 687 | 21 |
| 1-2 | | 568 | 17 |
| > 2 | | 2,038 | 62 |
| Graft type | 3,018 | | |
| BM | | 993 | 33 |
| PBSC | | 1,373 | 46 |
| BM + PBSC | | 652 | 21 |
| Conditioning regimen | 2,522 | | |
| CTCb | | 899 | 36 |
| CT | | 416 | 17 |
| ICE | | 132 | 5 |
| CTHu | | 146 | 6 |
| CTM | | 71 | 3 |
| CBP | | 202 | 8 |
| CEP | | 60 | 2 |
| Other | | 596 | 23 |
| 100-day mortality (%) | 3,395 | | 10 |

Abbreviations: ER, estrogen receptor; BM, bone marrow; PBSC, peripheral-blood stem cells; C, cyclophosphamide; B, carmustine; P, cisplatin, T, thiotepa; Cb, carboplatin; M, mitoxantrone; E, etoposide; Hu, hydroxyurea.

*Information for all variables not available for all patients. Registration forms were revised in 1992 and 1993 to capture additional information.

†Includes patients with or without bone, bone marrow, or soft tissue involvement.

‡Excludes patients with visceral or CNS involvement.

§Includes patients with or without visceral, bone, bone marrow, or soft tissue involvement.

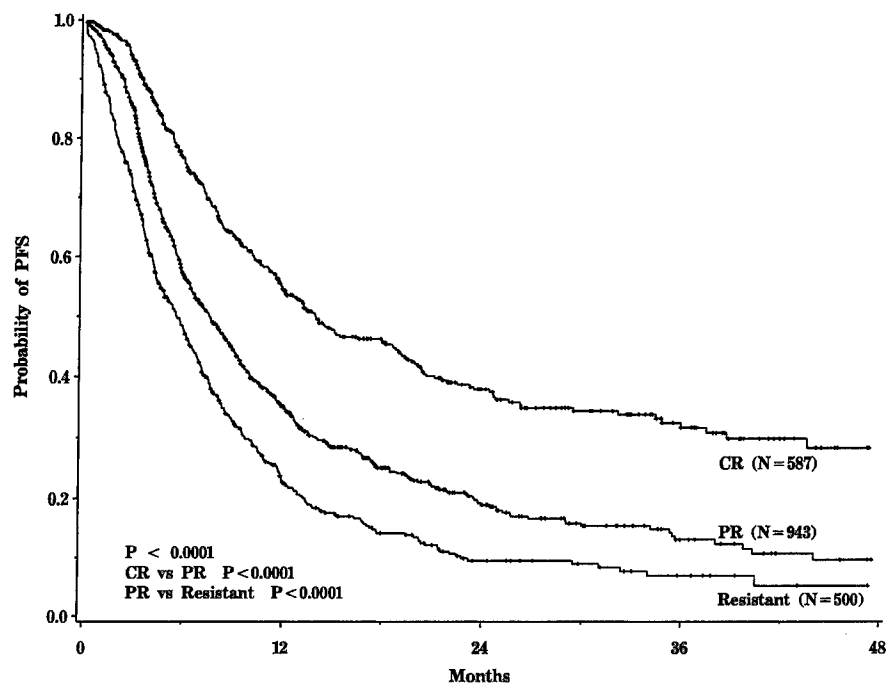
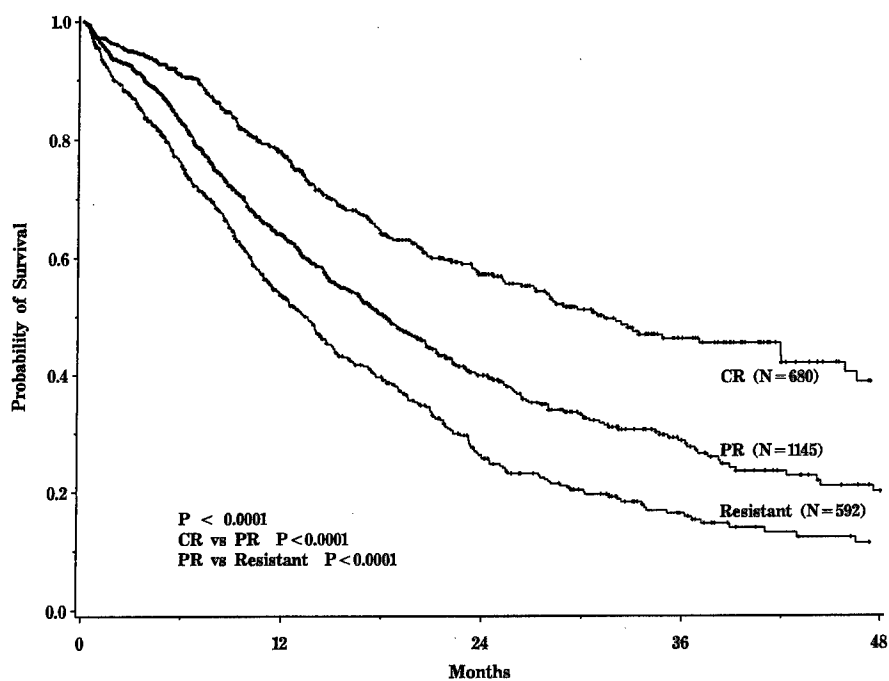
A**B**

Fig 3. Kaplan-Meier estimates of PFS (A) and survival (B) after autotransplant for metastatic breast cancer by responsiveness to chemotherapy pretransplant. CR, complete response to conventional-dose chemotherapy pretransplant; PR, partial response; resistant, stable or progressive disease pretransplant.

Table 5. Ongoing Randomized Trials of Autotransplants in Breast Cancer by Stage

| Eligible Stage | Study Sponsor | Standard Initial Therapy | High-dose Regimen | Control |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Stage 2 | | | | |
| No. of involved lymph nodes | | | | |
| ≤ 4 | Milan/Italy | None | HDS | E × 3, CMF × 6 |
| ≤ 4 | Inter-Scandinavian | CEF × 4 | CTCb | CEF × 4 |
| ≤ 4 | Italian | CEF × 4 | CEL | CEF × 2 |
| ≤ 4 | Dutch | CEF × 4 | CTCb | CEF × 1 |
| 4-9 | Duke | AF | CBP | No more therapy v CBP alone |
| ≤ 6 | ICG (Manchester) | CE × 4 | CTCb | CE × 4 |
| ≤ 8 | SFGM/FNCCC | CEF × 4 | CMitoxL | No further therapy |
| ≤ 10 or > 4 high risk | IBCSG | | CE × 3 | AC or EC × 4, then CMF × 3 |
| ≤ 10 | CALGB | CAF × 4 | CBP | Conventional-dose CBP |
| ≤ 10 | German Multicenter | CE × 4 | CTMitox | CMF × 3 |
| ≤ 10 | ECOG | CAF × 4 | CT | No further therapy |
| Stage 3 | | | | |
| | Milan/Italy | None | HDS | E × 3, then CMF × 6 |
| | SFGM/FNCCC | Chemotherapy × 4 | CMitoxL | Conventional chemotherapy |
| | IBCSG | | CE × 3 | AC or EC × 4, then CMF × 3 |
| | CALGB | A × 4 | CTCb | Continuous CMF × 16 weeks |
| | German Multicenter | CE × 4 | CTMitox | CMF × 3 |
| Stage 4 | | | | |
| | Duke (CRs only) | AFM × 4 | CBP | CBP at relapse |
| | Duke (bone only) | AFM × 4, radiation | CBP | CBP at relapse |
| | Philadelphia Intergroup | CAF × 6 | CTCb | CMF × 2 years |
| | SFGM/FNCCC | Chemotherapy × 4 | CMitoxL | Conventional chemotherapy |

Abbreviations: ICG, International Collaborative Group (Manchester); SFGM, Societe Francaise de Greffe du Muelle; FNCCC, Federation Nationale des Centres de Lutte Contre le Cancer; CALGB, Cancer and Leukemia Group B; ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; SWOG, Southwest Oncology Group; IBCSG, International Breast Cancer Study Group; C, cyclophosphamide; E, epirubicin; A, doxorubicin; F, fluorouracil; Cb, carboplatin; M, methotrexate; P, cisplatin; L, melphalan; Mitox, mitoxantrone; T, thiotepa; HDS, high-dose sequential therapy.

nonacademic centers. It is also possible that centers with poorer results do not report their data, although outcomes in our analyses are similar to those of large nonparticipating centers. Of interest, prior surveys of worldwide allogeneic transplant activity¹⁹⁻²¹ suggest that centers in the IBMTR are similar to nonparticipating centers in characteristics and outcome. Finally, analyses of differences among centers are difficult for centers that perform fewer than 30 autotransplants. However, small centers, considered as a group, did not perform worse than large centers

in this study. The ABMTR provides an important observational data base that will complement data from randomized trials and with which one can monitor trends and assess new technology in blood and marrow transplantation. Registry data will be critical for extrapolating results of these trials, which tend to be applied in restricted populations, to other patients, and for evaluating the impact of preparative regimens, demographic factors, prior treatment, and other variables on transplant outcome.

APPENDIX

Institutions That Report Breast Cancer Cases to the ABMTR

| Country/Institution | City | Country/Institution | City |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--|------------------|
| Argentina | | Baptist Regional Cancer Center | |
| Alexander Fleming Institute | Buenos Aires | University of Kansas Medical Center | Jacksonville, FL |
| Centro de Internacion e Investigation | Buenos Aires | Scripps Clinic & Research Foundation | Kansas City, KS |
| Hospital Privado de Oncologia | Buenos Aires | Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center | La Jolla, CA |
| Navy Hospital "Pedro Mallo" | Buenos Aires | University of Kentucky Medical Center | Lebanon, NH |
| Hospital Privado de Cordoba | Cordoba | University of Arkansas for Health Sciences | Lexington, KY |
| Austria | | Sciences | |
| Donauspital | Vienna | UCLA Center for Health Sciences | Little Rock, AR |
| Brazil | | USC/Norris Cancer Hospital | Los Angeles, CA |
| Hospital de Clinicas | Curitiba | James Graham Brown Cancer Center | Los Angeles, CA |
| Hospital Nossa Senhora das Gracias | Curitiba | University of Wisconsin | Louisville, KY |
| | | | Madison, WI |

| | | | |
|--|---------------------|---|--------------------|
| Canada | | | |
| University of Calgary | Calgary | M.D. Anderson Cancer Center | Houston, TX |
| Royal Victoria Hospital | Montreal | Indiana University Hospital & Outpatient Center | Indianapolis, IN |
| Sacré Coeur Hospital | Montreal | Methodist Hospital of Indiana | Indianapolis, IN |
| Northeastern Ontario Regional Cancer Centre | | St. Vincent Hospital & Health Care Ctr. | Indianapolis, IN |
| Toronto Hospital | Sudbury | North Shore University Hospital | Manhasset, NY |
| Vancouver General Hospital | Toronto | Marshfield Clinic | Marshfield, WI |
| Manitoba Cancer Treatment Center | Vancouver | Loyola University Medical Center | Maywood, IL |
| Cuba | Winnipeg | Methodist Hospital Central | Memphis, TN |
| Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital | Havana | Baptist Hospital of Miami | Miami, FL |
| Mexico | | Froedtert Memorial Lutheran | Milwaukee, WI |
| Institute Nacional de Cancerologia | Mexico City | St. Luke's Medical Center | Milwaukee, WI |
| Centro de Hematologia y Medicina Interna | Puebla | Abbott Northwestern Hospital | Minneapolis, MN |
| Russia | | University of Minnesota | Minneapolis, MN |
| Petrov Research Institute of Oncology | St. Petersburg | West Virginia University | Morgantown, WV |
| United States | | Vanderbilt University Medical Center | Nashville, TN |
| Presbyterian Health Care Services | Albuquerque, NM | Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center | New York, NY |
| University of Michigan Medical Center | Ann Arbor, MI | Mount Sinai Medical Center | New York, NY |
| Arlington Cancer Center | Arlington, TX | Medical Center of Delaware | Newark, DE |
| Emory Clinic | Atlanta, GA | Hoag Cancer Center | Newport Beach, CA |
| Southwest Regional Cancer Center | Austin, TX | University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center | Oklahoma City, OK |
| Johns Hopkins Hospital | Baltimore, MD | University of Nebraska Medical Center | Omaha, NE |
| University of Maryland Cancer Center | Baltimore, MD | Saint Joseph Hospital | Orange, CA |
| Mary Bird Perkins Cancer Center | Baton Rouge, LA | Lutheran General Hospital | Park Ridge, IL |
| Alta Bates Hospital | Berkeley, CA | Hematology Associates | Peoria, IL |
| University of Alabama at Birmingham | Birmingham, AL | Hahnemann University Hospital | Philadelphia, PA |
| Dana-Farber Cancer Institute | Boston, MA | Temple University Comprehensive Cancer Center | Philadelphia, PA |
| Montefiore Medical Center | Bronx, NY | University of Pennsylvania Hospital | Philadelphia, PA |
| Roswell Park Cancer Institute | Buffalo, NY | Shadyside Hospital | Pittsburgh, PA |
| University of North Carolina Chapel Hill | Chapel Hill, NC | University of Pittsburgh | Pittsburgh, PA |
| Medical University of South Carolina | Charleston, SC | Cancer Center of Boston | Plymouth, MA |
| University of Virginia Medical Center | Charlottesville, VA | North Shore Hem/Onc Assoc | East Setauket, NY |
| Rush Presbyterian/St. Luke's Medical Center | Chicago, IL | Oregon Health Sciences Univ. | Portland, OR |
| University of Chicago Medical Center | Chicago, IL | Roger Williams Medical Center | Providence, RI |
| Jewish Hospital of Cincinnati | Cincinnati, OH | Cancer & Blood Institute of the Desert | Rancho Mirage, CA |
| University Hospital Cincinnati | Cincinnati, OH | Washow Regional Cancer Center | Reno, NV |
| Case Western Reserve University Hospital | | Mayo Clinic Rochester | Rochester, NY |
| Cleveland Clinic Foundation | Cleveland, OH | University of Rochester | Rochester, NY |
| University of South Carolina | Columbia, SC | Sutter Memorial Hospital | Sacramento, CA |
| Ohio State University Hospital | Columbus, OH | University of California Davis Cancer Center | Sacramento, CA |
| Baylor University Medical Center | Dallas, TX | Latter Day Saints Hospital | Salt Lake City, UT |
| Miami Valley Hospital | Dayton, OH | University of Utah Medical Center | Salt Lake City, UT |
| Presbyterian/St. Luke's Hospital | Denver, CO | South Texas Cancer Institute | San Antonio, TX |
| Wayne State University | Detroit, MI | University of Texas Health Sciences Center | San Antonio, TX |
| City of Hope National Medical Center | Duarte, CA | University of CA, San Diego | San Diego, CA |
| University of Connecticut Health Center | Farmington, CT | University of CA, San Francisco Medical Center | San Francisco, CA |
| Bone Marrow & Stem Cell Institute of Florida | Fort Lauderdale, FL | Mayo Clinic Scottsdale | Scottsdale, AZ |
| Harris Methodist Oncology Program | Fort Worth, TX | LSU Medical Center-Shreveport | Shreveport, LA |
| University of Florida, Shands Hospital | Gainesville, FL | Memorial Medical Center | Springfield, IL |
| East Carolina University School of Medicine | Greenville, NC | Tufts University School of Medicine | Springfield, MA |
| Hackensack Medical Center | Hackensack, NJ | Methodist Hospital/Nicollet Cancer Center | St. Louis Park, MN |
| Hinsdale Hematology-Oncology Associates | Hinsdale, IL | St. Louis University Medical Center | St. Louis, MO |
| Queen's Cancer Center | Honolulu, HI | Bennett Cancer Center | Stanford, CT |
| St. Francis Medical Center | Honolulu, HI | Stanford University Hospital | Stanford, CA |
| Baylor College of Medicine | Houston, TX | SUNY-Health Science Center | Syracuse, NY |

| | | | |
|---|----------------|--|----------------------|
| H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center | Tampa, FL | Walter Reed Army Medical Center | Washington, DC |
| Arizona Cancer Center | Tucson, AZ | Westlake Comprehensive Cancer Center | Westlake Village, CA |
| St. Francis Hospital | Tulsa, OK | St. Francis Hospital | Wichita, KS |
| New York Medical College | Valhalla, NY | Wake Forest University | Winston-Salem, NC |
| George Washington University Medical Center | Washington, DC | University of Massachusetts Medical Center | Worcester, MA |

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**Safeguarding the administration of high-dose chemotherapy: A national
practice survey by the American Society for Blood and Marrow
Transplantation**

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Supported in part by grants from The National Institutes of Health (HL36444, CA18029, CA18221) and The Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (HS09407), DHHS. Address reprint requests to Dr. Sullivan at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, 1124 Columbia St. Seattle, WA 98104.

Key words: Bone marrow transplantation, High-dose chemotherapy, Medication errors, Physician orders.

ABSTRACT

Background Overdoses in high-dose chemotherapy before hematopoietic cell transplantation are serious events but their frequency and nature are unknown.

Methods The American Society for Blood and Marrow Transplantation (ASBMT) conducted an anonymous national survey to identify errors and safety practices for the administration of high-dose chemotherapy.

Results The questionnaire was returned from 115 (68%) of 170 hematopoietic transplant centers in the United States. Ninety-four (83%) were university or affiliated centers; 19 (17%) were community hospitals and 41 (36%) of the programs were founded since 1990. Characteristics of responding centers were compared with those of all centers reporting to transplant registry databases. There were more responses returned from larger centers ($p=0.04$). Fifteen (13%) of the 115 responding centers reported a total of 18 patients given inadvertent overdoses of cisplatin ($n=3$), carboplatin ($n=2$), busulfan ($n=2$), cytosine arabinoside ($n=2$), cyclophosphamide ($n=2$), interleukin-2 ($n=2$), or other agents ($n=5$) between 1989 and 1994. Cumulative drug doses given as a daily dose (six cases), and nursing infusion errors (six cases) were the most common errors. The estimated chemotherapy overdose error rate was 0.06%, or 6 cases/10,000 transplants, with 95% confidence limits of 0.03%-0.11%. The overdose rates among more experienced centers in operation before 1990 were lower than among newer centers ($p<0.01$). Large centers (>100 transplants performed in 1994) also had less frequent errors than medium-sized centers (21-100 transplants, $p=0.03$).

Conclusions Although rare in this self-reporting survey, overdoses were noted in centers, especially among recently established units. Current safety practices emphasize multidisciplinary checkpoints at the physician, pharmacist, nursing and institutional levels. Based on these survey results, recommendations for further safeguards for high-dose chemotherapy administration are proposed. (267 words)

INTRODUCTION

High-dose chemotherapy followed by marrow or peripheral blood stem cell transplantation is widely employed for the treatment of hematologic and malignant disorders [1-3]. Recent episodes of accidental overdose of myeloablative chemotherapy have been widely publicized and call into question the safety of these procedures [4-6]. However, the frequency and nature of overdoses are poorly understood as are the implementation and reliability of practices designed to safeguard this therapy.

Errors in medical practice take many forms including mistakes in physician ordering of treatments, nursing or pharmacy administration of medications, surgical practice and blood transfusion [7-10]. The Harvard Medical Practice Study found that 3.7 % of hospitalized patients in New York state in 1984 suffered iatrogenic injuries, with negligent care responsible for 28% of these injuries [7]. Based on that study, it has been estimated that unintended injuries were likely to affect over a million people each year in the United States [11]. In addition, the costs associated with adverse events were substantial which further underscored the need for investment in efforts to prevent medication errors [12]. Analysis of causal relationships has shown that many errors could be prevented if regulation and policies were well designed and implemented; accordingly, several guidelines for preventing medication errors have been proposed as standards of care [13-20].

To enhance the safety of high-dose chemotherapy administration, the Executive and Practice Committees of The American Society for Blood and Marrow Transplantation (ASBMT) designed a questionnaire to evaluate chemotherapy practices in the United States during 1989-1994. Our hypothesis was that overdoses were associated with identifiable

patterns of practice. The study was designed to meet the following objectives: (1) investigate the nature and frequency of overdose errors; (2) describe current safeguard systems in transplant centers; (3) determine whether the absence of certain safeguards was related to overdose errors; (4) determine whether center characteristics were related to errors or practice policy and (5) describe planned policy and practice modifications.

METHODS

Transplant Centers

Pediatric and adult blood and marrow transplant units in the United States were identified from the International Bone Marrow Transplant Registry (IBMTR) and the Autologous Blood and Marrow Transplant Registry-North American (ABMTR). The IBMTR has collected data from over 300 institutions performing allogeneic marrow transplants worldwide since 1972. In 1991, the ABMTR began collecting data on transplants using autologous marrow and /or blood cells done performed in North America. These lists were further updated by members of the Executive and Clinical Practice Committees of ASBMT. A total of 176 centers were identified in 44 states. The eight states with the greatest number of transplant centers were California (24), New York (13), Texas (11), Illinois (11), Florida (9), Ohio (9), Pennsylvania (8), and Massachusetts (7).

Data collection and survey respondents

A self-reporting anonymous form surveyed center attributes, clinical practices, quality control measures for ordering and delivering chemotherapy, and the circumstances and detection of prior overdose errors (**appendix**). Areas surveyed included: center characteristics; chemotherapy ordering practices; pharmacy policies; nursing practices;

quality control and review; cause and detection of overdoses; and current safeguard systems and plans for modifications. The anonymous questionnaire was mailed to 176 program directors. Six were returned as incorrect center identification or no longer involved in transplantation. Replies were received from 115 (68%) of the 170 centers after a second FAX survey was resent to all centers.

To assess possible sampling biases among respondents, one of the authors (M.M.H.) compared the characteristics of the responses from the 115 anonymous centers with those of a larger sample of US centers using the IBMTR/ABMTR database for the same five year period. Seventy centers participating in one or both Registries at some time over the past seven years could not be included because of incomplete data for the years of the current survey. Many of these are centers either began performing transplants or joined the Registry recently. Thus, a total of 139 programs were included in the database for comparison.

Statistical analysis

Statistical comparisons of our samples with the IBMTR/ABMTR database sample were performed with Chi-square test or Fisher's Exact test if any categories occur very infrequently. Logistic regression was used to analyze the rate of occurrence of overdose errors. Missing or ambiguous responses complicated some analyses. All 115 centers provided information on cases of chemotherapy errors, however 17 centers failed to furnish data on the cumulative number of patients transplanted. Due to the anonymous nature of this survey, we were not able to recover omissions or clarify ambiguous data. We used Rubin's multiple imputation method for missing data, in conjunction with the logistic regression approach, so that cases with partial response could be included [21,22]. Multiple

imputation allows calculation of rate estimates, confidence intervals, and test statistics which are adjusted for the fraction of information missing. Intermediate predictor variables used to generate the multiple imputation values for the five-year transplant totals were the current number of transplant-dedicated beds, number of transplants in 1994, and years of center operation.

We recognized that the time frame (item 1 e, **Appendix**), requesting the cumulative number of transplanted patients, could have been interpreted in several ways. All analyses involving error rates were repeated assuming each of three possible interpretations (i.e. a cumulative total of four, five or six years). Rate estimates varied only slightly under the different assumptions ($\pm 1/10,000$). Rate estimates presented in the text are the medians of the values computed under each set of assumptions, and confidence intervals represent the smallest intervals spanning all three computed intervals. P-values given for comparisons of error rates in relation to center characteristics are the maximums of the three found under each set of assumptions. All p-values presented are two-sided.

RESULTS

Transplant center characteristics

The majority (83%) of hematopoietic cell transplant programs are located in university or university-affiliated hospitals or academic research centers (Table 1). A minority (17%) of centers perform only pediatric transplants. Forty-eight (42%) centers conduct only adult and 46 (41%) centers perform both adult and pediatric transplants. Most programs perform both allogeneic and autologous grafts. One hundred eleven (97%) centers are members of national cancer cooperative groups (CALGB, SWOG, ECOG, CCG, POG), or transplant

registries (IBMTR or ABMTR) or both. Sixty-nine (60%) centers including ten community hospitals and 59 university or research centers had an external peer review site visit within the preceding three years. The characteristics of respondents to this survey were also compared with those of centers in the IBMTR/ABMTR databases. More centers reporting to IBMTR/ABMTR databases performed autologous transplants only (11% vs 23%, $p=0.01$) and used peripheral blood stem cells as the only graft source (2% vs 9%; $p=0.02$). Center characteristics otherwise did not differ significantly between the two groups for type of center, age range of patient treated, membership status of cancer cooperative groups, and number of dedicated transplant beds (data not shown).

Among 114 respondents reporting the year the program began, the median inaugural year was 1988. Forty-one (36%) programs were started since 1990. Fourteen (12%) programs were founded before 1980, and 59 (52%) programs were founded between 1980-1989 (one not specified). For centers reporting data to IBMTR/ABMTR, 63 (47%) started since 1990 which suggests that new centers may be underrepresented in the ASBMT survey ($p=0.08$).

A total 7,650 hematopoietic cell transplants in 109 centers (six non responses) were performed in 1994, with the annual number of transplants per center ranging from 2 to 460 (median 45) (Table 2). Among 109 reporting centers, 24 (22%) programs performed 1-20 transplants, 65 (60%) performed 21-100 transplants and 20 (18%) performed greater than 100 transplants in 1994. The transplant numbers were compared with those reported to the IBMTR/ABMTR. For the most recent year, the survey sample included fewer small centers and more large centers than the IBMTR/ABMTR sample ($p=0.04$). Between 1989 and 1994, a

total of 22,542 transplants were recorded at the 98 centers responding to this survey (ranging from 2 to 2,586, median 121). However, by considering the 1994 data along with the 1989-1994 totals for centers with incomplete responses, we estimated that a minimum of 24,255 transplants occurred at the 115 participating centers.

Safety practices and quality control

As shown in Table 3, 98 (85%) centers used preprinted chemotherapy order sheets. Among the 98 centers, 12 used preprinted orders for some but not all conditioning chemotherapy. A total of 94 centers listed the chemotherapy dose per date in the preprinted orders and 74 centers included the dose per course in the preprinted orders. The reasons given for not using preprinted orders included: treatment off-protocol (seven centers), small accrual protocols (six centers), and new protocols (two centers). Chemotherapy orders were signed by physician assistant, resident, fellow, and attending in 22, 24, 57, and 107 centers, respectively. Among the eight centers where order sheets were not signed by attendings, four required no mandatory co-signatures.

The chemotherapy dose was recalculated in the pharmacy in 106 (92%) centers. Chemotherapy dose verification was performed by one pharmacist in 66, or two pharmacists in 38, or three pharmacists in one center (one not specified). Six centers indicated no dose recalculation by a pharmacist but four of the six utilized computer programs for drug ordering. Sixty-nine (60%) centers operated a computer system for drug ordering and dose limits were set by computer in 22 of the 69 centers. All 115 centers indicated that the chemotherapy dose and drug in bag were identified by nursing staff. Nursing verification of chemotherapy infusions was carried out by two nurses in 66 (57%) centers and one nurse in

42 (37%) centers (seven [6%] not specified). Doses were verified against orders in 111 (97%) centers and against the protocol in 73 (64%) centers by nurses. Patient identification and dose verification against orders were not performed in, respectively, five and three centers.

Among the 98 centers using preprinted orders, 15 have one, 71 have two-four and 11 centers have five-six quality control reviews of the order forms (one not specified). Reviewers included primary investigators (76 centers), medical directors (69 centers), pharmacy directors (33 centers), nursing directors (24 centers), research nurses (43 centers) and others (23 centers). Multidisciplinary standard practice committees (72 centers [63%]) and transplant quality assurance committees (76 centers [66%]) were common components of quality control. Other committee or group reviews included medical advisory and staff conferences, policy and procedures, critical care, infection control, and transfusion committees. Eighty-seven centers (78%) had all protocols reviewed by Institutional Review Board (IRB). Twenty-five centers, including 18 University/affiliated centers, six community hospitals, and one of unspecified type, indicated that not all stem cell transplant protocols were reviewed by the IRB. Exemptions included transplants considered as standard treatments (16 centers), non-research protocols (four centers), and other reasons (three centers).

Nature and frequency of overdose errors

Fifteen centers reported a total of 18 individuals who received overdoses of high-dose therapy between 1989 and 1994. Twelve centers reported one case each and three reported two cases. The circumstances surrounding the errors, methods of detection and subsequent policy revisions are detailed in Table 4. The overdosed agents included cisplatin (n=3),

carboplatin (n=2), busulfan (n=2), cytosine arabinoside (n=2), cyclophosphamide (n=2), interleukin-2 (n=2), and doxorubicin, adriamycin, vincristine, methotrexate, and the combination of thiotepa/carboplatin/etoposide (one each). Cumulative drug doses given for the daily dose (six cases) and nursing infusion errors (six cases) were the most common type of error followed by ambiguous orders without attending co-signatures (two cases), new protocols without preprinted orders (two cases), pharmacy or staff errors (one each). Three centers (cases 14, 15, and 17) using computer programs for dose limitations had errors in physician orders (two cases) or pharmacy verification (one case). Errors prompted policy revisions at ten centers: use of preprinted orders, verification of order against protocol, order listing of maximum drug dose, limiting of orders to daily dose, verification of all chemotherapy orders by attending physicians, pharmacists and nurses, and increased training and education. In addition, seven centers (nine cases) described their revision as reinforcing multidisciplinary checkpoints.

The overall rate of chemotherapy overdoses for the five-year period surveyed was 0.06%, or 6 cases in 10,000 transplants, with 95% confidence limits of 0.03%-0.11%. Univariate regression analyses detected a lower error rate among large centers (greater than 100 transplants in 1994) than among medium-sized centers (21-100 transplants) ($p=0.03$), however, there was no evidence that small centers (1-20 transplants) differed from medium-sized ones ($p=0.99$). Centers in operation before 1990 also had a statistically significantly lower error rate ($p < 0.01$). These two findings are closely linked because the older centers are also generally larger. Results also suggest a trend that centers reporting verification by two nurses rather than one might have a lower error rate ($p=0.11$). Other center characteristics which did not show statistical association with error rates were:

community vs. university affiliated institution/research center and presence of computerized drug ordering ($p > 0.35$).

DISCUSSION

This study profiles transplant programs and safety practices for high-dose chemotherapy administration in the United States. Patients were treated in a variety of settings ranging from community hospitals to university/research centers throughout the nation. Because hematopoietic cell transplantation is a complex and expensive technology, factors such as geographical, social, ethnic, or financial/payer diversities may influence the distribution of transplant centers [23-25]. The 68% response rate to this anonymous survey was high given the fact only one blinded follow-up reminder was sent to all program directors. This response rate was similar to return rates in many unblinded surveys [26,27]. The comparison with the IBMTR/ABMTR database helps to address the potential for selection bias in the responding sample. Small or new centers may not have responded to this survey as readily as older and/or larger ones. The registry data-base consistently comprises about 50% of auto-transplants and 40% allo-transplants in the United States. Their representations were evaluated and confirmed independently [28, and unpublished data]. Even though the transplant registries do not receive all the transplant reports, the total number of transplants in the United States can be estimated. About 50,000 transplants (18,000 allogeneic and 32,000 autologous) were performed between 1989 and 1994, and 10,000-12,000 transplants (3-4,000 allogeneic and 7-8,000 autologous) in 1994. Thus, the total number of transplants reported here for 1994 reflects a significant proportion (64-77%) of hematopoietic transplants performed in the United States.

The reported Overdose rate, 6 cases/10,000 transplants in a five-year period, is lower than overall medication error rates reported in the Harvard Medical Practice Study. [7]. In that retrospective study with a sample size of 30,195 hospitalized patients, the adverse event rate was 3.7% and drug complications were the most common type of adverse events (19% of total) which could be translated into a rate of 7 cases/1000 patients. It should be emphasized that a direct comparison of our results with this reported error rate is difficult. Our survey specifically focused on high-dose chemotherapy overdose which represents one of the most severe forms of adverse drug events but did not address the issue of overall drug related adverse events. It is possible that non-chemotherapy medication errors also occurred but that information was not provided. Moreover, while the self-reporting survey is a method of error identification frequently used in the literature, a disadvantage is that errors are not reported unless discovered. Accordingly, self-reported error rates tend to be lower than the actual rates. Despite the limitations of this approach, the purpose of our survey was to provide an opportunity for self-examination of practices. In addition, it provided a method of collecting and analyzing data on medication errors in settings where treatments were often new and intensive with overdoses potentially resulting in serious consequences. Besides self-reporting, alternative strategies for the study of medical injury include prospective tracking of particular procedures or after the fact analysis of medical records. These methods of detecting error are also far from perfect. A recent report has suggested a new approach for studying adverse events in medical care [29]. Using ethnographers participating in all medical rounds and conferences to record adverse events during patient care discussions, the rate of adverse events was found to be 17.7% in a study of 1047 patients, which was considerably higher than the 3.7% reported in the Harvard study.

In this survey, cumulative drug doses given for the daily dose and nursing infusion mistakes were the most common type of errors; however, overdoses occurred at every step between the process of ordering and administration. Error rates were higher among newer centers established after 1990 which also tended to be smaller units, suggesting that centers with more experience in high-dose chemotherapy may be more likely to avoid errors. Alternatively, errors may have been recognized in the past and safeguards subsequently strengthened. We could not find individual safeguard measures which were statistically associated with reduced rates of error. Center variation in marrow or blood stem cell transplantation outcome is more difficult to study, due in part to wide variations in treatment protocols and patient selection. While data from this survey showed that larger and more experienced centers have lower reported error rates, these findings should be interpreted with caution and should not be used as surrogate markers of hospital performance or outcome since variables associated with voluntary reporting make comparisons between institutions difficult [30]. Safety practices for chemotherapy administration were studied at the physician, pharmacist and nursing levels. While all centers have procedures in place to prevent chemotherapy error, the degree of thoroughness differed. Computer programs for drug orders and dose limits may have prevented errors; however, this issue was not addressed by this survey. Importantly, some errors occurred even with computer monitoring in place. Dose verification against protocols as well as confirmation of the patient's weight and body surface area were less commonly performed. Twenty-four centers noted that residents wrote chemotherapy orders which were countersigned by either fellows or attendings. Interestingly, a recent survey of standard chemotherapy administration by 150 members of the American Society of Clinical Oncology suggested that very few

programs had chemotherapy orders written by interns or residents. The incidence of medication error was not addressed in that survey [27].

Our findings are consistent with earlier reports that medication errors frequently occur as a result of multi-system failures. Adverse events and iatrogenic injuries are serious and costly complications of health care and represent a wide range of potential events or errors. Many adverse drug events analyzed in the Harvard study were complex in nature. Specifically, episodes were attributed to various problems of process or unique errors caused many categories of adverse drug events. With a systemic approach, errors can be reduced by examining elements and interrelationships of the safety structure [17,18,31,32]. The magnitude of medical adverse events is probably underestimated since most studies have focused only on injury. Error rates have been distressingly high when errors were specifically audited. For example, autopsy studies indicated high rates (35%-40%) of missed diagnosis causing death [33-35]. The annual national cost of such drug-related morbidity and mortality has been estimated as \$76.6 billion, with the majority (\$47 billion) related to hospital admissions associated with drug therapy [12]. Two recent reports have quantified the additional resource utilization associated with these events [36,37]. Data from the prevention study suggested the annual costs attributable to all adverse events and preventable events for a 700-bed teaching hospital were \$5.6 million and \$2.8 million, respectively.

Marrow and peripheral blood stem cell transplants are increasingly employed to treat an enlarging array of diseases. This in turn has led to a large number of centers established since 1990. It is possible that some newer centers may have less established safeguard

systems. Importantly, no standard practice guidelines have been previously formulated for transplantation. To reduce errors in conventional chemotherapy, the American Society of Health-Systems Pharmacists has promoted several measures, including certification examinations for oncology-trained pharmacists [19,20]. Based upon the findings of this survey and the experience in the literature, the American Society for Blood and Marrow Transplantation proposes specific guidelines for high-dose chemotherapy administration outlined in Table 5. These guidelines emphasize the need for a multidisciplinary approach to standardizing safety practice and apply equally to transplant centers of all types, sizes and experience. Medication errors should be monitored at the institutional level so that similar incidents can be prevented in the future. In addition, medication errors or potential errors may be reported in confidence to the MEDWATCH program of the Food and Drug Administration (tel 1-800-FDA-1088 or fax the MEDWATCH form to 1-800-FDA-0178). Future efforts at error prevention may be further aided by enhanced monitoring and advances in bioinformatics. Use of electronic medical records and computerized physician ordering will eliminate confusing handwritten records and implementation of bar-coding of medications and patient identification will positively identify patients and treatments [38].

In conclusion, this self-reporting survey of administration of high-dose chemotherapy characterized the current practices and safety measures in a large cohort of blood and marrow transplant centers. Common themes to these errors were cumulative drug doses given as a daily dose and nursing infusion errors. Guidelines are proposed to reduce system-wide errors and further safeguard the administration of high-dose chemotherapy and hematopoietic cell transplantation.

Acknowledgments

The authors are indebted to the transplant physicians and center staff participating in this survey. We wish to thank Dr. Lucian L. Leape for his comments on an earlier draft of this manuscript.

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Table 1

| Characteristics of 115 Transplant Programs | |
|--|-------------------|
| Type of center (n=113) | Number (%) |
| University hospital, affiliated hospital or research center | 94 (83%) |
| Community hospital | 19 (17%) |
| Type of transplant | |
| Graft source (n=115) | |
| Both blood and marrow | 109 (95%) |
| Peripheral blood stem cell only | 2 (2%) |
| Bone marrow only | 4 (3%) |
| Donor (n=114) | |
| Both autologous and allogeneic (no unrelated) | 51 (45%) |
| Autologous, allogeneic and unrelated | 49 (43%) |
| Autologous only | 13 (11%) |
| Allogeneic only | 1 (1%) |
| Type of patients treated (n=113) | |
| Both adult and pediatric patients | 46 (41%) |
| Adult patients only | 48 (42%) |
| Pediatric patients only | 19 (17%) |
| Member of cancer cooperative groups[¶] or transplant registry (n=115) | |
| Cooperative Groups, ABMTR and IBMTR | 66 (58%) |
| Cooperative Groups and ABMTR | 15 (13%) |
| Cooperative Groups and IBMTR | 7 (6%) |
| ABMTR and IBMTR | 6 (5%) |
| Cooperative Groups only | 10 (9%) |
| ABMTR | 6 (5%) |
| IBMTR | 1 (1%) |
| None | 4 (3%) |
| Number of dedicated transplant beds (n=112) | |
| 1-5 | 30 (27%) |
| 6-10 | 45 (40%) |
| 11-20 | 23 (21%) |
| 21-30 | 8 (7%) |
| 31-60 | 6 (5%) |
| Peer review site visit within last 3 years (n=115) | |
| NIH | 30* |
| FDA | 10* |
| Cooperative Groups | 25* |
| Others § | 17* |
| None | 46 (40%) |
| [¶] The Cooperative Groups included Cancer and Leukemia Group B (CALGB), Southwest Oncology Group (SWOG), Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG), Puget sound Oncology Group (POG), and Children Cancer Groups (CCG). [§] Other mechanisms included by State, National Surgical Adjuvant Breast and Bowel Projects (NASBP), National Marrow Donor Program (NMDP), American Association of Blood Banks (AABB), College of American Pathologists (CAP), American Society for Histocompatibility (ASHI), or panel of experts/cancer center review. Eleven centers were reviewed by two or more groups. * Some programs indicated more than one review mechanism, therefore, percentage is not given. | |

Table 2

| Number of Transplants in 1994 and 1989-1994 | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Transplants | 1994 | | | 1989-1994 | |
| | Center number (%) | | Transplants | Center number (%) | |
| | ASBMT survey | IBMTR/ABMTR | | ASBMT survey | IBMTR/ABMTR |
| 1-5 | 5 (5%) | 10 (7%) | 1-50 | 28 (29%) | 39 (28%) |
| 6-10 | 6 (6%) | 19 (14%) | 51-100 | 14 (14%) | 27 (19%) |
| 11-20 | 13 (12%) | 30 (22%) | 101-200 | 28 (29%) | 30 (22%) |
| 21-40 | 26 (24%) | 27 (19%) | 201-400 | 17 (17%) | 29 (21%) |
| 41-60 | 21 (19%) | 21 (15%) | >401 | 11 (11%) | 14 (10%) |
| 61-100 | 18 (16%) | 21 (15%) | Not specified | 17 | |
| 101-200 | 13 (12%) | 8 (6%) | Total number of center | 115 (100%) | 139 (100%) |
| >201 | 7 (6%) | 3 (2%) | | | |
| Not specified | 6 | | | | |
| Total number of center | 115 (100%) | 139 (100%) | | | |
| p=0.04 | | | p=0.65 | | |

Table 3

| Safety Practices for High-dose Chemotherapy Administration in 115 Centers | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Routinely used (%) | Not used (%) | Not specified |
| Chemotherapy orders | | | |
| Preprinted chemotherapy orders used | 98† (85%) | 17 (15%) | 0 |
| Preprinted orders used for each drug‡ | 84 | 12† | 2 |
| Dates of chemotherapy‡ | 96 | 1 | 1 |
| Dose per day‡ | 94 | 3 | 1 |
| Dose per course‡ | 74 | 23 | 1 |
| Protocol drug dose typed on the orders | 93 (81%) | 19 (17%) | 3 |
| Protocol number specified on the orders | 74 (64%) | 36 (31%) | 5 |
| Chemotherapy infusions | | | |
| Pharmacy verification | | | |
| Pharmacist recalculates dose | 106 (92%) | 6 (5%) | 3 |
| Dose verified against protocol | 87# (76%) | 23 (20%) | 5 |
| Computerized drug order | 69* (60%) | 45 (39%) | 1 |
| Program sets dose limit§ | 22* (32%) | 43 (62%) | 3 |
| Nursing verification | | | |
| Dose and drug in bag verified | 115 (100%) | 0 (0%) | 0 |
| Dose verified against orders | 111 (97%) | 3 (2%) | 1 |
| Patient identification verified | 109 (95%) | 5 (4%) | 1 |
| Dose verified against protocol | 73 (64%) | 41 (35%) | 1 |
| Patient weight and body surface area verified | 90 (78%) | 23 (20%) | 2 |

† See text.

‡ Based on the 98 centers using any preprinted orders.

§ Based on the 69 centers using computerized drug orders.

* One program indicated that only some chemotherapy was computerized and has dose limit set.

One program indicated that only some chemotherapy doses were verified against protocol.

Table 4

| High Dose Chemotherapy Overdose Errors and Policy Changes | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|--|---------------|--|
| Cases | Type of Errors* | Drug | Method of Detection | Policy Change | Reinforced Safeguard Systems |
| 1 | Cumulative dose given for daily dose (3-fold overdose) | Doxorubicin | Nurse recognized errors later | yes | Pharmacy verify protocols |
| 2 | Cumulative dose given for daily dose (4-fold overdose) | Cisplatin | Review of chart/toxicity | yes | Use preprinted orders; pharmacist verify doses; dedicated nurses on transplant |
| 3 | Cumulative dose given for daily dose | Cisplatin | Pharmacy detected error later | yes | Multidisciplinary checkpoints; list maximum drug doses for treatments |
| 4 | Cumulative dose given for daily dose | Cisplatin | Pharmacy detected error later | yes | Multidisciplinary checkpoints; list maximum drug doses for treatments |
| 5 | Cumulative dose given for daily dose | Adriamycin | Pharmacy detected error later | yes | Limit orders to daily dosing |
| 6 | Cumulative dose given for daily dose, no attending co-signature (3-fold overdose) | Carboplatin | Pharmacy detected error later | no | Multidisciplinary checkpoints; new protocol orientation; attending co-signs orders |
| 7 | Nursing error (Bid dose given concurrently, 2-fold overdose) | Cytosine arabinoside | Physician monitoring | no | Multidisciplinary checkpoints |
| 8 | Nursing error (Bid dose given concurrently, 2-fold overdose) | Cytosine arabinoside | Physician monitoring | no | Multidisciplinary checkpoints |
| 9 | Nursing error (24hr infusion given in 6hr) | Cyclophosphamide | Nurse recognized errors later | no | Multidisciplinary checkpoints |
| 10 | Nursing error and Pharmacy error | Busulfan | Nurse recognized errors later | no | Multidisciplinary checkpoints |
| 11 | Nursing error | Interleukin-2 | Pharmacy detected error later | no | Verify orders and doses against protocols by pharmacists |
| 12 | Nursing error | Interleukin-2 | Pharmacy detected error later | no | Verify orders and doses against protocols by pharmacists |
| 13 | Ambiguous orders and no attending co-signature | Carboplatin | Laboratory monitoring, increase creatinine | yes | Review preprinted orders; attending co-signs orders |
| 14 | Ambiguous orders and no attending co-signature | Vincristine | Clinical toxicity | yes | Attending co-signs orders |
| 15 | New protocol and no preprinted orders | Cyclophosphamide | Review of chart | yes | Use preprinted orders; increase awareness |
| 16 | New protocol and new fellow | Thiotepa/Carboplatin/Etoposide | Attending detected error | no | Multidisciplinary checkpoints |
| 17 | Pharmacy error | Methotrexate | Clinical toxicity | yes | Multidisciplinary checkpoints; review chemotherapy policies |
| 18 | Unable to check Busulfan blood level | Busulfan | Clinical toxicity | yes | Centralized incident reports; attending verify all orders |
| | * Details varied among centers, all description provided was included. | | | | |

Table 5

ASBMT Guideline for High-Dose Chemotherapy Administration

Physician Orders

Use preprinted orders.

Specify protocol number and name of study on the orders.

Specify daily drug dose and specific chemotherapy dates for all drugs.

Physician Procedures

Physician verifies that two staff members independently confirm patients' height and weight.

Attending Physician verifies the name, and protocol number, and recalculates the drug dose.

Attending Physician co-signs all chemotherapy orders.

Pharmacist Procedures

Pharmacist verifies the name, protocol, and recalculates the drug dose.

Cumulative dose is recalculated and compared to the protocol maximum total cumulative dose.

Nursing Procedures

Two nurses establish the patient identity and the drug for administration.

Nurse verifies drug doses against both the order sheet and the protocol.

Institutional Procedures

Multidisciplinary review of new or revised protocols and preprinted orders.

Continuing staff education of chemotherapy safeguards.

ASBMT
ANONYMOUS QUESTIONNAIRE
(forms will be destroyed and only pooled data kept)

a. Type of transplants (check all):
 1) Bone marrow Peripheral blood
 2) Adult Pediatric
 3) Autologous Allogeneic Unrelated

b. Type of center: University Hospital Research Center
 Community Hospital University Affiliated: yes no

c. Year program started:

d. Number of dedicated transplant beds:

e. Number of transplants in: 1994 1989-1994

f. Member of cancer group or transplant registry (check all):
 1) Cooperative Group (specify) ABMTR ABMTR

g. Peer review site visit within last 3 years by:
 1) NIH FDA Other (Specify)

| | | | | |
|----|---|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| a. | Order sheets signed by (check all): | | | |
| | Resident | Fellow | PA | Attending |
| b. | Order sheets require mandatory cosign by: | | | |
| | Fellow | Attending | Not cosigned | |
| c. | Are preprinted chemotherapy orders used? | | | |
| | 1) Yes | No | | |
| | 2) If yes, in what percent of patients? | % | | |
| | 3) Which patients do not have preprinted orders? | | | |
| d. | Are preprinted orders used for each drug? | | Yes | No |
| | 1) If not, which chemotherapy is exempt? | | | |
| e. | Is the protocol number specified on the orders? | | Yes | No |
| f. | Is the drug dose (mg/m ² or mg/kg) from the specific protocol typed on the orders? | | | |
| | 1) Yes | No | | |
| g. | Do preprinted orders provide specific space for: | | | |
| | 1) Dates of chemotherapy? | | Yes | No |
| | 2) Dose per day? | | Yes | No |
| | 3) Dose per course? | | Yes | No |

| | | | |
|----|---|-----|----|
| a. | Is drug ordering computerized? | Yes | No |
| b. | If so, does the program set dose limits? | Yes | No |
| c. | Does the pharmacist recalculate the dose? | Yes | No |

- d. Does the pharmacist verify against protocol? Yes No
 e. Verification by: one pharmacist two pharmacists

4. Chemotherapy Infusions: Nursing

- a. Does the nurse verify patient ID? Yes No
 b. Does the nurse verify dose and drug in bag? Yes No
 c. Does the nurse verify dose against orders? Yes No
 d. Does the nurse verify dose against protocol? Yes No
 e. Does the nurse verify weight/BSA of patient? Yes No
 f. Verification by: one nurse two nurses

5. Quality Control

- a. Who reviews preprinted orders and revisions? (check all):
 Principal investigator Medical Director Research Nurse
 Pharmacy Director Nursing Director Other (specify)
- b. Do you have an active, multidisciplinary Standard Practice Committee to update/revise orders and transplant practice? Yes No
- c. Do you have a transplant Quality Assurance Committee? Yes No
- d. Do other committees/groups review transplant practice? (describe)
- e. Does the IRB review all protocols? Yes No
 If no, which are exempt?
- f. Who, how and when do you monitor for regimen-related toxicities?
- g. Over the last 5 years, has there been inadvertent administration of higher than planned doses of chemotherapy? Yes No
 1) How many patients?
 2) Which agents?
 3) Why did it occur (be specific):
 4) How was it detected?

6. Systems Design

- a. What aspects of your system are the strongest safeguards?
 b. What are areas of concern for safety?
 c. Are you planning any change in your policies? Yes No
 If yes, specify:



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Editor
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July 11, 1997

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Enclosed for consideration of publication in the *Journal* is the enclosed manuscript entitled, "Safeguarding the administration of high-dose chemotherapy: A national practice survey by the American Society for Blood and Marrow Transplantation". Given the high visibility of recent reports of medical errors, this study may have wide readership interest.

Correspondence concerning the manuscript should be addressed to Dr. Sullivan at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, 1124 Columbia St. Seattle, WA 98104. The final manuscript has been seen and approved by all contributing authors.

Sincerely,

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From: Karen Antman

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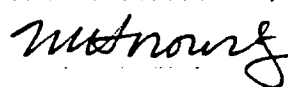
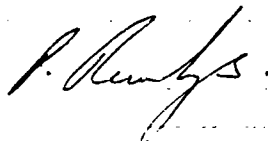
**HIGH-DOSE CHEMOTHERAPY AND BLOOD OR BONE MARROW
TRANSPLANT FOR PATIENTS WITH HIGH-RISK BREAST CANCER**

**Dr. Philip Rowlings, Dr. Karen Antman, Dr. James Armitage
and Dr. Mary Horowitz**

for the Breast Cancer Working Committee of the
Autologous Blood and Marrow Transplant Registry (ABMTR),
Health Policy Institute, Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI 53226

Autotransplantation, a recently developed cancer treatment, involves giving very high doses of chemotherapy followed by bone marrow stem cells collected from the patient before high-dose treatment. Stem cells are needed because high-dose anti-cancer drugs destroy normal bone marrow stem cells, which produce all circulating blood cells. Stem cells are collected directly from bone marrow (usually from the hip bone) or from blood. When collected from bone marrow, the treatment is called a bone marrow transplant; when collected from blood it is a blood cell or peripheral blood stem cell transplant. The ABMTR has information on >9000 women receiving autotransplants for breast cancer from 1989-1996.

Review of ABMTR data reveals that breast cancer is the disease most commonly treated with blood or bone marrow transplantation in North America. More and more women receive autotransplants early after diagnosis with about half treated for localized disease and half for disease which has spread (metastatic). Blood-derived stem cells are used more commonly than bone marrow. Safety of autotransplants improved dramatically since 1989, with the procedure-related death rate decreasing from >15% to <5%. Transplant results differ depending on stage of disease at time of transplant. Women with stage 2 or 3 disease have higher survival rates than women with metastatic disease. Women whose breast cancer responded to traditional chemotherapy before transplant do better after transplant than women whose cancers were unresponsive. The ABMTR database, which has comprehensive pre- and posttransplant information, is a unique resource for investigators planning and interpreting clinical trials, health-care agencies assessing technology and physicians and patients making treatment decisions.



HIGH-DOSE CHEMOTHERAPY WITH AUTOLOGOUS HEMATOPOIETIC STEM-CELL SUPPORT FOR HIGH-RISK PRIMARY AND METASTATIC BREAST CANCER

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Breast cancer is the most common cancer and the second most common cause of cancer deaths in American women. High-dose chemotherapy with autologous hematopoietic stem cell support (autotransplant) is increasingly used to treat breast cancer in women at high risk of persistent or recurrent disease. Most reports of autotransplants describe results in relatively few women. Results of cooperative group randomized trials comparing autotransplants to conventional therapy will not be available for some years and are not designed to address many important issues including patient selection and optimal regimens. To make data regarding autotransplants for women with breast cancer readily available for multiple studies, a large representative database was established by the Statistical Center of the ABMTR. The Statistical Center uses this database to follow trends in numbers of autotransplants performed for breast cancer, characteristics of women receiving autotransplants and overall outcome. ABMTR Working Committees use the data to perform sophisticated analyses of prognostic factors and therapeutic strategies. Additionally, the data are available to investigators planning and evaluating clinical trials, health care agencies evaluating the technology, and physicians and patients making treatment decisions. This report summarizes results of autotransplants in more than 9000 consecutive women receiving autotransplants at over 170 centers between 1989 and 1996.

By 1993-94, breast cancer was the single most common indication for hematopoietic stem cell transplant (autologous or allogeneic). Changes in patient-, disease- and transplant-related characteristics and early mortality are presented in Table 1. Significant trends include increasing use of autotransplants for high-risk primary disease rather than metastatic disease ($p < 0.00001$) and increasing use of blood-derived rather than marrow-derived hematopoietic stem cells ($p < 0.00001$). One hundred-day mortality decreased from 17% to 4% ($p < 0.0001$).

Keywords: **High-dose Therapy, Autotransplant, Blood Stem Cell and Bone
 Marrow Transplant, Prognostic Factors**

This work was supported by the U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command under DAMD17-95-1-5002.

Characteristics of patients receiving autotransplants for breast cancer from 1989-96 reported to the ABMTR.

| | 1989-90 | 1991-2 | 1993-4 | 1995-6 |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Number of patients transplanted | 600 | 1900 | 3000 | 4200 |
| Median age, yrs (range) | 43 (23-66) | 44 (19-72) | 45 (24-70) | 46 (22-73) |
| Disease stage at transplant | | | | |
| High-risk primary | 13% | 30% | 36% | 47% |
| Metastatic | 87% | 70% | 64% | 53% |
| Graft type | | | | |
| Bone Marrow | 78% | 46% | 23% | 8% |
| Peripheral Blood Stem Cell | 16% | 26% | 53% | 78% |
| BM + PBSC | 6% | 28% | 24% | 14% |
| 100-day mortality | 17% | 7% | 4% | 4% |

Survival following autotransplant for metastatic disease is predicted by tumor response to standard dose chemotherapy. Three-year probabilities of survival (95% confidence interval) for patients in complete remission, in partial remission and with non-responsive disease at transplant are 46 (40-52)%, 29 (25-33)% and 16 (12-20)%, respectively. Progression-free survivals are 32 (27-37)%, 13 (9-17)% and 7 (4-10)%, respectively. Multivariate analyses indicate that, in addition to sensitivity to standard dose chemotherapy, estrogen receptor positivity, higher Karnofsky performance score (90-100 vs <90) and bone-only metastases (compared to soft tissue or visceral metastases) are associated with an improved progression-free survival (all, $p < 0.0001$).

Survival following autotransplant for high-risk primary disease varies according to the presence of inflammatory disease. Three-year probabilities of survival are 74 (68-80)%, 70 (63-77)% and 52 (12-20)%, respectively for stage 2, 3 and inflammatory breast cancer. Progression-free survivals are 65 (59-71)%, 60 (53-67)% and 42 (31-53)%, respectively. Preliminary analyses suggest that posttransplant tamoxifen for estrogen receptor positive disease and local radiation improve results.

In conclusion, autotransplants are increasingly used to treat breast cancer, which is now the most common indication for hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. Several factors are identified predicting outcome, enabling doctors and patients to make informed decisions about therapy in particular clinical settings. ABMTR data will be critical for extrapolating results of randomized trials, which tend to be applied in restricted populations, to other patients and in evaluating the impact of preparative regimens, demographic factors, prior treatment and other variables on transplant outcome. The ABMTR provides an important observational database with which to monitor trends and assess new technology.

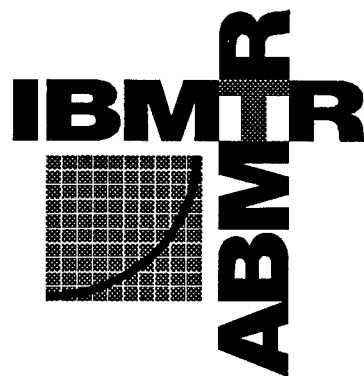
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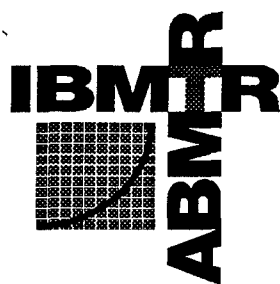
This work is supported by the U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command under DAMD17-95-1-5002.



IBMTR/ABMTR Statisticians' Manual

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IBMTR/ABMTR Statisticians' Manual

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Appendix A IBMTR/ABMTR Study Proposal Form

Appendix B Sample IBMTR/ABMTR Study Protocol

I. STUDY PROTOCOLS FOR ANALYSES USING IBMTR/ABMTR DATA

The Study Protocol is an invaluable tool for performing analyses of high scientific quality that address important clinical and biologic issues in a way that most efficiently uses the data and personnel resources of the IBMTR and ABMTR. The Study Protocol is also an essential communications tool that clarifies the study objectives of Working/Writing Committee participants and ensures that they will be met by the analyses conducted at the Statistical Center. Ideally, preparation of the Study Protocol will involve as many members of the relevant Committee as possible so that important aspects of the problem under study are addressed to the fullest extent possible. Preparation of the Study Protocol is an important opportunity for Statistical Center personnel to inform Working/Writing Committee participants about the capabilities and limitations of IBMTR/ABMTR data and resources. It also offers Writing/Working Committee participants to contribute their clinical and scientific expertise. A Study Protocol should be prepared as soon as a Study Proposal (see form in Appendix A) is approved by the relevant Working Committee. The following outline should be used, modified as necessary for the needs of particular projects. A sample Study Protocol is included in Appendix B.

A. OBJECTIVES

The aims of the study should be stated as concisely and clearly as possible. A person reading the Objectives should have clear idea of the primary issue(s) being examined. Examples are: 1. to determine whether allogeneic transplants exert a graft-versus-tumor effect in multiple myeloma; 2. to determine the safety and efficacy of autotransplants for ovarian cancer; or, 3. to compare the efficacy of allogeneic and autologous transplants for acute myelogenous leukemia in first and second remission. Collecting and analyzing data are not objectives in themselves - the objective is the purpose for which the data will be used. Consequently, objectives such as "to collect and analyze data on autotransplants for multiple myeloma" should be avoided.

B. BACKGROUND

This section, generally prepared by the Study Chair, should briefly summarize the rationale for the study, citing relevant previous work. A person reading the Background should have a clear idea of the importance of the intended study. This section gives the statistician performing the study a clearer idea of the clinical and biologic issues involved and identifies studies in the literature which examine similar issues that may provide insight for data analysis. The Background will often be prepared as part of the Study Proposal and may serve as the outline for the Introduction/Discussion of the final manuscript.

C. STUDY POPULATION

The section should clearly define the selection criteria for patients to be included in the analysis. *It should be as specific as possible*, including requirements of age, performance status, disease and disease stage, years of transplant, prior treatment (e.g. persons with CML receiving only hydroxyurea and/or interferon pretransplant), donor type, specific transplant regimens (e.g. methotrexate and cyclosporine for GVHD prophylaxis) or any other restriction relevant to the study. *It is important that these restrictions be defined prospectively based on biologic and statistical principles and not after examination of outcomes.* If the study involves combining IBMTR/ABMTR data with data from another group, the selection criteria for patients in the other database should also be specified (e.g. persons < age 40 years achieving complete remission after induction therapy for AML and receiving high-dose cytarabine for consolidation).

D. OUTCOMES

Outcomes to be studied should be defined clearly, including time-points, where relevant. Outcomes commonly analyzed are discussed in section III of this manual.

E. VARIABLES TO BE ANALYZED

This section is important in that it requires study participants to determine which relevant variables are, in fact, available in the IBMTR/ABMTR database and the format in which the data are collected. All potential outcome and explanatory variables should be listed with suggested categories for analysis. The categories to be used should be discussed with the Study Chair and other Committee members to determine that they are based on sound biological principles and consistent with previous literature. Different studies may require different degrees of detail for specific variables (e.g. conditioning regimen may be considered simply as TBI versus no TBI or as TBI + Cy versus TBI + Cy + VP16 versus Busulfan + Cy versus other specific regimen depending on the objectives of the study). For studies involving combining IBMTR/ABMTR data with data from other groups, the availability of specific variables in both databases should be confirmed. An essential consideration in this regard is the timing of specific measurements. For example, the IBMTR/ABMTR collects data on performance score at the time of transplantation while a chemotherapy database may have available data on performance score at time of diagnosis or remission - since the measurements are at different time points, they cannot be considered equivalent variables. Specifying the list of variables in detail avoids confusion about comparability of data.

If the study requires collecting supplemental data for variables not routinely collected by IBMTR/ABMTR, these variables and plans for supplemental data collection should be specified in this section (see Section IID).

F. METHODS

(1) General approach

This section should describe in non-technical terms the approach to achieving each of the objectives of the study. Data limitations and implications of potential findings may be discussed. For example, to address the objective of determining whether there is a graft-versus-myeloma effect in allografts for multiple myeloma, the general approach might be to compare relapse rates after identical twin transplants and HLA-identical sibling allotransplants for myeloma, adjusting for other factors associated with relapse. A lower relapse rate after allografts would suggest that a graft-versus-myeloma effect exists. The level of detail in this section depends on the issues being addressed and the specifics of the study population.

(2) Statistical methods

This section should include the specific methodology planned, with a discussion of its limitations if relevant. This should include estimations of the power of the analysis to achieve each of the objectives, given anticipated sample size. In contrast to prospective studies, where numbers of patients to be studied is determined by the power desired, IBMTR/ABMTR studies generally focus on a defined number of patients available in the database. The questions that can be answered, therefore, are determined by the numbers of patients available.

G. WRITING COMMITTEE PARTICIPANTS

A Writing Committee must be formed for each study, generally derived from the Working Committee sponsoring the study. Centers contributing large numbers of patients to be included in the study should be contacted to determine whether they wish to have a representative on the Writing Committee, if they have no representative on the Working Committee. If the Study involves collaboration with another Group, the Group should determine the individuals to be included in the Writing Committee. Contact information should be listed for the Study Chair and Co-chairs and the Study Statistician.

H. TIME LINE

A provisional time line for various landmarks in the study should be included. This is especially important when supplemental data must be collected (see section IID). Possible landmarks include: Preliminary analysis of patients to be studied (descriptive characteristics); preparation of supplemental data collection instrument; completion of supplemental data collection; preparation of study file; univariate analyses; multivariate analysis; first draft of manuscript.

II. STUDY FILE PREPARATION

The aim in preparing a study file is to have a study population with selected (by study design) characteristics who are consecutively treated patients at participating centers with adequate follow-up and in large enough numbers to give the analysis sufficient statistical power for its goals. The IBMTR and ABMTR collect data on two levels: *Registration* data and *Research* data. All participating centers *register* consecutive transplants with basic data (age, sex, disease, disease stage and duration, graft type, donor type, conditioning regimen, graft treatment, GVHD prophylaxis and posttransplant disease status, survival, second cancers and primary cause of death). Many centers also submit detailed data collection forms (Report Forms) with comprehensive clinical and demographic data on a subset of these cases, determined by the Statistical Center and based on needs for current and anticipated studies. Data from Report Forms are entered in the *Research* database. *Registration* data allow analysis of trends in transplant use and outcome and identification of patients for specific studies. Study files, however, generally are generated from the *Research* database.

A) DATA SELECTION

(1) Case Selection

Cases to be analyzed in a specific study will be determined through discussions between the statistician and the Study Chair. As stated in the guidelines for preparing Study Protocols, selection criteria should be defined prospectively based on biologic and statistical principles **not** after the examination of outcomes. The study population is usually limited by disease and type of transplant (either allogeneic or autologous). Other common restrictions include year of transplant, age at transplant, disease stage at transplant, and donor type and tissue type for allogeneic transplants. Restrictions should be applied to the database one at a time with the most important restrictions first and the number of available patients recorded after each restriction is added. Restrictions that result in a study population too small for sufficient statistical power may be liberalized if this would not compromise the scientific goals of the study.

A common problem in case selection is handling cases missing the information used to restrict the population. Whether or not these patients should be excluded should be discussed with the study chair. This results most frequently when the variable is one that has not been collected on all versions of the data collection forms (Report Forms). Discussion should focus on number of cases available for analysis, the number of patients missing the information and the potential biases that may be introduced by excluding these patients. It may be necessary to contact centers reporting these patients to request missing information. Supplemental questionnaires may be designed to capture this information.

(2) Sequential Reporting

IBMTR/ABMTR policy states that all patients who begin their high-dose therapy (conditioning) must be registered with the IBMTR/ABMTR even if for some reason they do not receive their graft. A sequential numbering system (IUBMIDs) must be developed at each center, with each patient numbered consecutively at the time high-dose chemotherapy begins.

While the IBMTR/ABMTR conducts audits annually on randomly selected teams to verify sequential reporting, the statistician should also check for sequential reporting for each center with patients included in the study file. One method to check for sequential reporting is to sort all cases (regardless of disease) by IUBMID. A separate report should be generated for each center. The list of patient identifiers (IUBMID) should be consecutive with no large time intervals between transplant dates. It should be remembered that most but not all teams have separate numbering systems for autologous and allogeneic transplants. Any indication of non-consecutive reporting should be verified by the Communications Coordinator. Centers are required to *register* consecutive patients but are not required to *report* all cases; cases classified (by the Statistical Center) as exempt from reporting are indicated by the variable EXEMPT.

Centers with breaks in sequential reporting should be brought to the attention of the Scientific Director. The center will be contacted and a plan developed to help the team comply with the IBMTR/ABMTR policy of sequential reporting. **All** cases from centers with non-consecutive reporting should be deleted from the analysis, after discussion with the Scientific Director and Study Chair.

(3) Variable selection

Before preparing the study file, the statistician should work closely with the Study Chair to prepare a list of all variables required for analyses which were included in the Study Protocol (see chapter I). Variables will include patient, disease and transplant characteristics and outcome variables (both time intervals and events). The list may be modified after input from the Writing Committee when the Study Protocol is circulated.

For patients with multiple transplants, pretransplant data from the first transplant are generally selected for analyses, while posttransplant data will include both first transplant outcomes and 'global' variables which reflect outcome from all transplants. **In general**, the engraftment, GVHD, infection and posttransplant disease status variables used are those which reflect events after the first transplant, while survival includes the patient's experience through all transplants. The date of second and subsequent transplants should be included in all study files.

B) FOLLOW UP

While most IBMTR/ABMTR analyses use data captured on Report Forms and stored in the *Research* database, the survival, relapse/progression status and dates of relapse/progression and last contact in the research database may not be the most recent available because of delays in follow-up Report submission and entry. Update requests for previously registered cases are distributed approximately every six months and the updated information is added to the *Registration* database. Additionally, survival and disease status information from each follow-up Report Form is added to the *Registration* database as part of the log-in procedure, before the entire Report is keyed into the *Research* database. To use the most recent survival and relapse/progression information on each patient in analyses, last contact data from the *Registration* database must be merged into the *Research* database. The following SAS statements are used to merge two data sets, called *dreg* and *drep*, by TEAM and IUBMID:

```
PROC SORT DATA=DREG; BY TEAM IUBMID;
PROC SORT DATA=DREP; BY TEAM IUBMID;
DATA MERGED;
MERGE DREG DREP; BY TEAM IUBMID;
```

Note: The data sets must each be sorted by TEAM and IUBMID before merging.

While the variable names for survival status and survival interval are the same in the *Registration* and *Research* databases, the variables must be renamed in one of the data sets and values compared after merging. (Survivals should never be shorter in the *Registration* database.) A new SAS data set containing the updated survival information can then be created.

IBMTR/ABMTR rules require follow-up through death or 100 days (whichever occurs first) and yearly or at time of death thereafter. Follow-up on patients who die after transplant may be received more quickly than follow-up on patients still alive after transplant. This can lead to survival probabilities appearing worse than they actually are, especially for the more recent years. The purpose of the steps listed below is to ensure that, during the study period selected, patients both alive and dead after transplant have equivalent follow-up. The following steps help identify incomplete reporting:

1. Update patient status using *Registration* data through a chosen date (i.e. patient alive or dead on this day). A patient who dies after the chosen date is considered alive for the current analysis. In general this date should be one year before the study file is prepared to allow adequate time for follow-up to be reported and entered.
2. Create a variable for each patient called TIMEFU for the time between date of last contact and the chosen date. Have the Communications Coordinator request updates on surviving patients with TIMEFU > 12 months.

3. Identify teams, if any, with large proportions of patients with no recent follow-up. These should be contacted in a separate communication (FAX or phone) to determine whether follow-up can be provided in a timely manner for the patients in the study. If not, all patients from these center should be excluded from the study.
4. To identify teams with inconsistencies in the follow-up of dead and living patients the following SAS statements can be used. The median, range and five highest and lowest values and a frequency table for TIMEFU will be printed in the output by team for dead and alive patients:

```
PROC UNIVARIATE FREQ;
VAR TIMEFU;
BY TEAM DEAD;
```

For each team, compare values of variable TIMEFU for dead and alive patients. Since most transplant deaths occur early, TIMEFU should be longer for dead than alive patients. Centers that have, in general, shorter TIMEFUs for dead than living patients may be preferentially reporting deaths. These teams should be investigated further to determine whether this is true and brought to the attention of the Scientific Director. If adequate follow-up on survivors cannot be obtained, all patients in the center should be excluded from analysis.

C) DATA REVIEW

(1) Missing Values

All variables in the study file should be reviewed for missing values before analyses begin. Patients with missing values for key variables may need to be excluded. Missing values result from three causes:

1. Data not requested: data not collected on an older version of a Report Form
2. Data unknown: Center indicates data not known e.g. HSV serology not tested.
3. Data not reported: Item not completed on Report Form.

One way to view the scope of missing data problems, is to create a column titled 'N evaluable' on tables for the Writing Committee. The statistician and Study Chair can review the initial tables and make a plan to address the problem, if necessary. If values for a particular variable are missing for a large percentage of the study population and the variable is not a key one, the variable may be dropped. Alternatively, a related variable which provides similar information may be substituted. In cases where the missing values are critical, the center may be contacted if the missing data falls into categories 1 or 3 above.

(2) Outlier Assessment

Before analyses can begin, data for all patients must be reviewed to determine that all data points appear reasonable. Each dependent and independent variable included in the study file must be checked. Values should fall within expected ranges and all negative values flagged. One way to look for outliers is to use PROC UNIVARIATE in SAS. The following statement will give, along with other information, the median, range, 5% and 95% quantiles, and a stem and leaf plot for DEPVAR1:

```
PROC UNIVARIATE FREQ PLOT;  
VAR DEPVAR1;
```

Values above the 95% quantile and below the 5% quantile should be discussed with the Study Chair to determine if the values are appropriate. In some cases, cross tabulations among related variables should be done. The Study Chair can act as a resource in these matters. Report Forms of patients with outliers should be reviewed. In some cases the information may have been entered incorrectly, or the data manager may have made a note in the margin of the Report with an explanation of the value. There may also be attached letters and comments at the end of a Form with further details. When reviewing the Form, also look at the back of the last page to see if the team has been contacted regarding this matter. The team may have already responded to a previous request by the IBMTR/ABMTR regarding the variable. The Communications Coordinator may have recent letters regarding outliers that have not yet been processed and attached to the Report Forms. Finally, it may be necessary to contact the center that completed the Report Form to verify the value in question (see section II.D).

(3) Variables with 'Other' categories

Data collection forms change as technology changes and new drugs and procedures are developed. Some studies may include patients with data collected on older versions of the Report Form. When a drug or procedure is rare, the response to a question may be put into an 'other' category with a space provided to write in the specific information. As the drug comes into frequent use, a new category is created on a new version of the Report Form. At times data in these "other" categories will be needed for analyses. Currently, these data are entered as text field and are retrievable from the database. In the past, only the "other" or a few prespecified categories of "other" were entered. If it is necessary to know what the "other" was, the statistician must work with the Manager of Information Systems to assign personnel to extract and enter this information from the Report Forms.

D) INTERACTION WITH TEAMS

It is sometimes necessary to communicate with Individual centers in preparing a study file. Reasons include:

1. Missing data
2. Data discrepancies/outliers
3. Need for supplemental data not collected on current Report Forms

For discrepancies and missing data, the Communications Coordinator usually contacts the individual center regarding these matters via letter or fax. The following information should be included with each request to facilitate response by the center: registry, Registry ID number, Team number, IUBMID, disease, birth date, and transplant date. For missing data, provide the specific Report Form number, page and item number. For discrepancies and outliers, provide the specific Report Form number, page, item number and the specific question you want answered. If several teams involving many patients must be contacted regarding the same variable, please create worksheets for each center, suitable for faxing, listing the patient information cited above, and space for the team to write in the response. The sheets should be titled with the specific project name and full center name at the top of the page. If a center is responding about multiple patients, the number of patients for each team should be given at the end of each team worksheet. A draft of a letter to the team, to be enclosed with the worksheet, should also be given to the Communications Coordinator. The brief letter should state the project name and purpose of the request, what data are required and the date by which the data are required.

New or more specific data, not collected on the Report Form, is sometimes required for all patients in the study. For a single item, the method described above for obtaining responses for the same variable from multiple teams should be used. Worksheets should be created for every team and a letter drafted, to be included with each worksheet.

Some studies require a supplemental data collection form to be prepared to collect information on new topics involving multiple questions, and dates. The statistician should work closely with the Study Chair and with Manager of Information Systems in designing the new supplemental form. After an initial draft is completed, the draft should be distributed to the rest of the Working Committee for comments and piloted by several data managers to ensure that the responses are as expected. Once the final form is available, it should be given to the Communications Coordinator along with worksheets for every team and a draft of a letter to be included with each worksheet as described above.

E) DATABASE CORRECTIONS

Whenever a team responds with missing data or resolves a discrepancy, the Form must be corrected with red ink, your initials and date noted, and the letter or fax from the team attached to the form. The Report Form is then forwarded to the Systems Coordinator with a note specifying the data base change. (Some changes need physician review before the change is incorporated in the database; this is the responsibility of the Systems Coordinator.)

It may be necessary to also make these changes directly to the study file ('hard code' the changes) if analyses are proceeding quickly. There will be a lag between the time the Systems Coordinator receives the changes and the time an updated database retrieval with the appropriate changes is made.

III. INTERMEDIATE AND TERMINAL EVENTS USED IN STUDIES

A) GENERAL OUTCOMES

(1) Engraftment

Neutrophil Recovery -- defined for separate targets of either ≥ 500 or ≥ 1000 neutrophils/mm³ as the time to achieve the specific indicator (NEUT5 or NEUT10). The interval variables are INTXNT5 and INTXNT10, respectively, which are measured in days. The interval for a patient who has not achieved the specific indicator is equal to SURVDAYS. This event is summarized by the cumulative distribution function (1-Survival curve).

Platelet Recovery -- defined for separate targets of either $\geq 20,000$, $\geq 50,000$ or $\geq 100,000$ platelets/mm³ as the time to achieve the specific indicator (PLAT20, PLAT50 or PLAT100). This event is evaluable at 7 days from the last platelet transfusion. The interval variables are INTXP20, INTXP50, INTXP100, respectively, which are measured in days. The interval for a patient who has not achieved the specific indicator is equal to SURVDAYS. This event is summarized by the cumulative distribution function (1-Survival curve).

Graft failure -- Failure to achieve neutrophils $\geq 500/\text{mm}^3$ or achievement of ≥ 500 neutrophils/mm³ followed by a decrease to $<500/\text{mm}^3$. The indicator variable is REJECT and the interval variable is INTXFAIL, which is measured in months. The interval for a patient who never achieves neutrophils $\geq 500/\text{mm}^3$ is 0.03. The interval for a patient who achieves $\geq 500/\text{mm}^3$ and then has a decrease is the first day the neutrophils are $<500/\text{mm}^3$. The interval for a patient who does not have graft failure (REJECT=0) is equal to INTXSURV. This event is summarized by the cumulative distribution function (1-Survival curve).

(2) Graft-versus-host disease (GVHD)

Acute GVHD -- development of Grade I-IV acute GVHD. The time of first attainment of acute GVHD is the event time even if the maximum grade occurs later. Patients are at risk for this event at 21 days after transplant, if they have evidence of engraftment. In most analyses patients with a grade of II-IV are considered to have acute GVHD and patients with a grade of 0-I are not considered to have acute GVHD. The indicator variable for any Grade II-IV GVHD is AGVHIX1. A variable which indicates both the presence and severity of acute GVHD is AGVH1. The interval variable is DATXAGV1, measured in days. In some studies, particularly those involving donors other than HLA-identical siblings, the incidence of grade III-IV AGVHD is of interest. This indicator variable is AGVHIX34. The interval variable is DATXAG34, measured in days. The interval for a patient who has not achieved the specific acute GVHD indicator is equal to SURVDAYS. This event is summarized by the cumulative distribution function (1-Survival curve).

Chronic GVHD -- development of any chronic GVHD. The time of first attainment of chronic GVHD is the event time. Patients are at risk for this event at 90 days after transplant. The indicator variable for any chronic GVHD is CGVHIX1. The interval variable is INTXCGV1, measured in months. The interval for a patient who has no chronic GVHD is equal to INTXSURV. This event is summarized by the cumulative distribution function (1-Survival curve).

(3) 100 Day Mortality

This event is death prior to 100 days posttransplant. Patients alive at last observation with less than 100 days of follow-up are not considered at risk for this event. The relevant data for this event is a binary variable, MORT100, with the value 1 if they die prior to 100 days and 0 if they are alive at day 100. This event is summarized by the estimated probability of surviving 100 days.

(4) Survival

The variable which indicates which individuals die is SURVHI. The codes 1 and 3 correspond to censored observations. The code 2 corresponds to a death. The time to death (or last contact for survivors) is represented in the variable INTXSURV, measured in months. Patients are at risk for this event at the time of transplant. The event is summarized by a survival curve.

B. LEUKEMIA-SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

(1) Treatment-related Mortality (also called Transplant-related Mortality or Non-relapse Mortality)

This event is defined as death in continuous remission. Patients who relapse or have persistent leukemia are considered censored for this event. The time to the event is coded in the variable INTXRHI, measured in months. For a censored patient without relapse or persistent leukemia, the interval interval is equal to INTXSURV. The variable TXMORT is the event indicator with a code of 1 reflecting death without disease and a code of 0 reflecting a censored observation. Patients are at risk for this event at the time of transplant. This event is summarized by the cumulative distribution function (1-Survival curve).

(2) Relapse

This event is defined as a clinical relapse of leukemia. Patients who die without disease are considered censored for this event. The time to the event is coded in the variable INTXRHI, measured in months. For a patient who has not relapsed the interval is equal to INTXSURV. For patients who receive a transplant while not in remission and do not achieve remission the time to the event is set at INTXRHI=0.03 months. The variable REALAPS is the event indicator with a code of 1 reflecting relapse and a code of 0 reflecting a censored observation. Patients are at risk for this event at transplant. This event is summarized by the cumulative distribution function (1-Survival curve).

Some patients, particularly those with chronic myelogenous leukemia, may have recurrence or persistence of a chromosome or molecular marker of their disease without clinical relapse. In most but not all studies, these patients are treated as being in remission until clinical evidence of leukemia develops. A discussion of the definition of relapse with the Study Chair should precede analysis of this variable.

(3) Leukemia -Free Survival (sometimes called Disease Free Survival)

This event corresponds to treatment failure. It is defined as death or relapse. The time to this event is the minimum of the death and relapse time and is coded in the variable INTXRHI, measured in months. For a patient who is alive in remission the interval is equal to INTXSURV. The variable LFS is the event indicator with a code of 1 reflecting death or relapse and a code of 0 reflecting a censored observation. Note that one should check that $LFS = TXMORT + REALAPS$. Patients are at risk for this event at the time of transplant. The event is summarized by a survival curve.

C. LYMPHOMA AND SOLID TUMOR SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

(1) Treatment Related Mortality

In general the definition is the same as for leukemia, i.e. death in continuous remission. However, lymphoma and solid tumors, even if cured, may take some time to resolve after transplant. Additionally, tests done to evaluate the status of these diseases may not be done for some time after transplant. Consequently a patient may die before the status of the lymphoma or solid tumor is determined. Any death occurring in the first 28 days after transplantation for a lymphoma or solid tumor is considered to be treatment related. Deaths occurring in the next 72 days are assumed to be treatment-related if the disease status is reported as unknown or not evaluable. The latter cases should be reviewed by the Study Chair. The indicator variable is TXMORTL with a value of 0 for censored cases and a value of 1 for patients reflecting treatment-related mortality. The interval variable is INTXREL, which is the time to relapse or death in remission, measured in months. For patients who are censored alive, INTXREL is equal to INTXSURV.

(2) Progression

This event is defined as an increase in the size of sites of known disease or development of new sites of disease after transplant. It may follow a period of "stable" disease where the lymphoma or solid tumor has < 50% reduction in known sites of disease but not new sites of disease and no increase of disease at any site. It may follow a partial remission where the tumor had a 50-99% reduction in size with no new sites of disease. It may follow a complete remission. Any recurrence of tumor or increase in size of tumor after a complete or partial remission is considered progression, even if the extent of tumor is less than pretransplant. Patients who die without progression (may have stable disease, partial or complete remission) are considered censored for this event. The time to the event is coded in the variable INTXPROG, measured in months. For censored patients the variable INTXPROG is equal to INTXSURV. The variable PROGRESS is the indicator of progression with a value of 1 reflecting progression and a value of 0 denoting a censored observation. Patients are at risk of this event 28 days after transplant. This event is summarized by the cumulative distribution function (1-survival).

(3) Progression- Free Survival

This event is defined as death or progression. The time to this event is the minimum of the death and the progression times. The time to the event is coded in the variable INTXPROG, measured in months. For patients who have not progressed, INTXPROG is equal to INTXSURV. The variable PFS is the event indicator with a value of 1 reflecting death in the first 28 days posttransplant or death or progression after day 28 posttransplant. A code of 0 denotes a censored observation. Patients are at risk for this event at the time of transplant. This event is summarized by a survival curve.

(4) Relapse (Or Recurrence)

This event is defined as clinical recurrence of disease after a posttransplant remission. *For patients transplanted in remission or for patients who achieve a complete remission after transplant*, recurrence is the same as progression. The interval is coded in the variable INTXREL, measured in months. The variable RECUR is the indicator of recurrence with a code of 1 reflecting relapse and a code of 0 reflecting a censored observation. Patients transplanted in remission or who achieve remission after transplant are at risk after 28 days posttransplant for this event. This event is summarized by the cumulative distribution function (1-Survival curve).

(5) Disease-Free Survival

The event is defined as death or recurrent disease. The time to this event is the minimum of the death and relapse times, where patients who never have a complete remission posttransplant are considered to experience the event at day 1. The time is coded in the variable INTXREL, measured in months. The variable DFS is the event indicator with a code of 1 reflecting the event has occurred and a code of 0 reflecting a censored observation. The event is summarized by a survival curve.

TABLE OF VARIABLE NAMES

| <u>Variable</u> | <u>Indicator (values)</u> | <u>Interval From Transplant (units)</u> |
|--|----------------------------------|--|
| <u>Engraftment</u> | | |
| 500 neutrophils/mm ³ * | NEUT5 (0,1) | INTXNT5 (days) |
| 1000 neutrophils/mm ³ * | NEUT10 (0,1) | INTXNT10 (days) |
| 20,000 platelets/mm ³ * | PLAT20 (0,1) | INTXP20 (days) |
| 50,000 platelets/mm ³ * | PLAT50 (0,1) | INTXP50 (days) |
| 100,000 platelets/mm ³ * | PLAT100 (0,1) | INTXP100 (days) |
| Graft Failure | REJECT (0,1) | INTXFAIL (months) |
| <u>GVHD</u> | | |
| Acute GVHD grade 0-4 | AGVH1 (0,1,2,3,4) | DATXAGV1 (days) or INTXAGV1 (months) |
| grade 0,1 vs 2,3,4 | AGVHIX1 (0,1) | DATXAGV1 (days) or INTXAGV1 (months) |
| grade 0,1,2 vs 3,4* | AGVHIX34 (0,1) | DATXAG34 (days) or INTXAG34 (months) |
| Chronic GVHD grade 0,1,2,4 | CGVH1 (0,1,2,4) | DATXCGV1 (days) or INTXCGV1 (months) |
| grade 0 vs 1,2,4 | CGVHIX1 (0,1) | DATXCGV1 (days) or INTXCGV1 (months) |
| <u>100 Day Mortality</u> | | |
| 100 day mortality* | MORT100 (0,1) | |
| <u>Survival</u> | | |
| Vital Status | SURVHI (1,2,3) | INTXSURV (months) |
| <u>Leukemia-Specific Outcomes</u> | | |
| Treatment-related mortality | TXMORT (0,1) | INTXRHI (months) |
| Relapse | REALAPS (0,1) | INTXRHI (months) |
| Leukemia-free mortality | LFS (0,1) | INTXRHI (months) |
| <u>Lymphoma and Solid Tumor Specific Outcomes</u> | | |
| Treatment-related mortality* | TXMORTL (0,1) | INTXREL (months) |
| Progression* | PROGRESS (0,1) | INTXPROG (months) |
| Relapse/Recurrence* | RECUR (0,1) | INTXREL (months) |
| Disease-free survival* | DFS (0,1) | INTXREL (months) |

* Variable is NOT currently coded in retrieval; must be computed in study file

IV. DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Descriptive statistics are used to summarize the characteristics of a data set. They are used to check for outliers, to test for differences in the study population when a hypothesis testing model is to be built and to help in discretizing continuous covariates for use in future analyses.

A) DISCRETE COVARIATES

For the discrete covariates, we calculate the number and percentage of patients for each category. In a hypotheses testing study the chi-square test is used to check whether the covariate has same distribution for all levels of the main effect.

Summary statistics and tests are performed using the SAS procedure FREQ. For example, the following SAS procedure will yield the number and percentage of males and females for each treatment group, and *p-value* of the chi-square test:

```
PROC FREQ; TABLES SEX*GROUP / CHISQ;
```

When the sample size is small relative to the size of a contingency table, chi-square test may not be a valid test. In this case SAS will print a warning message that the chi square test is not valid. In such a case, Fisher's exact test is a more appropriate test. We then change "chisq" option to the option "exact" in the SAS code which will give us the *p-value* of Fisher's exact test.

B) CONTINUOUS COVARIATES

For continuous covariates we report, in writing committee memos or manuscripts, medians and ranges for the variable. For discussion at statistical staff meetings or with the clinical investigator, we use the SAS procedure PROC UNIVARIATE to compute summary statistics that allow us to check for outliers. The coding for this procedure for a covariate age is

```
PROC UNIVARIATE PLOT FREQ; VAR AGE;
```

This command will produce summary statistics (mean, median, range, standard deviation, etc.), a stem-and-leaf plot or a histogram, and the estimated frequencies for each value of the variable. To identify outliers one could add the statement ID PATIENTNO; , for example, where PATIENTNO is some identifier of the patient. This will associate the value of PATIENTNO with the values UNIVARIATE prints for the five largest and smallest observations. Using a BY variable, one can have SAS produce a UNIVARIATE analysis for each level of the factor of primary interest in a hypothesis testing study.

When the goal of the study is to compare outcomes between treatment groups, the Kruskal-Wallis test is used to check if the distribution of a continuous factor is the same over the groups. The SAS procedure used is PROC NPAR1WAY which is coded as follows:

```
PROC NPAR1WAY WILCOXON; CLASS GROUP; VAR AGE;
```

C) FOLLOW-UP TIME

To compare the survival probabilities, we need to study the follow-up time. We use the product-limit estimator proposed by Kaplan-Meier to estimate the probability of the follow-up time, and log-rank test to test if the cohorts have same probability of follow-up times. To do so, let TIME be the time of event or end of follow-up, and STATUS be the indicator of censorship; that is STATUS=1 if patient is still alive; 0 otherwise. Note that here we are coding deaths as censored observations and usual censored observations as events since we are trying to estimate the distribution of the on study times if patients had not died.

The SAS procedure LIFETEST will estimate the probability distribution of the follow-up time, the median follow-up time, the range of follow-up times (largest and smallest on study times) and *p-value* of the log-rank test which is used to check for differences between groups:

```
PROC LIFETEST; TIME TIME*STATUS(0); STRATA GROUP;
```

D) SURVIVAL

The survival curves are useful for preliminary examination of the data, for computing the common interested quantities such as median survival time or the probability of survival at some point in time, and for evaluating the fit of regression models. The standard tests for comparing survival curves across the different treatment groups are important for analyzing the data. In survival analyses the time to event data could be censored and/or truncated. Here we only discuss the methods involving right censored time to event data. For other type censored or truncated data see Klein and Moeschberger (1997).

(1) Summary Curves

The standard estimator of the survival curve is the product-limit estimator which was proposed by Kaplan-Meier (1958), and is often called the Kaplan-Meier estimator or the actuarial estimate. The variance of the product-limit estimator is estimated by Greenwood's formula. The SAS's PROC LIFETEST procedure provides this estimates of survival functions and it's standard error. Let TIME be the event time and STATUS be indicator of the noncensorship, that is, STATUS=1 if event occurred and 0 otherwise. The SAS codes are

```
PROC LIFETEST;
TIME TIME*STATUS(0);
```

This command will produce the summary survival curve. To make plots of the survival curves an output data set can be produced which contains the survival estimates and their standard errors. An example of the coding is as follows:

```
PROC LIFETEST DATA=TEMP NOPRINT
OUTSURV=PLOTME;
TIME INTXRHI*NLFS(0);
STRATA DISPX;
```

This coding produces the data set TEMP which contains the following variables:

```
DISPX -- The stratification variable
INTXRHI --The time variable
_CENSOR_ -- The indicator of censoring (1-censored, 0-dead)
SURVIVAL --The estimate of the survival function at time INTXRHI in strata
DISPX
SDF_LCL SDF_UCL -- 95% Naive confidence interval for the survival function
_STRTUM_ -- Strata number
```

Note that for a censored observation the values for the confidence interval are missing.

To plot the survival curves the following code could be used. In this case there are 5 levels to the variable DISPX. We will create variables S1, ..., S5 which have the estimates for the respective strata. (In the data statement the variables R1, ..., R5 are the estimates of 1-SURVIVAL used when drawing graphs for relapse curves). To Indicate a censored observation we will put the symbol "I" at each censored observation. The values of the survival function at the

censored observation are coded in CS1, ..., CS5 (CR1, ..., CR5 for relapse). The data set revised is used in plotting.

```
DATA REVISED; SET PLOTME;
IF _STRTUM_=1 THEN DO;
  S1=SURVIVAL;
  R1=1-SURVIVAL;
  IF _CENSOR_ = 0 THEN CS1=.;
  ELSE DO; CS1=S1; CR1=R1; END;
END;
ELSE IF _STRTUM_=2 THEN DO;
  S2=SURVIVAL;
  R2=1-SURVIVAL;
  IF _CENSOR_ = 0 THEN CS2=.;
  ELSE DO; CS2=S2; CR2=R2; END;
END;
ELSE IF _STRTUM_=3 THEN DO;
  S3=SURVIVAL;
  R3=1-SURVIVAL;
  IF _CENSOR_ = 0 THEN CS3=.;
  ELSE DO; CS3=S3; CR3=R3; END;
END;
ELSE IF _STRTUM_=4 THEN DO;
  S4=SURVIVAL;
  R4=1-SURVIVAL;
  IF _CENSOR_ = 0 THEN CS4=.;
  ELSE DO; CS4=S4; CR4=R4; END;
END;
ELSE IF _STRTUM_=5 THEN DO;
  S5=SURVIVAL;
  R5=1-SURVIVAL;
  IF _CENSOR_ = 0 THEN CS5=.;
  ELSE DO; CS5=S5; CR5=R5; END;
END;
```

PROC GPLOT is used to draw the graph. We are plotting 10 curves so 10 SYMBOL statements are needed. For the first 5 a step function is drawn. These are the curves S1, ..., S5. For the next 5, no curve is drawn. Only the symbol | is plotted.

```
PROC GPLOT DATA=REVISED;
SYMBOL1 REPEAT=5 COLOR=BLACK I=STEPLJ V=NONE W=1 L=1;
SYMBOL2 R=5 COLOR=BLACK I=NONE F=SWISS V='|';
PLOT (S1 S2 S3 S4 S5 CS1 CS2 CS3 CS4 CS5)*INTXRHI/OVERLAY;
RUN;
```

(2) Comparisons of Survival Curves

If two different treatments are given to two groups separately, one of the most important questions would be "Did two treatments make a difference in the probability of survival?". To answer this question, we need to test the null hypothesis that the survival functions are same across the two treatment groups, that is $H_0: S_1(t) = S_2(t)$, for all t , where $S_1(t)$ and $S_2(t)$ are the survival functions for treatment group 1 and 2 separately. We use a log-rank test for testing this null hypothesis (see Klein and Moeschberger Section 7.3). The SAS codes for the log-rank test are

```
PROC LIFETEST;
TIME TIME*STATUS(0);
STRATA GROUP;
```

Note that the "TEST" statement in PROC LIFETEST is **not** used here.

The above test is a comparison of the entire survival curves. Occasionally we wish to compare two curves at a fixed point in time, T_0 . To perform this test the following statistic is used

$$Z = \frac{S_1(T_0) - S_2(T_0)}{\sqrt{V[S_1(T_0)] + V[S_2(T_0)]}}$$

where $V[S_k(T_0)]$ is the estimated variance of the Kaplan-Meier Estimator for group k , $k=1,2$. This test is typically done by hand on a calculator using the output of PROC LIFETEST.

(3) Confidence Intervals for Survival function

As noted above the output data set from PROC LIFETEST contains a 95% confidence interval for the survival function. Recent statistical literature suggests that these intervals are suspect for small to moderate samples. A better way of constructing intervals is to use the log transformed intervals (Klein and Moeschberger Section 4.3). The formula for these intervals is as follows

$$(S(t)^{1/\theta}, S(t)^\theta) \text{ where } \theta = \exp\left\{\frac{Z_{1-\alpha/2} \sigma(t)}{\ln[S(t)]}\right\}, \text{ and } \sigma^2(t) = V[S(t)]/S(t)^2.$$

Using the output data set from LIFETEST a 95% confidence interval can be computed as follows:

```
DATA NEW; SET OLD;
SE=(SDF_UCL- SDF_LCL)/(2*1.96*SURVIVAL);
THETA=EXP(1.96*SE/LOG(SURVIVAL));
LOWER=SURVIVAL**(1/THETA);
UPPER=SURVIVAL**THETA;
```

Note that the confidence intervals constructed in this manner are pointwise intervals.

E) 100 Day mortality

When analyzing bone marrow transplant data it is sometimes important to study 100 day mortality. In the research database, virtually all patients either died within 100 days or had follow-up time longer than 100 days since 100 days of follow-up is required for the initial report form. In the registration database, there are some cases with follow-up time less than 100 days. However, the percentage of such cases is very small (less than 1%). For those patients with follow-up times less than 100 days whether they will die within 100 days is unknown. We exclude these cases when analyzing the 100 day mortality rate. We use a chi-square test to test whether the 100 day mortality rates are same across the treatment groups. Define the variable $Z=1$ if patients died within 100 days and 0 otherwise. The SAS codes are

```
PROC FREQ; TABLES Z*GROUP / CHISQ;
```

V MULTIVARIATE MODELS FOR SURVIVAL

In this section we discuss statistical procedures for modeling multivariate survival. Multivariate survival modeling is used in two related situations: The first is the situation where we wish to compare two or more groups after making adjustments for other factors which may influence outcome. The second is where we wish to determine which risk factors may be related to a given outcome. We shall term these hypothesis testing and exploratory model building analyses, respectively.

A. Definitions

Factors

The analysis to be performed is a regression analysis where the endpoint is the time to some event (See Section III for a definition of the event times). The time to event is called the dependent variable. Explanatory information is contained in a set of *factors*. A factor is a set of explanatory covariates that describes a particular attribute of the patient being transplanted. Associated with a factor is a degree of freedom. The *degree of freedom* is the number of independent variables which make up the factor.

When the phenomena under consideration is categorical with k categories, then the factor consists of $k-1$ binary covariates with each indicating a given level of the covariate (one level is the baseline so only $k-1$ levels are needed). It should be noted that the coding within a factor is not unique, since any one of the k levels can be used as the baseline. However, when making an inference about a factor any of the equivalent codings will give rise to the same conclusion.

As an example consider the coding of a factor which represents the sex of the donor and recipient of an Allo transplant. This factor will have three degrees of freedom and require the definition of three binary covariates. One coding, which has the male donor and male recipient (M->M) as the baseline is:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if F} \rightarrow \text{F} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ Z_2 &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if F} \rightarrow \text{M} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ Z_3 &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if M} \rightarrow \text{F} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

An alternate coding (with the same baseline is)

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if Female donor} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ Z_2 &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if Female recipient} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ Z_3 &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if Female Donor and Recipient} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Other examples of factors are as follows:

| Factor | Coding | Degrees of Freedom |
|---|---|--------------------|
| Age as a continuous factor | $Z = \text{Age}$ | 1 |
| Age Categorized into 0-10 ¹ , 10-20, >20 | $Z_1 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 10 < \text{Age} \leq 20 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ $Z_2 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \text{Age} > 20 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ | 2 |
| Year of Transplant ² (Patients transplanted in 87-92) | $Z_1 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 88 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ $Z_2 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 89 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ $Z_3 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 90 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ $Z_4 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 91 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ $Z_5 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 92 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ | 5 |

1) 0-10 baseline

2) 87 Baseline

Factors can be either *fixed time* or *time dependent* factors. A fixed time factor is one whose value is known at the time of transplant (or at the "zero" time of the study). Examples of fixed time factors are year of transplant, preparative regimen, age, sex, GVHD prophylaxis, etc. Fixed time covariates are dealt with in Chapter 8 of Klein and Moeschberger.

Time dependent factors are those whose values are not known at the time of transplant. These may be measurements taken at some planned point after transplant, (e.g. Karnofsky score at 6 months post transplant), the occurrence of intermediate events (e.g., occurrence of acute GVHD, platelet recovery time, etc.), events which happen at some time after transplant (e.g. second transplant), or artificially created (e.g., factors used to check model assumptions or factors to adjust for non proportional hazards (See V.C below)).

Censoring and Truncation

Right censoring occurs when at the last observation of the subject the event under study has not yet occurred. This may be because either the patient is still alive and disease free at their last observation time, because the patient was lost to follow-up, or because some other event not under study occurred. Censored data is partial information about the timing of the event of interest in that all we know is that for this patient the event has yet to occur at the last time we saw the patient. The following table summarizes censoring for some common events we study.

| Event of Interest | Patient Status at last follow-up which leads to censoring |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Death | Alive |
| Relapse or Progression | Alive and Disease free Dead without Disease |
| Treatment related mortality | Alive and Disease Free |
| Acute GVHD | Dead without acute GVHD Alive without acute GVHD |
| Chronic GVHD | Dead without chronic GVHD Alive without chronic GVHD |

Left Truncation occurs when some intermediate event must occur before the patient becomes at risk to experience the event in which we are interested. That is when the event time, X , is measured from some landmark but only subjects who experience some intermediate event at time, V , are to be included in the study. This is the case, for example if we wish to draw inference about X , the time from transplant to death or relapse, for those patients whose platelets have recovered to a self sustaining level. If V is the time until platelets recover for the patient, then only patients who experience this intermediate event are entered into the study. Life lengths in this study will be left truncated. The times V are sometimes called *delayed entry times*.

Left truncation also occurs when we are comparing patients given a transplant to those given chemotherapy. Since we only observe patients who were transplanted in our data base, if the "zero" point is the time of diagnosis, then our patients are not at risk to die until they are transplanted and as such they are left truncated at the time of transplant. Section 9.4 of Klein and Moeschberger discuss left truncation.

Cox Regression Model and Relative Risks

The basic model for analysis is the proportional hazards model or the Cox regression model. For this model the hazard rate for an individual with set of covariates ($Z_1(t), \dots, Z_p(t)$) is

$$h[t | Z_1(t), \dots, Z_p(t)] = h_0(t) \exp[\beta_1 Z_1(t) + \dots + \beta_p Z_p(t)].$$

Here the β 's are called *risk coefficients* and $h_0(t)$ is the arbitrary *baseline hazard rate*. Estimation of the risk coefficients for this model is based on a *partial likelihood function*. While there are several formulations for this partial likelihood we shall use the default partial likelihood available in SAS®, namely *Breslow's* partial likelihood. (See Klein and Moeschberger Section 8.3).

Estimates of the β 's, denoted by b_1, \dots, b_p , and the covariance matrix of the estimates are available in the SAS® procedure PHREG.

When all the factors are fixed then the *relative risk* of the event for a patient with a set of covariates, Z_1, \dots, Z_p as compared to a patient with covariates Z_1^*, \dots, Z_p^* is the ratio of their respected hazard rates, which in this model is given by

$$\exp[\beta_1 (Z_1 - Z_1^*) + \dots + \beta_p (Z_p - Z_p^*)]. \quad (1)$$

When Z_k are binary covariates (i.e. 0 1 valued) the quantity $\exp[\beta_k]$ is often called the relative risk of the covariate Z_k . Here this quantity is the ratio of the hazard rate of someone with a value of 1 for this covariate as compared to someone with a value of zero for this covariate, when all other covariates are the same for the two individuals. When Z_k is one of the covariates that make up a factor then this is the relative risk of an individual with category Z_k compared to a baseline individual, again all other factors held the same. Relative risk of an individual with category k as compared to an individual with category j of a given factor is given by $\exp[\beta_k - \beta_j]$, which is a special case of (1).

100x(1- α) confidence intervals for the relative risk are given by the following formula:

Estimate = $\exp[b_k]$

Confidence Interval = $(\exp\{b_k - z_{1-\alpha/2} SE[b_k]\}, \exp\{b_k + z_{1-\alpha/2} SE[b_k]\})$

$$\text{Estimate} = \exp[\beta_1 (Z_1 - Z_1^*) + \dots + \beta_p (Z_p - Z_p^*)]$$

Confidence Interval =

$$(\exp\{b_1 (Z_1 - Z_1^*) + \dots + b_p (Z_p - Z_p^*) - z_{1-\alpha/2} S\}, \exp\{b_1 (Z_1 - Z_1^*) + \dots + b_p (Z_p - Z_p^*) + z_{1-\alpha/2} S\}),$$

where

$$S^2 = \sum_{j=1}^p \text{Var}[b_j](Z_j - Z_j^*)^2 + \sum_{i \neq j} \text{Cov}[b_j, b_i](Z_j - Z_j^*)(Z_i - Z_i^*)$$

and $Z_{1-\alpha/2}$ is the $(1-\alpha/2)$ percentile of a standard normal.

B. Creating Factors For Dependent Variables

1. Categorical Data

If the variable has k categories then $k-1$ binary covariates are created. Each covariate is the indicator of whether a patient is in a particular category. One category is the baseline and when a patient is in this category all of the $k-1$ covariates are zero.

Each category must contain at least 5% of the sample and at least 5% of the events to be considered as a separate category. If this criterion is not met then the category must be collapsed with another biologically compatible category or cases with this category should be excluded from the study.

2. Missing values

When the number of missing values is small or the number of events with missing data is small then these cases are excluded from the study. By a small number of cases we mean less than 5% of the data or less than 20, whichever number is smaller. By a small number of events we mean less than 5% of the events or 5 events, whichever is smaller.

When the number of missing values is large then missing is considered as a separate factor and the number of categories is increased by 1.

These determinations should be made before any attempt at modeling the factors related to the event time is performed and before any diagnostic checks are made.

3. Discretizing a continuous covariate

Categorical covariates are easier to interpret and should be used in most cases. To determine the cut points to use the following procedure is used.

Step 1. Use biologically relevant cut points. These cut points are based on the physician investigators knowledge of the biology of the disease and transplant regime under study. They may be based on the transplant literature, consensus of the Writing or Working committee, or based on accepted practice in previous IBMTR/ABMTR studies. These cut points should be listed and discussed in the study protocol. Some categories for common covariates for all disease are listed in the following table:

| Factor | Categories |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Karnofsky Score Pre Transplant | <90, ≥90 |
| Patient Age | By Decade (0-9, 10-19, ..., 40-50, >50) |
| Donor Age | By Decade (0-9, 10-19, ..., 40-50, >50) |
| Year of Transplant | 80-85, 86-90, >90 |
| WBC count at Diagnosis | < vrs ≥ 75 x10 ⁹ /L |

Some disease specific factorsspecific to studies of leukemia are as follows:

| | |
|---|--|
| Time to achieve first remission | < vrs ≥ 8 weeks |
| Duration of first remission | < vrs ≥ 8 weeks |
| Interval between transplant and most recent remission | < vrs > 1 year |
| WBC at Diagnosis | AML: < vrs ≥ 75 x10 ⁹ /L ALL (adults): < vrs ≥ 30 x10 ⁹ /L ALL (Children): < vrs ≥ 100 x10 ⁹ /L CML : < vrs ≥ 20 x10 ⁹ /L |

Step 2. When cut points can not be agreed to in step one then a statistical method is used to find the cut point. A set of possible cut points is made. In theory the cut point to discretize a continuous covariate can at any value in the data set that corresponds to an event, the set of cut points will be restricted to "nice" values, typically integers or some multiple of the integers (e.g., for ages 5, 10, 15, 20, etc. years). Separate proportional hazards models are fit which includes only the single factor for each plausible discretation of the covariate. The partial log likelihood is recorded for each of these models (or the -2xlog likelihood value). The categorization which gives the largest of these partial likelihoods is then used in subsequent analyses. Note that in this technique the number of categories must be predetermined and each of the likelihoods is for a factor with the same degrees of freedom.

NOTE: The proposed categories for all continuous covariates must be circulated to the Writing Committee for review before any multivariate analysis is performed.

3. Creating Time Dependent Covariates

There are two types of time dependent covariates, internal and external covariates. Internal covariates are intrinsic to the transplant process (e.g. acute GVHD) and external covariates are artificially created covariates typically arising by the need to either check the proportionality assumption or to adjust fixed covariates for non-proportional hazards. The creation of external covariates is discussed in Section V.C.

An internal covariate for an intermediate event is coded as follows:

$$Z(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if time to intermediate event} \leq t \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

In PROC PHREG we could code acute GVHD as follows:

```

PROC PHREG;
MODEL TSUR*DEAD(0)=AGVH;
IF TAGVH <=TSUR AND IAGVH=1 THEN AGVH=1; ELSE AGVH=0;

```

Here TSUR is the time to the event; DEAD the event indicator with 0 indicating a censored observation; TAGVH the time to acute GVHD and IAGVH the indicator of acute GVHD with 1 denoting that acute GVHD has occurred.

Caveat emporia: When a time dependent covariate for an intermediate event is used only patients at risk for the event should be in the data set. For example to study acute GVHD only patients who have survived at least 21 days are included in the study. See Section III for these inclusion criterion.

C. Checking Model Assumptions

1. Testing for proportional hazards

To check the assumption of proportional hazards an external time dependent covariate approach is used. Here a time dependent covariate is created for each of the covariates which make up a given factor. The covariate is of the form $Z(t) = Z \ln(t)$. A model is fit with both the original fixed time covariates and the created time dependent covariates. If the factor has k degrees of freedom then a Wald test, with k degrees of freedom, is performed to test that the hypotheses all the risk coefficients associated with the time dependent covariates are equal to zero. If this hypothesis is rejected then the factor has non proportional hazards. A 5% significance level is used for this test.

The testing for proportional hazards is performed separately for each factor. When the goal of the analysis is to test a particular hypothesis then the main factor of interest is included in each model.

The SAS® code to perform this analyses for a 3 degree of freedom factor with covariates Z1, Z2, Z3, a time to event TSUR and an event indicator DEAD (with code 0 for censored observations) is as follows:

```

PROC PHREG;
MODEL TSUR*DEAD(0)=Z1 Z2 Z3 ZP1 ZP2 ZP3;
PROP: TEST ZP1=ZP2=ZP3=0;
ZP1=Z1*LOG(TSUR);
ZP2=Z2*LOG(TSUR);
ZP3=Z3*LOG(TSUR);

```

B ADJUSTMENTS FOR NON PROPORTIONAL HAZARDS

When the proportional hazards assumption is rejected then an adjustment to the model is needed. The adjustment depends on the number of non proportional hazards found, and whether estimates or tests of the effect of the factor with non proportional hazards is of interest.

If there are few factors, the factors are not of primary interest in the study and these factors have few categories then the analyses should be based on a stratified model. Here a single variable is created which includes a distinct value (the actual values of the variable are irrelevant) for each level of the factor. The model is then stratified on these new variables. In the above example the following SAS® code would be used to test a hypotheses about a new covariate, MAIN, stratifying on the factor Z1, Z2, Z3.

```

DATA NEW; SET OLD;
STRAT=0;
IF Z1=1 THEN ST=1;
IF Z2=2 THEN ST=2;
IF Z3=3 THEN ST=3;
PROC PHREG;
MODEL TSUR*DEAD(0)=MAIN;
STRATA ST;

```

A rule of thumb for determining if stratification is to be used is that each stratum should contain at least 20 observations and at least 5 events.

When stratification is not warranted then an artificial time dependent covariate is created to handle the non proportional hazards. That is we create two time dependent covariates for a given non-proportional hazards covariate. These are the early ($t \leq \tau$) and late ($t > \tau$) effects of covariate represented by the covariates

$$ZE(t) = \begin{cases} Z & \text{if } t \leq \tau \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad ZL(t) = \begin{cases} Z & \text{if } t > \tau \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

To find τ the approach for finding the best cut point for a continuous covariate is used (See Section V.B.3.). In theory the only values one needs to check are the observed event times but in practice one should attempt to pick a set of biologically plausible values τ and check the likelihood at these points. Once τ is found then the proportional hazards assumption must be checked for each of the newly created time dependent covariates. If the assumption is found not to be valid then the above process is repeated.

D. Stepwise Model Building

1 Initial Search

Stepwise model building is done either in hypothesis testing or exploratory analysis problems. The difference between the two is in the hypothesis testing situation the main effect to be tested is included in all models. The procedure is only used after the factors have been checked for proportional hazards and all problems with missing values have been resolved by either cleaning the data set or by creation of a missing category. The data set for this procedure must be the same for each of the models to be run for the procedure to be valid. The automated procedures in SAS® can only be used when all factors are single degree of freedom factors.

If there are M factors (other than the main effect) to be considered then the model building is as follows:

Step 1: Fit M models with each model containing only a single factor. Find the Wald p -value associated with the test of no effect of this factor on outcome. The factor with the smallest p -value (< 0.05) is put into the model. Note if none of the factors are significant at the 5% level then the final model has no factors in it (except for the main effect in the hypothesis testing framework).

Step J , $J=2, \dots, M$:

A. Fit $M-(J-1)$ models with the $J-1$ factors left in the model from step $J-1$ along with one of the $M-J+1$ factors not in the model at the previous step included in the model. Find the Wald p -value for each new factor.

B. If none of the new factors are significant at the 5% level (i.e. all have a p -value > 0.05) then stop and used the model from step $J-1$.

C. If one of the factors has a p-value less than 0.05 then add it to the model and go to step J+1.

The model from this procedure is the working model. If all factors (except the possible main effect) are significant then it is the stage one model. If there is some factor, added at an earlier step, which is no longer significant then further tests should be performed on the model to remove non significant factors. In most cases this means that two of the factors are highly associated and the covariate which is simplest to interpret should be included in the final model. Finding the final model in this case will involve comparing models with and without the factor. Note models can be compared on the basis of the Akaike Information Criterion, $AIC = -2 \log L + 2p$, where p is the number of regression parameters in the model and L is the partial log likelihood.

2. Collapsing Categories

Once a first stage model is found it is reasonable to examine, in this model, the potential of collapsing categories for the individual factors. This should be done in collaboration with the physician investigator on the project so that biologically implausible categories are not created. If there are k categories there are $k(k-1)/2$ tests to be performed. The tests are comparisons of each category with each other. For example if there are four categories, coded by three binary covariates Z1, Z2, and Z3, then the $4 \times 3/2 = 6$ tests are as follows:

$H_0 \beta_1 = 1$ (category 1 = baseline)

$H_0 \beta_2 = 1$ (category 2 = baseline)

$H_0 \beta_3 = 1$ (category 3 = baseline)

$H_0 \beta_1 = \beta_2$ (category 1 = category 2)

$H_0 \beta_1 = \beta_3$ (category 1 = category 3)

$H_0 \beta_2 = \beta_3$ (category 2 = category 3).

Based on these tests the decision to recategorize the factor can be made and a phase two model with revised factors can be constructed. Of course the factors need to be retested in this revised model.

3. Testing for interactions

Interactions are tested in the phase two model. Which interactions to check should be a collaborative decision between the physician investigator and the statistician. In general it is advisable to check for interactions between a main effect and each of the factors being used to adjust for differences in the treatment arms.

To check for an interaction of a factor with M levels and a factor with P levels requires the creation of $M \times P - 1$ binary covariates. To test for interaction we create $(M-1) \times (P-1)$ new covariates by multiplying each of the $(M-1)$ binary covariates of factor 1 by one of the $(P-1)$ covariates of factor 2. A model is fit with the main effects of factors 1 and 2 ($M+P-2$ covariates) and the $(M-1) \times (P-1)$ new covariates (and any other factors in the phase two model). A Wald test, with $(M-1) \times (P-1)$ is performed to test the hypothesis that the interaction covariates are all zero. If this test has a p-value greater than 0.05 then an interaction is not present.

If an interaction is found between two factors then the two factors are pooled into a single factor with $(M \times P)$ categories ($M \times P - 1$ binary covariates) found by picking one category from factor 1 and one from factor 2. Using the technique in Section V.D.2 the dimensionality of this factor is reduced to achieve a new model.

E Testing for center effects

To test for possible center effects a random effects score test developed by Commange and Andersen (1995) is used (See Klein and Moeschberger Section 13.2). The test is performed on the final model for the study and tests the hypothesis that there is no center effect against the hypothesis of a random center effect. A FORTRAN program is available to perform the test. Input to the program is the estimates of the risk coefficients from the final model, the estimated covariance matrix of the risk coefficients and the raw data.

If the score test rejects the hypothesis of no center effect then an adjustment for this effect is made using a Gamma frailty model (See Klein and Moeschberger Section 13.2). A SAS macro for this procedure is available.

F PROC PHREG

The SAS procedure PHREG is used to perform most of the analyses discussed in this Section. It can be used with a slight modification for either right censored data or for right censored and left truncated data. The general form of the procedure for right censored data is

```
PROC PHREG options;
MODEL time*censoring(codes) = list of covariate/ options;
STRATA list /option;
Label : TEST hypothesis; (Can be repeated)
Program Statements.;
```

Here the code in italics is optional while the code in Caps is required. In this case time is the name of the variable containing the on study times, censoring is the name of the variable containing the censoring codes and values in (code) is a list of the codes for censored observation.

For left censored or delayed entry data an alternate form of the model statement is used. Here we say

```
MODEL (time1,time2)*censoring(codes) =list of covariate/ options;
```

In this case time1 is the time the subject first becomes at risk and time2 is the time at which the person was last seen. Individuals are in the risk set only for times between time1 and time2.

Before discussing the options for the procedure consider the following two examples of the model statement. For the first suppose that only transplant patients are being analyzed, that the event is overall survival with an on study time of intxsurv and an event indicator of survhi with values of 1 and 3 corresponding to censored observations. Then the model statement is coded as

```
MODEL intxsurv*survhi(1,3) = list/options;
```

If we wished to compare transplant to chemotherapy patients, say, then the second form of the model would be used. Suppose the time on study is measured from diagnosis and the variable TSUR holds the time values and the death indicator is DEAD with a value 0 corresponding to a censored observation. BMT patients are left truncated in this model and only become at risk at the time of transplant, while chemotherapy patients are at risk at time 0. We create a time variable ETIME, with value 0 for a chemotherapy patient and a value equal to the waiting time from diagnosis to transplant for a BMT patient. The model statement is now

```
MODEL (ETIME, TSUR)*DEAD(0) = list of covariate/ options;
```

Options of primary interest in the PHREG procedure are as follows.

In the PROC statement :

SIMPLE -- Gives the summary statistics for each fixed covariate.

COVOUT OUTEST=data set --Outputs a SAS data set with the parameter estimates and the covariance matrix. This can be inputted into PROC IML to find, for example, relative risks not routinely computed in PHREG.

In the MODEL statement

COVB -0 Prints the covariance matrix of the estimates

RISKLIMITS-- Prints estimates and 95% confidence intervals for the relative risk of each covariate compared to baseline.

ITPRINT--Prints the iteration history. This is important to look at to determine if the numerical routine to estimate the risk coefficients has in fact converged. NOTE SAS will not routinely tell you that there is a problem with convergence.

In the STRATA statement

MISSING -- Tells SAS to have missing as one of the strata. If this is not there SAS will toss out anyone with a missing value for any of the strata.

VI. Modeling 100 Day Mortality

Special techniques are needed to model 100 day mortality (or mortality at any fixed point in time). The techniques in section V are not appropriate since they model the entire survival curve, not the value at a fixed point in time. The approach used to develop a multivariate model parallels that discussed in Section V using a logistic regression model rather than a proportional hazards model.

To model 100 day mortality the data set consists of all individuals who die in the first 100 days and all patients who survive with at least 100 days of follow-up. Any patient with less than 100 days of follow-up who did not die is removed from the data set.

The only covariates that can be modeled are those known at the time of transplant. No time dependent covariates are allowed. Factors are created as discussed in Section V and missing values are handled as discussed there. A single dependent variable is created with a value of 1 if the patient dies in the first 100 days and a value of 0 if they survive 100 days.

The statistical model for the data is the logistic model, namely,

$$\ln \left\{ \frac{P[100 \text{ day survival} | Z_1, \dots, Z_p]}{1 - P[100 \text{ day survival} | Z_1, \dots, Z_p]} \right\} = \beta_1 Z_1 + \dots + \beta_p Z_p.$$

In place of the relative risk, the odds ratio is used for 100 day mortality. Here $\exp[\beta_1]$, for example, is the ratio of the odds for an individual with covariate $Z_1 = 1$ as compared to the odds for an individual with $Z_1 = 0$ (and all other covariates the same). More complicated odds ratios can be computed using the formulas in Section V with the relative risk replaced by odds ratio.

Model building for 100 day mortality is identical to that for the Cox model. The exception is that PROC LOGISTIC is used in place of PROC PHREG. The format for the procedure is:

```
PROC LOGISTIC options;  
MODEL Y=list/options;  
Label: TEST hypothesis;
```

Here Y is the indicator of survival at 100 days. Options are identical to those in PROC PHREG.

VII. WRITING COMMITTEE MEMOS

The primary mission of the IBMTR and ABMTR is to bring together data and expertise from many transplant centers to facilitate scientific studies of important issues in hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. IBMTR/ABMTR studies benefit not only from the large numbers of patients available for analysis but, just as importantly, from the diverse talents of participants in the Working/Writing Committees which supervise each study. To derive maximum benefit from this expertise requires good communication between the Statistical Center and the Committees and among Committee members. Face-to-face meetings are infrequent, since members are geographically widely dispersed. The Writing Committee Memo is the primary vehicle for this communication. Writing Committee memos should provide concise information about the status of studies at each stage of progress, allowing Writing Committee members to provide substantive input on all aspects of the study including design, patient population, explanatory and outcome variables, and interpretation of univariate and multivariate analyses. The following is a list of landmarks in a study's course which generally warrant preparation and distribution of a Writing Committee memo. It should not be considered all-inclusive. Writing Committee memos should be prepared whenever substantive deviations from the original study plan are felt to be necessary and/or whenever the Committee's formal input would be beneficial.

(1) Study proposal

The original study proposal submitted for consideration approved should be circulated to the relevant Working Committee(s) once the study is approved, soliciting individuals interested in participating in the Writing Committee. The cover letter for this memo should briefly restate the primary objectives of the study, the intended study population and the initial sample size calculations made when the proposal was considered. The principle investigator should be identified with contact information (address, phone, fax, e-mail). Centers contributing data for large numbers of patients meeting the provisional patient eligibility criteria should be determined. If these centers do not have a representative on the relevant Working Committee(s) for the study, the center director should also receive this memo offering the opportunity to participate on the Writing Committee. This memo should also request suggestions for study design. Example: "The Statistical Center will shortly prepare a protocol (analysis plan) for _____ in collaboration with the (principle investigator). If you have suggestions related to the study design, including patients and outcomes to be studied and variables to be considered, please send these in writing to the (principle investigator) with a copy to the Statistical Center." The memo should include a fax response sheet asking the respondent to indicate whether or not he/she wishes to be part of the Writing Committee and having space for comments.

(2) Study Protocol (See section I)

The Study Protocol should be prepared and reviewed by the principle investigator and then distributed to the Writing Committee, asking for comments. If the comments result in substantive revisions to the protocol, a revised draft should also be circulated.

(3) Description of the study population

The patient eligibility criteria should be clearly defined and patient-, disease-, and treatment-related variables described. Overall outcomes may be included but no univariate or multivariate analyses. Categories of variables for these analyses should be defined.

(4) Univariate analyses/Multivariate analyses

Results should be presented clearly in Table and Figure format with results summarized in the cover letter. Any surprising findings should be highlighted in the cover letter.

(6) Revised analyses

Additional analyses may be performed or other changes to the study done in response to comments from Writing Committee members. These should be presented in table format, with a cover memo addressing each of the comments/criticisms received. It is important that Committee members are notified in writing that their suggestions were taken seriously (as they are) and appropriate action taken.

(7) Manuscript drafts

There will be at least two drafts circulated (often more), the first draft and the draft to be submitted for publication. The latter should include Authorship and Assignment of Copyright forms for signature, if required by the journal to which the paper will be submitted.

(8) Confidentiality

Unpublished data in Writing Committee memos are confidential. Each Writing Committee memo should include the following statement:

“The enclosed data are confidential. If used publicly, the following statement must be included: ‘The data presented here were obtained from the IBMTR/ABMTR Statistical Center. The analysis has not been reviewed or approved by the Advisory Committee of the IBMTR or ABMTR. The data may not be published without prior approval of the Advisory Committees.’ If the data are used in an oral presentation, please send us the name, place and dates of the meeting where the data are presented, and the title of your presentation.”

(9) Authorship

Membership on a Writing Committee is not sufficient for authorship on a manuscript. Each Writing Committee memo should include the following statement:

“You should note that IBMTR/ABMTR rules require that any member of a Writing Committee who does not make a substantive contribution to the design, analysis, interpretation or manuscript withdraw as a co-author or, alternatively, the lead author may remove names of non-contributors.”



IBMTR/ABMTR Statisticians' Manual

Appendix A IBMTR/ABMTR Study Proposal Form

International Bone Marrow Transplant Registry
Autologous Blood & Marrow Transplant Registry
Medical College of Wisconsin
8701 Watertown Plank Road • P.O. Box 26509
Milwaukee, WI 53226 USA



Statistical Center
Medical College of Wisconsin
8701 Watertown Plank Road
Milwaukee, WI, 53226, USA
Telephone: 414-456-8325
Fax: 414-266-8471



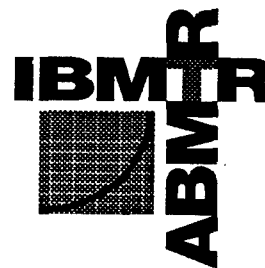
STUDY PROPOSAL GUIDELINES

The rules of the IBMTR/ABMTR state that anyone may propose a study. The person proposing the study must complete a Study Proposal Outline. This is reviewed by the Statistical Center and relevant Working Committee Chair(s). Studies deemed feasible and consistent with the Registries' scientific goals are forwarded to the Working Committee for further input and assignment of a priority score. Studies are initiated at the discretion of the Working Committee Chair, Scientific Director and the Advisory Committee Chair based on priority scores, competing projects and available resources. A Writing Committee is formed to supervise the study. Interested members of the Working Committee and others are permitted to serve on the Writing Committee. To assure co-authorship of the manuscript, members of the Writing Committee must make timely and substantive contributions to study design, data analysis, interpretation of results or preparation of the typescript for publication. Members of the Writing Committee who do not fulfill this requirement are expected to withdraw as a co-author or, alternatively, their names will be deleted by the lead author.

Lead authorship (the person with primary responsibility for the study) is usually the person first proposing a study. The only exception to this policy is, for example, if the person proposing a study has only a trivial proportion of the cases to be studied, while a member of the Working Committee with a large proportion of the patients also requests primary responsibility. When multiple requests for primary responsibility for a single study are received, the person with the largest number of patients in the study is awarded primary responsibility.

The person awarded primary responsibility is required to prepare a first draft of the typescript within 60 days of first receipt of data from the Statistical Center. Failure to do so can result in forfeiture of lead authorship.

Statistical Center
Medical College of Wisconsin
8701 Watertown Plank Road
Milwaukee, WI 53226, USA
Telephone: 414-456-8325
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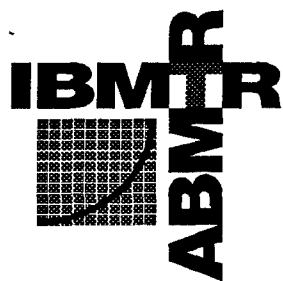


[Name of Study]

STUDY PROPOSAL OUTLINE

Please prepare a brief description (no more than three pages) of the proposed study as you envision it. Use the outline below and send your description to the Statistical Center as soon as possible.

- I. Study Title
- II. Specific Aims
- III. Scientific Justification
(1-2 paragraphs on the key issues and their importance)
- IV. Patient Eligibility Criteria
- V. Design of Study (Scientific Plan)
This section should describe how the specific aims will be addressed using information from the IBMTR/ABMTR database. Carefully review IBMTR/ABMTR data collection forms to determine data availability. Include a list of variables you believe will be informative and the outcome variables you wish to analyze. Specify whether additional data would have to be collected and how this would be done.



IBMTR/ABMTR Statisticians' Manual

Appendix B Sample IBMTR/ABMTR Study Protocol

International Bone Marrow Transplant Registry
Autologous Blood & Marrow Transplant Registry
Medical College of Wisconsin
8701 Watertown Plank Road • P.O. Box 26509
Milwaukee, WI 53226 USA





Statistical Center

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**UNRELATED DONOR VERSUS AUTOLOGOUS BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTS
FOR ACUTE MYELOGENOUS LEUKEMIA**

(NOVEMBER 1996)

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1.0 OBJECTIVES

To compare outcome of unrelated donor and autologous bone marrow transplants for acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) in first and second remission. Outcomes to be studied include:

- 1.1 Hematopoietic recovery;
- 1.2 Treatment-related mortality;
- 1.3 Leukemia recurrence;
- 1.4 Leukemia-free survival;
- 1.5 Overall survival.

2.0 BACKGROUND

Intensive induction and consolidation chemotherapy has improved the outcome of patients with AML. About 60% of adults and 80% of children achieve complete remission. However, leukemia recurs in 50-70% (1-11). Post-consolidation myeloablative treatment and bone marrow transplantation from an HLA-identical sibling is associated with lower recurrence rates and 50-60% five-year disease-free survival rates for patients transplanted in first remission (12-14). Autologous or unrelated donor transplants are of interest as alternative treatment options, since only 30% of patients have an HLA-identical sibling.

2.1 AUTOLOGOUS TRANSPLANTATION

Treatment-related mortality after autotransplants is about 15% compared to 30% after HLA-identical sibling transplants. Three-year probabilities of survival after autotransplants for AML are 35-60% for patients treated in first remission and 25-35% for patients in second remission (15-22). Relapse rates are higher after autologous transplants compared to HLA-identical sibling transplants. This may be a result of leukemic contamination of the graft and/or lack of graft-versus-leukemia effects. Some data suggest less relapse and better outcome with total body irradiation (TBI) containing regimens (21) and ex vivo purging with mafosfamide (15, 23), 4-hydroxycyclophosphamide (24-26) or monoclonal antibodies (27). Regardless of transplant regimen, relapse (30-50% incidence for patients transplanted in first remission and 40-60% for those transplanted in second remission) is the major cause of treatment failure (18, 20, 22).

2.2 UNRELATED DONOR TRANSPLANTATION

Until recently, use of unrelated donors for transplants was severely limited by availability. Availability increased dramatically over the past five years through establishment of large panels of HLA-typed volunteer donors, such as that maintained by the National Marrow Donor Program (NMDP). Approximately 70% of patients searching the NMDP file find an HLA-A, B and DR antigen matched donor on preliminary searches though fewer actually proceed to

transplant. It takes 2-6 months before a suitable donor is identified, evaluated and scheduled for donation. Many patients will relapse in this interval. The few studies that report unrelated donor transplants show lower leukemia-free survival than after HLA-identical sibling transplants. Poorer outcome is attributable to higher treatment-related mortality from graft-versus-host disease (GVHD). The risk of relapse is low, probably due to GVHD-associated graft-versus-leukemia effects (28, 29). In one study from UCLA, matched unrelated donor transplants for high risk AML had two-year leukemia-free survival rates of $23 \pm 12\%$, one-year relapse rates of $24 \pm 16\%$ and 57% grade II-IV GVHD (30). The Canadian Bone Marrow Transplant group reported 40% two-year event-free survival after matched unrelated donor transplants for various malignancies (7/35 were AML); most transplants are done in relapse or second or subsequent remission (31). The NMDP recently reported results of 79 AML patients receiving unrelated donor transplants (32). Twenty-five patients, transplanted in first and second remission, had two-year disease-free survival of 40%. Forty percent leukemia-free survival at two years was reported in the low-risk group and 20% in the high-risk group (32). The probability of grade II-IV acute GVHD was 64% and of chronic GVHD 55% (33). This result was consistent with an NMDP report of 462 patients with various malignancies receiving unrelated donor transplants (33). T-cell depletion of donor marrow reduces the incidence of GVHD (25-50%) after unrelated donor transplants (34-37) but does not convincingly increase survival. The Seattle group compared outcome for unrelated donor and autologous transplants in advanced acute leukemia ($n=120$) (38). There was not a significant difference ($p=0.45$) in five-year leukemia-free survival. However, only six of 23 unrelated and 11 of 41 autologous transplant recipients with AML were transplanted in second remission and none in first remission.

3.0 PRELIMINARY STUDIES

The Autologous Blood and Marrow Transplant Registry of North America (ABMTR) has collected data on 469 recipients of autotransplants for AML in first or second remission, registered between January 1, 1989 and December 31, 1994. Characteristics of these patients are shown in Table 1.

The NMDP facilitated 163 unrelated donor transplants for AML in first or second remission in the United States during the same period. Characteristics are shown in Table 2.

The International Bone Marrow Transplant Registry (IBMTR) has collected data for 55 unrelated donor transplants for AML in first and second remission, transplanted during the same period in non-USA centers. Characteristics are shown in Table 3.

4.0 ANALYSIS PLAN

4.1 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The analysis will include persons receiving autologous or unrelated donor bone marrow transplants for AML in first and second remission between January 1989 and December 1994, with age ≤ 50 years, reported to the ABMTR, IBMTR or NMDP.

4.2 DEFINITION OF ENDPOINTS

The following endpoints will be studied:

- 4.2.1 Hematopoietic recovery: Time to neutrophils (ANC) $> 0.5 \times 10^9/L$ for three consecutive days will be the primary measure for comparisons of hematopoietic recovery.
- 4.2.2 Leukemia recurrence: Time to first leukemia recurrence will be compared. Patients will be censored at death in continuous complete remission, second transplant or, for patients surviving in continuous complete remission, at last contact.
- 4.2.3 Leukemia-free survival: Leukemia-free survival is defined as survival in continuous complete remission. Leukemia relapse and death in remission are considered events. Patients surviving in continuous complete remission will be censored at last contact.
- 4.2.4 Survival: Events are deaths from any cause. Surviving patients are censored at last contact, regardless of intervening treatment.

4.3 POTENTIAL CONFOUNDING VARIABLES

Many factors may affect transplant outcome. Since this is a non-randomized study, careful attention will be paid to potential confounding factors. These are outlined below with suggested categories for analysis.

- 4.3.1 Patient-related factors
 - Age: continuous
 - Gender: male vs female
 - Karnofsky performance score: $<$ vs $\geq 90\%$
- 4.3.2 Disease related factors
 - Remission status: first remission (CR1) vs second remission (CR2)
 - Cytogenetic abnormalities: t(9;22), -7, -7q, -5, -5q, 11q (\pm others) vs others vs none vs not tested/available
 - FAB classification: FAB M1, 2 vs M3 vs M4 vs M5-7 vs unclassified

- WBC count at diagnosis: $< \text{vs } \geq 75 \times 10^9/\text{L}$
- Prior treatment: Use of high-dose cytarabine ($\geq 1\text{g}/\text{m}^2/\text{d}$) during induction/consolidation chemotherapy: yes vs no
- Time to achieve first remission: $< \text{vs } \geq 8$ weeks
- Duration of first remission: $< \text{vs } \geq 1$ year

4.3.3 Transplant-related factors (allo and auto)

- Year of transplant: continuous variable
- Interval between transplant and most recent remission: continuous variable
- Conditioning regimen: TBI-based vs other possible categories
- Growth factors post-transplant: none vs G-CSF/GM-CSF (started within 72 hours posttransplant)

4.3.4 Transplant-related factors (autologous)

- Marrow purging: yes vs no

4.3.5 Transplant-related factors (allogeneic only)

- GVHD prophylaxis: CsA vs MTX vs CsA+MTX vs T-cell depletion
- Gender-match: male-female vs female-male vs gender-match
- Donor age: continuous
- CMV status donor/recipient: -/- vs -/+ vs +/+ vs +/-
- Donor recipient HLA-match: definition to be determined

4.3.6 Time varying effects

Experience has shown that some of the factors listed in 4.3.1 - 4.3.5 have differential effects on outcome in different time periods. In particular, the primary factor of type of transplant most likely will have different effects in the early and late periods after transplant. This problem is addressed by considering models that allow for distinct relative risks in different time periods.

4.4 DATA RETRIEVAL

The IBMTR/ABMTR statistical center and NMDP will each prepare a data file for patients meeting the eligibility criteria in section 4.1 and including the following variables:

4.4.1 Patient-related variables

- Patient ID number
- Date of birth
- Gender
- Karnofsky performance score pretransplant
- CMV status pretransplant
- Recipient HLA-type (for patients who received an unrelated donor graft)

4.4.2 Disease-related variables

- Date of diagnosis
- Cytogenetics
- FAB classification
- WBC count at diagnosis
- High-dose cytarabine treatment
- Number of induction courses to CR1
- Number of consolidation courses in CR1
- Date of CR1
- Date of first relapse (for CR2 patients)
- Date of CR2 (for CR2 patients)
- Remission state at transplant

4.4.3 Transplant-related variables (allo and auto)

- Date of transplant
- Conditioning regimen
- Center ID number

4.4.4 Transplant-related variables (autologous)

- Bone marrow purging

4.4.5 Transplant-related variables (allogeneic)

- GVHD prophylaxis
- T-cell depletion
- Donor date of birth
- Donor gender
- Donor CMV status
- Donor HLA-type

4.4.6 Follow-up parameters

- Date of achievement of ANC $>0.5 \times 10^9/L$ as defined in section 4.1.1
- Date of onset acute and chronic GVHD (unrelated only)
- Highest grade of acute and chronic GVHD (unrelated only)
- Date of first posttransplant leukemia recurrence
- Date of death
- Cause of death
- Date of second transplant, if applicable
- Date of last contact

4.5 STATISTICAL METHODS

Patient-, disease- and transplant-related factors will be compared between the two transplant types, using Chi-square test for categorical and Mann-Whitney test for continuous variables.

The data will be analyzed by using a proportional hazards model (39). For this analysis separate models will be fit, using relevant risk factors (section 4.3), to both the autologous and unrelated donor groups. These models will identify variables that require adjustment in each patient group to assure that the comparisons made in later stages are not confounded by other factors. For both of these models the proportional hazards assumption for all variables will be examined using a time-varying covariate and by graphical methods. Factors found to have non-proportional hazards will be adjusted for in subsequent analysis by using a stratified proportional hazards model or by using a set of time-dependent covariates.

Once a set of factors associated with outcome is determined for each of the transplant types, models which directly compare the two types of transplants will be built. A step in this process is to determine if the effect of a given factor is the same for both types of transplants. This will be examined by fitting a proportional hazards model, stratified on transplant type, and examining the interaction term between the factor of interest and the type of transplant. If this interaction term is significant then the final model will have an interaction term between the factor and type of transplant and separate inferences about the effect of transplant type will be made for each level of the confounding factor. The final model constructed by this technique will include all the factors found plus a term for transplant type. The proportional hazards assumption will again be examined, and should it be found that the hazards are non-proportional for the effects of interest, the best fitting model with time-varying risk coefficients will be found. Here the best cut-off point between early and late effects is found by finding the model that yields the largest partial likelihood.

Multivariate regression using partial logistic regression will also be used to compare outcome of autologous and unrelated donor transplants, controlling for

the risk factors identified above (40). Unlike traditional logistic regression, this technique allows for censored data much like a Kaplan-Meier curve or Cox proportional hazards model. The partial logistic model can be very restrictive, imposing conditions analogous to the Cox model, or it can be very flexible, approaching the non-parametric Kaplan-Meier curve as the number of parameters modelled increases. The number of parameters needed will be determined by the fit to the data. A parametric bootstrap will be used to compute confidence intervals and perform tests of significance (41, 42).

4.6 SAMPLE SIZE CALCULATIONS

Table 1 describes 469 patients receiving autotransplants for AML in first and second remission transplanted between January 1989 through December 1994 for whom comprehensive data are available. Three hundred thirty six patients were transplanted in CR1 and 133 in CR2. Table 2 describes the 163 unrelated donor transplants reported to the NMDP in the same period. Sixty one transplants were for AML in CR1 and 102 for AML in CR2. Table 3 describes the 55 non-USA unrelated donor transplants reported to the IBMTR in the same period. Twenty four transplants were for AML in CR1 and 31 for AML in CR2.

Tables 4 and 5 show the power to detect specified differences in leukemia-free survival with autologous versus unrelated donor transplants, assuming inclusion of all unrelated donor transplants reported to either NMDP or IBMTR (Tables 2 and 3). The displayed data are based on the assumption that 50% of autotransplant recipients for AML in CR1 and 30% of those with AML in CR2 are alive and disease-free three years post-transplant (non-published data from ABMTR). It must be noted that the probability of detecting a difference between treatment groups with given power depends on the amount of censoring and variation in risk factors between the groups. This may induce potential discrepancies that interfere with the power calculations.

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Table 1. Characteristics of patients with AML in CR1 and CR2, who received autologous bone marrow transplantation and for whom comprehensive data are available.

| Variable | CR1 (%) ^a median (range) ^b | CR2 (%) ^a median (range) ^b |
|--|---|---|
| Number of patients | 336 | 133 |
| Year of transplant | | |
| 1989 | 45 (13) | 25 (19) |
| 1990 | 50 (15) | 28 (21) |
| 1991 | 81 (24) | 22 (17) |
| 1992 | 73 (22) | 29 (22) |
| 1993 | 80 (24) | 26 (20) |
| 1994 | 7 (2) | 3 (2) |
| Age in years | 25 (1-65) | 32 (1-63) |
| Male sex | 164 (49) | 73 (55) |
| Karnofsky performance score \geq 90% | 282 (84) | 97 (73) |
| WBC at diagnosis ($\times 10^9/l$) | 8 (1-690) | 7 (1-479) |
| FAB | | |
| M1 | 50 (15) | 26 (20) |
| M2 | 92 (27) | 42 (32) |
| M3 | 35 (10) | 13 (10) |
| M4 | 66 (20) | 36 (27) |
| M5 | 49 (15) | 7 (5) |
| M6 | --- | --- |
| M7 | 6 (2) | 2 (2) |
| Unclassified | 22 (7) | 7 (5) |
| Granulocytic sarcoma | 16 (5) | 16 (5) |
| Conditioning regimen | | |
| BU + CY \pm other | 236 (70) | 93 (70) |
| TBI + CY \pm other | 21 (6) | 19 (14) |
| TBI + other | 31 (9) | 9 (7) |
| BU \pm other | 13 (4) | 3 (2) |
| CY + VP16 + nitrosurea | 20 (6) | 3 (2) |
| Graft purged | 198 (60) | 92 (70) |
| Missing ^c | 5 (1) | 2 (2) |

^a for categorical variables, ^b for continuous variables, ^c data are only missing for purging
Abbreviations: WBC=white blood count; FAB=French-American-British; BU=busulfan;
CY=cyclophosphamide; TBI=total body irradiation

Table 2. Characteristics of unrelated donor transplants for AML in CR1 and CR2 from the NMDP.

| Variable | CR1 (%) ^a median (range) ^b | CR2 (%) ^a median (range) ^b |
|---|---|---|
| Number of patients | 61 | 102 |
| Year of transplant | | |
| 1989 | 3 (5) | 4 (4) |
| 1990 | 7 (11) | 10 (10) |
| 1991 | 7 (11) | 24 (23) |
| 1992 | 12 (20) | 15 (15) |
| 1993 | 15 (25) | 16 (16) |
| 1994 | 17 (28) | 33 (32) |
| Age in years | 25 (0-48) | 26 (0-55) |
| Male sex | 43 (71) | 62 (61) |
| Karnofsky Performance score $\geq 90\%$ | 52 (85) | 77 (75) |
| Conditioning regimen | | |
| Bu + CY | 12 (20) | 16 (16) |
| TBI + CY | - | - |
| TBI + CY + other | 32 (53) | 58 (57) |
| TBI + other | 3 (5) | 7 (7) |
| TBI + Cy + Arac | 9 (15) | 12 (12) |
| TBI + Cy + VP16 | 5 (8) | 9 (9) |
| GVHD prophylaxis | | |
| CsA | 1 (2) | 3 (3) |
| CsA + other, no MTX | 2 (3) | 9 (9) |
| CsA + MTX | 27 (44) | 52 (51) |
| T-cell depletion | - | - |
| T-cell depletion + other | 25 (41) | 28 (27) |
| Other | 6 (10) | 10 (10) |
| Donor male sex | 31 (51) | 65 (64) |
| Donor age | 35 (20-52) | 37 (21-55) |

^a for categorical variables, ^b for continuous variables.

Abbreviations: BU=busulfan; CY=cyclophosphamide; TBI=total body irradiation; CsA=cyclosporin; MTX=methotrexate

Table 3. Characteristics of unrelated donor transplants for AML in CR1 and CR2 reported to the IBMTR.

| Variable | CR1 (%) ^a median (range) ^b | CR2 (%) ^a median (range) ^b |
|---|---|---|
| Number of patients | 24 | 31 |
| Year of transplant | | |
| 1989 | 2 (8) | 3 (10) |
| 1990 | 3 (13) | 3 (10) |
| 1991 | 2 (8) | 7 (23) |
| 1992 | 5 (21) | 8 (26) |
| 1993 | 6 (25) | 3 (10) |
| 1994 | 6 (25) | 7 (23) |
| Age in years | 20 (1.3-50) | 25 (3.6-46) |
| Male sex | 14 (58.3) | 16 (51.6) |
| Karnofsky Performance score $\geq 90\%$ | 17 (70.8) | 25 (80.6) |
| WBC at diagnosis ($\times 10^9/L$) | 9.6 (1.3-210) | 6.3 (0.7-199) |
| missing | 1 (4) | 2 (6) |
| FAB | | |
| M1 | 5 (21) | 5 (16) |
| M2 | 3 (13) | 8 (26) |
| M3 | - | 10 (32) |
| M4 | 7 (29) | 4 (13) |
| M5 | 5 (21) | 3 (10) |
| M6 | 4 (17) | - |
| unclassified | - | 1 (3) |
| Conditioning regimen | | |
| Bu + CY | 4 (17) | 2 (6) |
| TBI + CY | 9 (38) | 10 (32) |
| TBI + CY + other | 6 (25) | 9 (29) |
| TBI + other | - | 1 (3) |
| TBI + Cy + Arac | - | 2 (6) |
| TBI + Cy + VP16 | 4 (17) | 5 (16) |
| Other | 1 (4) | 2 (6) |
| GVHD prophylaxis | | |
| CsA | 1 | 3 (10) |
| CsA + other, no MTX | 1 | 2 (6) |
| CsA + MTX | 17 | 18 (26) |
| T-cell depletion | 1 | 1 (3) |
| T-cell depletion + other | 4 | 7 (23) |
| Donor male sex | 35.9 (0.4-50) | 35 (21-56) |
| Donor age | 14 (58.3) | 20 (64.5) |

^a for categorical variables, ^b for continuous variables. Abbreviations: BU=busulfan; CY=cyclophosphamide; TBI=total body irradiation; CsA=cyclosporin; MTX=methotrexate

Table 4. Power to detect a difference in leukemia-free based on 50% 3-year leukemia-free survival in 336 evaluable autologous transplants (H_0) and 85 evaluable unrelated donor transplants (H_1) for AML in first remission.

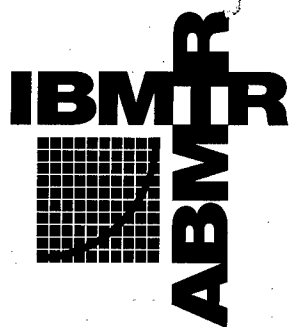
| H_1 | Difference in LFS (%) | Power | H_1 | Difference in LFS (%) | Power |
|-------|--------------------------|--------|-------|--------------------------|--------|
| 55 | 5 | 0.1290 | 45 | 5 | 0.1290 |
| 60 | 10 | 0.3845 | 40 | 10 | 0.3845 |
| 65 | 15 | 0.7127 | 35 | 15 | 0.7127 |
| 70 | 20 | 0.9258 | 30 | 20 | 0.9258 |
| 75 | 25 | 0.9912 | 25 | 25 | 0.9912 |
| 80 | 30 | 0.9996 | 20 | 30 | 0.9996 |

H_1 = assumed LFS in unrelated donor transplants

Table 5. Power to detect a difference in leukemia-free based on 30% 3-year leukemia-free survival in 133 evaluable autologous transplants (H_0) and 133 evaluable unrelated donor transplants (H_1) for AML in second remission.

| H_1 | Difference in LFS (%) | Power | H_1 | Difference in LFS (%) | Power |
|-------|--------------------------|--------|-------|--------------------------|--------|
| 35 | 5 | 0.1377 | 25 | 5 | 0.1474 |
| 40 | 10 | 0.4015 | 20 | 10 | 0.4714 |
| 45 | 15 | 0.7171 | 15 | 15 | 0.8418 |
| 50 | 20 | 0.9177 | 10 | 20 | 0.9874 |
| 55 | 25 | 0.9863 | 5 | 25 | 0.9999 |
| 60 | 30 | 0.9988 | | | |

H_1 = assumed LFS in unrelated donor transplants



Autologous Blood & Marrow Transplant Registry

ABMTR Newsletter

Published by the IBMTR/ABMTR Statistical Center ■ Medical College of Wisconsin
8701 Watertown Plank Road ■ P.O. Box 26509 ■ Milwaukee, WI 53226 U.S.A.
Telephone: (414) 456-8325 ■ Fax: (414) 456-6530

December 1997

Volume 4, Number 1

COMMUNITY RESPIRATORY VIRAL INFECTIONS IN THE POSTTRANSPLANT PATIENT

by Richard E. Champlin, MD

M. D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, Texas

Infection is a common and often life-threatening problem in the first year after blood and bone marrow transplantation. Multiple bacterial, fungal and viral organisms are implicated, many not serious pathogens except in settings of compromised immune function. Strategies for preventing and treating gram-negative and gram-positive bacterial infections, fungal infections and herpes virus infections such as cytomegalovirus receive much attention; im-

proved management of these infections contributes to recent decreases in transplant-related mortality. The importance of common respiratory viruses, such as respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), influenza, parainfluenza, rhinoviruses, adenoviruses and coronaviruses, in causing severe illness in transplant recipients is less well understood.

— continued on page 5

IBMTR/ABMTR ANNUAL PARTICIPANTS' MEETING in Keystone, Colorado on January 8-14, 1998

by D'Etta Waldoch Severson, CMP, IBMTR/ABMTR Associate Director-International Programs

The 1998 Annual Participants' Meeting will combine a stimulating scientific program, 13 Working Committee meetings, a beautiful venue and some of the best skiing available in Colorado. Plenary and Simultaneous Scientific Sessions will be presented by more than 75 speakers representing 10 countries. Topics include evaluation of minimal residual disease, ex vivo expansion of stem cells, biology of dendritic cells, immunotherapy in the transplant setting, cord blood and peripheral blood allografts and posttransplant infections. Sessions will be held in the morning and evening, allowing time in the afternoon for participants to enjoy a variety of winter recreational activities at Keystone.

The 1998 Keynote Address, *The Other Side of Health Care—A Physician Treated by Transplantation*, will be given by Dr. Richard Boxer on Sunday, January 11, at the opening reception. Dr. Boxer, a national leader in health care reform and a practicing urologist, received an autotransplant for non-Hodgkin lymphoma at the University of Nebraska in Omaha. On Monday, January 12, the late afternoon reception will be combined with an IBMTR/ABMTR Poster Session. The \$500 Mortimer M. Bortin Research Award will be given for the best abstract submitted.

Data Management Workshops will be held on Friday, January 9. Sessions on scoring common toxicities, and overviews of statistical analyses, high-

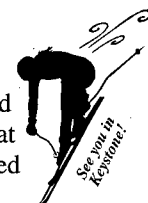
dose therapies and audit survival tactics will provide practical guidelines for those working with clinical data and the Statistical Center. \$500 grants from the US Department of Defense will be awarded to 30 eligible data managers to offset travel costs associated with attending the Workshops. StemCell Technologies Inc will offer three full-day training sessions at Keystone, January 10-12. The fee for participating in each session is \$400. Those interested may contact Ellen Low at ☎ 800-667-0322 or ☎ 604-877-0713, or stemsoft@stemcell.com.

Friday evening and Saturday, January 9-10, are devoted to a series of excellent corporate-supported Satellite Sessions. Breakfast on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday will feature Satellite Poster Sessions, and a luncheon Satellite Session will be held on Monday.

The IBMTR/ABMTR Steering Committees will meet for the first time at Keystone, as well as the Executive, Advisory and Working Committees. The five-day meeting will conclude on Wednesday, January 14, at noon.

Register Early!

More than 500 participants are expected to attend the 1998 Annual Meeting at Keystone. Participants are encouraged to make hotel reservations soon.



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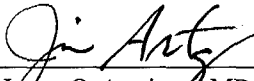
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The ABMTR Newsletter is funded by an unrestricted educational grant from ICN Pharmaceuticals, Inc.



Message from the Scientific Advisory Committee Chair


James O. Armitage, MD
Chair, Scientific Advisory
Committee

The ABMTR Continues As a Unique Resource for Studying the Growing Use of Autologous Transplantation

The Autologous Blood & Marrow Transplant Registry (ABMTR) continues to grow. Currently, 220 participating centers in the United States, Canada, Mexico and South America provide data to the Registry. More than 100 physicians from these centers volunteer their time to serve on one or more ABMTR Working Committees, to plan and conduct studies using these data.

In the past year, ABMTR centers registered over 7,000 new patients. The total number of transplants available for study exceeds 30,000. The distribution of diseases treated by those transplants is shown below.

These data are being used to conduct an increasing number of studies. The ABMTR has active investigations in autotransplants for breast cancer, non-Hodgkin and Hodgkin lymphoma and ovarian cancer. Disease-specific Report Forms are recently complete or near completion for multiple myeloma, neuroblastoma, lung cancer and CNS tumors. Data col-

lected on these forms will allow additional studies in the near future. The Registry continues to be a unique resource for studying the impact of high-dose therapy on management of patients with diverse disorders.

This issue of the Newsletter focuses on RSV (respiratory syncytial virus) and other community respiratory viral infections in the bone marrow transplant setting, an increasingly recognized problem in immune suppressed patients. Understanding the epidemiology and manifestations of these infections in the posttransplant patient is important to allow early treatment. Registry studies to provide insight into the prevalence and natural history of community respiratory infections are planned. The Newsletter also summarizes a new ABMTR study on autotransplants for neuroblastoma, funded in part by the Eppley Foundation for Research in New York.

On behalf of the Registry, I want to express thanks to all those whose efforts make this program a success.



ABMTR Advisory
Committee Chair,
James O. Armitage, MD,
is Professor and
Chairman, Department of
Medicine, University of
Nebraska Medical
Center, Omaha.
Dr. Armitage served as
President of the
American Society for
Clinical Oncology
(1996-1997).

Distribution of autotransplants performed between 1989 and 1996, registered with the ABMTR by 220 teams in North and South America

| Disease | Totals, % |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Breast cancer | 10,556 (35) |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | 7,653 (25) |
| Hodgkin lymphoma | 3,593 (12) |
| Acute myelogenous leukemia | 2,330 (8) |
| Acute lymphoblastic leukemia | 590 (2) |
| Chronic myelogenous leukemia | 271 (1) |
| Multiple myeloma | 1,715 (6) |
| Neuroblastoma | 735 (2) |
| Ovarian cancer | 695 (2) |
| Testicular cancer | 452 (1) |
| Brain tumor | 370 (1) |
| Lung cancer | 128 (<1) |
| Bone sarcoma | 118 (<1) |
| Other cancer | 1,189 (4) |
| Total | 30,395 |

The IBMTR/ABMTR Statistical Center Celebrates Achievements: 1972-1997

This year was a very special one for the IBMTR/ABMTR Statistical Center. First, we celebrated the 25th anniversary of the IBMTR. On September 13 over 200 physicians and scientists from around the world joined us at the Medical College of Wisconsin for our 25th Anniversary Educational Symposium on *New Directions in Blood Cell and Bone Marrow Transplants*. Speakers addressed issues of stem biology, alternative sources of stem cells for transplantation, gene therapy and xenotransplantation. Almost 300 friends and supporters shared a gala dinner program that evening, featuring comments by Dan Rutz of CNN News and a keynote speech by Wisconsin First Lady Sue Ann Thompson (see p. 6). We were very pleased to have three of the IBMTR's founders join us for the celebration: Dr. Robert Good of All Children's Hospital, St. Petersburg, Florida; Professor Georges Mathé of the Institut de Cancerologie et d'Immunologie, Villejuif, France; and Dr. George W. Santos of The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland.

Second, I am happy to announce, the National Institutes of Health intends to award an R24 grant to support the IBMTR and ABMTR for 1998-2003. This grant will provide about 60 percent of the funds needed for our scientific and educational programs. The remaining funds must come from foundation, corporate and individual donations.

Third, accrual to the database reached an all-time high. The Statistical Center received about 7,000 initial Report Forms for transplant recipients during the past year, an increase of more than 2,000 compared to the year before!

Finally, five IBMTR/ABMTR studies were accepted for presentation at this year's annual meeting of the American Society of Hematology (ASH), December 5-9, 1997, San Diego, California:

Dr. Julie Vose (University of Nebraska, Omaha) will present results of autotransplants in patients with aggressive non-Hodgkin lymphoma failing primary induction therapy. This study of 221 patients failing to achieve a first complete remission with conventional therapy demonstrates 100-day mortality of $17 \pm 5\%$ (95% confidence interval) with 3-year progression-free and overall survival of $32 \pm 6\%$ and $40 \pm 7\%$, respectively. The only predictor of autotransplant outcome was sensitivity to prior chemotherapy. Patients with resistant disease had a 3-year probability of survival of only $19 \pm 12\%$ compared to $48\% \pm 13\%$ for those with sensitive (partial response) disease.

Dr. Martin S. Tallman (Northwestern University, Chicago) will present a study of the effect of high-dose cytarabine, given for consolidation of acute myelogenous leukemia in first remission, on outcome of subsequent HLA-identical sibling transplants. The study includes 77 patients receiving no postremission therapy prior to transplant, 151 receiving high-dose cytarabine and 239 receiving other consolidation therapy including cytarabine at standard dose. Preliminary analyses indicate no differences in relapse, transplant-related mortality or survival.

Dr. Stella Davies (University of Minnesota, Minneapolis) will present a comparison of total body irradiation (TBI) or busulfan with cyclophosphamide for pretransplant conditioning in children transplanted in first or second remission. Multivariate analyses show increased treatment-related mortality and lower leukemia-free survival in the children receiving TBI.

Dr. Jakob Passweg (Kantonsspital Basel, Switzerland) will present an analysis of bone marrow transplant for severe aplastic anemia using unrelated or HLA-mismatched related donors. Five-year probabilities of survival in this cohort of 240 patients transplanted between 1985 and 1995 are $37 \pm 7\%$.

Dr. Philip Rowlings (Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee) will present 8 cases of Hodgkin Disease developing after an allogeneic bone marrow transplant for leukemia or aplastic anemia. The observed-to-expected (in the general population) incidence ratio of Hodgkin Disease in transplant recipients was 6.31 (95% confidence interval 2.7-12). In contrast to other posttransplant lymphoproliferative disorders, these tumors developed relatively late and were not associated with T-cell depletion of donor marrow, use of antilymphocyte globulin or donor-recipient mismatch. In situ hybridization studies suggested presence of Epstein Barr virus in at least half of these cases.

These studies indicate the diversity and importance of issues addressed using the IBMTR/ABMTR database. Thank you for your continued participation in IBMTR/ABMTR research and educational programs. Through your help, we have been able to make a significant impact on the success of blood and marrow transplantation over the past 25 years.

Message from the Scientific Director



Mary M. Horowitz,
MD, MS
Scientific Director



Mary M. Horowitz,
MD, MS is
Scientific Director
of the IBMTR/ABMTR
and Professor of
Medicine at the Medical
College of Wisconsin

ABMTR INITIATES STUDY OF AUTOTRANSPLANTS FOR NEUROBLASTOMA

By Philip A. Rowlings, MD, MS, IBMTR/ABMTR Assistant Scientific Director

Neuroblastoma is the most common extracranial solid tumor of children accounting for 8%-10% of childhood malignancies. In the United States, between 500 and 1,000 children are diagnosed with neuroblastoma each year. Eighty-five percent are less than six years old at the time of diagnosis. Stage of disease and age at diagnosis are the major determinants of treatment outcome. Clinical staging of neuroblastoma is based on the extent of the primary tumor and sites of metastases. A set of uniform criteria for diagnosis, staging, and response to therapy were recently published (1). About 40% of children are cured with surgery, radiation and/or chemotherapy. Conventional treatments fail in the remaining 60%.

Published results of autotransplants in relatively small numbers of patients with high risk neuroblastoma are encouraging, showing disease-free survival rates of 30-50% (2). The ABMTR database has information for over 700 autotransplants for neuroblastoma. By analyzing large numbers of patients, the study should provide a more precise estimate of outcome in groups defined by well-characterized prognostic factors.

The study will also examine patient-, disease- and treatment-related variables for their association with transplant outcome. Of particular interest is the relative efficacy of high-dose conditioning regimens and approaches to graft purging. Also, because ABMTR centers provide continuing follow-up information on long-term survivors, the study will attempt to define the risk of late effects such as second cancers. In collaboration with the Pediatric Oncology Group, a quality of life questionnaire will also be developed to assess functional status of long-term survivors of autotransplants for neuroblastoma. Finally, in collaboration with the IBMTR, the study will compare the outcome of autologous and allogeneic transplants for neuroblastoma.

The first step in this study, development of a Disease-Specific Report Form for data collection was recently completed, with the help of a generous grant from the New York-based Epopley Foundation for Research. Centers who have submitted information regarding their neuroblastoma patients on older versions of the Report Forms will be asked to submit a supplemental form to provide all of

the information required for the planned studies. We encourage you to submit the brief supplemental form as quickly as possible.

The study, which is under the auspices of the IBMTR/ABMTR Pediatric Cancer Working Committee (Chair, Bruce Camitta), will be chaired by Naynesh R. Kamani, MD, Director, Pediatric Bone Marrow Transplantation at the University of Texas Health Science Center in San Antonio. Individuals who wish to participate in this study or have questions may contact the IBMTR/ABMTR Statistical Center or Dr. Naynesh Kamani, Director, Pediatric Bone Marrow Transplantation, Division of Hematology/Oncology/Immunology, The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, 7703 Floyd Curl Drive, San Antonio, TX 78284, ☎ (210) 704-3450 or fax (210) 704-2396, email: nkamani@srhcc.org.

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Reprints available on request

Community Respiratory Viral Infections... (continued from page 1)

Infection with community respiratory viruses in immune competent persons is common though generally not serious, the most frequent syndrome being the "common cold." Except in the elderly and newborn, community respiratory virus infections generally involve only the upper respiratory tract and are self-limited in immune competent individuals.

A recent study at the M.D. Anderson Cancer Center (MDACC), examining nasal and throat specimens in leukemia and transplant patients presenting with respiratory symptoms, demonstrated community respiratory viruses in 27%. Viral prevalence in this study mirrored that in the community except that RSV was more common than might be expected. RSV was, in fact, the most common respiratory virus isolate. RSV infections occurred primarily in the winter and early spring. In contrast to respiratory virus infections in immune competent persons, such infections in transplant recipients frequently progressed to pneumonia after an upper respiratory prodrome. In MDACC studies, RSV was associated with pneumonia in about half of patients infected in the first year after an allogeneic bone marrow transplant; more than half of RSV pneumonias were fatal.

Strategies for preventing morbidity and mortality from community respiratory viruses require better awareness of their prevalence, prevention of nosocomial transmission, im-

munization and early diagnosis and treatment. Several studies demonstrate that respiratory viruses are frequently transmitted nosocomially, often from persons with only mild symptoms of illness. Strict adherence to infection control measures, that include contact isolation and prevention of exposure to persons with even mild respiratory illnesses,

"...successful treatment [of community respiratory virus infections] requires early diagnosis and intervention."

can decrease nosocomial risk. Immunization is available only for influenza virus; patients, family members and health care workers should be vaccinated yearly. Passive immunization with immune globulin may be helpful for some viruses, including RSV. Effective antivirals are available for influenza A (amantadine, rimantidine) and RSV (ribavirin). However, successful treatment requires early diagnosis and intervention. This requires awareness of the prevalence of these viruses in the community and appropriate investigation of respiratory symptoms.

Although it is well-proven that community respiratory viruses can cause severe pulmo-

nary infection and death in transplant recipients, their overall contribution to early and late mortality after blood and marrow transplantation is still unclear. Most studies are limited by small numbers, inadequate sampling and restriction to patients with severe respiratory symptoms. The IBMTR/ABMTR will be exploring this area over the next few years, first by examining the seasonal incidence of fatal and non-fatal respiratory infections. We are particularly interested in whether interstitial pneumonias reported as idiopathic are associated with known patterns of viral prevalence in the community. With better understanding of the natural history of these disorders, hopefully progress can be made in prevention, diagnosis and treatment strategies.

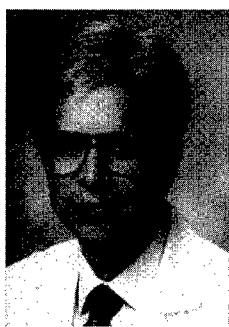
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IBMTR/ABMTR MEMBER PROFILE: Richard E. Champlin, MD



Richard E. Champlin, MD is Professor of Medicine and Chairman of the Department of Hematology at the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston, where he is also Chief, Section of Blood and Bone Marrow Transplantation. He is a fellow of the American College of Physicians, and a member of the American Society of Hematology, and the American Society for Clinical

Oncology. Dr. Champlin was the first President of the Council of Donor Transplant and Collection Centers of the National Marrow Donor Program, appointed Chairman, Bone Marrow Transplant Committee of the National Cancer Center Network in 1995 and serves as Chairman of the Scientific

Affairs Committee of the American Society of Blood and Marrow Transplantation.

Dr. Champlin has been associated with the International Bone Marrow Transplant Registry (IBMTR) for many years and serves on the IBMTR's Executive Committee and Scientific Advisory Committee. He also serves on the Executive Committee and Scientific Advisory Committee of the Autologous Blood and Marrow Transplant Registry (ABMTR).

An international expert in leukemia and bone marrow transplantation, he is Chair of the IBMTR's Histocompatibility, Alternative Donors, and Stem Cell Sources Working Committee and co-chair of the Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia Working Committee, a joint scientific committee of the IBMTR and ABMTR.

IBMTR CELEBRATES SILVER ANNIVERSARY

In its 25th year of existence as a productive scientific organization, the International Bone Marrow Transplant Registry (IBMTR) took time out on September 13th for its silver Anniversary Celebration, "Sharing Knowledge - Sharing Hope." Commemorative events included a scientific symposium at the Medical College of Wisconsin attended by more than 200 members of the Milwaukee area transplant and oncology community, Registry founders, Executive and Advisory Committee members, and international representatives from many participating teams.

Speakers included Irving Weissman (Stanford University School of Medicine, Palo Alto, California) speaking on the biology of the hematopoietic stem cell, Mary Horowitz (Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee) speaking on alternative stem cell sources, Malcolm Brenner (St. Jude's Children's Research Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee) speaking on gene therapy, and Megan Sykes (Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts) speaking on xenotransplantation. Perspectives on the history of the IBMTR and the field of transplantation and a vision for the future were shared by three of the Registry's founding members, Dr. Robert Good of All Children's Hospital, St. Petersburg, Florida; Professor Georges Mathé of the Institut de Cancerologie et d'Immunologie, Villejuif, France; and Dr. George W. Santos of The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland.

The symposium was followed by a spectacular

gala dinner at the Milwaukee Art Museum on Saturday evening, attended by almost 300 Registry friends and supporters. A video presentation, sponsored and produced by Rockwell Automation Allen-Bradley Company of Milwaukee, a founding supporter of the Registry, provided a moving perspective on the Registry's history, and the importance of its work to patients. Dan Rutz, Managing Editor for CNN Health and Medical News, and Mrs. Sue Ann Thompson, First Lady of the State of Wisconsin and a cancer survivor, gave thought-provoking commentaries on cancer care.

Most importantly, the program honored the thousands of transplant recipients and their families. They have, by participating in clinical research and sharing their information with the medical community, played the most important role in the progress made over the past 25 years. Some of these patients were present to share in the Anniversary Dinner. Others had their stories told through a photograph display developed by local artists and premiered at the event. This exhibit will be displayed throughout Southeast Wisconsin and at international scientific meetings.

Our heartfelt thanks go out to the many sponsors and supporters whose generosity and participation made the 25th Anniversary Celebration of the IBMTR a memorable occasion and to all whose contributions have made the past 25 years of scientific work possible.

The International Bone Marrow Transplant Registry (IBMTR) celebrated its 25th anniversary September 13, 1997 with an educational symposium, featuring nationally and internationally known cancer researchers, followed by a gala dinner.



(Photo) Mary M. Horowitz, MD, MS, Scientific Director of the IBMTR, poses with IBMTR founders: (left to right) Robert L. Truitt, PhD, Professor of Pediatrics, Medical College of Wisconsin; George W. Santos, MD, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD; Prof. Georges Mathé, Institut de Cancerologie et d'Immunologie, Paris; Robert A. Good, MD, PhD, All Children's Hospital, St. Petersburg, FL; and Robert Peter Gale, MD, PhD, chair of the IBMTR Scientific Advisory Committee and Bone Marrow and Stem Cell Transplant Director, Salick Health Care, Los Angeles.

IBMTR Founder: Alfred A. Rimm, PhD

An article in our 25th Anniversary Newsletter reviewed the history of the IBMTR and ABMTR. However, in my column I amazingly (and embarrassingly) failed to cite contributions of one of the Registry's founders: Alfred A. Rimm. In retrospect I understand why: Al was such a central figure in the IBMTR/ABMTR for so long he became part of the Registry's identity. Mort Bortin never considered Al a "founder"; he *was* the Registry.

Al entered the bone marrow transplant world as Mort's statistical collaborator in murine transplant studies. Their early studies dealt with issues like radiation chimeras, graft-vs-host disease, graft-vs-leukemia and the like. Re-reading these articles today, I am amazed how the central issues Mort and Al raised are the focus of current research. I am also reluctant to try to quantify progress in understanding some issues Mort and Al identified in 1970 (I am referring to substance rather than techniques).

Al volunteered to help Mort with statistical analyses of the early ACS/NIH Bone Marrow Transplant Registry. He also helped bring Mort and his collaborators from Mount Sinai Hospital in Milwaukee to the Medical College of Wisconsin (the current site of the Statistical Center). The first IBMTR/ABMTR-related publication I found by Al is from 1972 making this year the 25th anniversary of Al's involvement with us. This publication was followed by almost 75 more in which Al and his colleagues provided statistical support for IBMTR/ABMTR analyses.

Al's contributions to our organization are too numerous to list. I am especially grateful for three: (1) introducing us to new, innovative techniques for statistical analyses, (2) input to our grant submissions, and (3) recruiting Mary Horowitz. Statisticians are, on average (or perhaps modally), odd. But not Al: doesn't everyone survive weeks on champagne and apples? And I suppose most folks have 4-sided reversible Scotch plaid ties (something to do with kabalah?).

Al left the Medical College of Wisconsin in 1993 to head the Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics at Case Western Reserve University. Their gain is our loss.

-- Robert Peter Gale, MD, PhD
IBMTR Scientific Advisory
Committee Chair

FOUNDATION AND CORPORATE SUPPORT OF THE IBMTR / ABMTR

All of us at the IBMTR/ABMTR Statistical Center thank the many contributors who have joined our international collaboration for research in blood and marrow transplantation. Private support for the Registries continues to be vitally important since federal grants cover only 60 percent of the Statistical Center's budget. We gratefully acknowledge the support of the Medical College of Wisconsin; the National Cancer Institute; the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease; the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute; the Department of Defense; and the generosity of the following foundations and corporations:

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IBMTR / ABMTR CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP PROGRAM

Several corporations have joined the IBMTR/ABMTR Corporate Membership Program (see above). The annual membership program provides member organizations with informational materials on blood and bone marrow transplantation developed by the IBMTR/ABMTR Information Resource Service.

The program includes subscriptions to the *Statistical Center Report on Survival Statistics for Blood and Marrow Transplants*, *IBMTR and ABMTR Newsletters*, the worldwide *IBMTR/ABMTR Directory of Blood and Marrow Transplant Teams*, and the *IBMTR/ABMTR Summary Slides on State-of-the-Art in Blood and Marrow Transplantation* as well as invitations to our meetings and educational forums and access to the IBMTR/ABMTR databases for simple analyses. These resources are useful for marketing managers, medical directors, research directors, product managers, case managers or transplant coordinators.

For additional information on the Corporate Membership Program, please contact Susan Ladwig, Associate Director of Development ☎ (414) 456-8363, Fax: (414) 456-6530.

By
Susan Ladwig, MA
Associate Director
of Development,
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*The ABMTR Newsletter is
funded by an unrestricted
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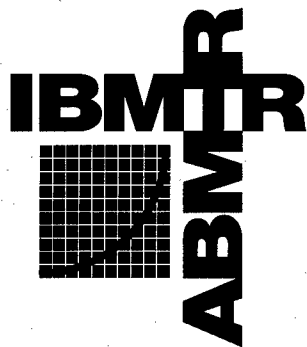
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8701 Watertown Plank Road ■ P.O. Box 26509 ■ Milwaukee, WI 53226 ■ U.S.A.
Telephone: (414) 456-8325 ■ Fax: (414) 266-8471

November 1996

Vol. 3, No. 1

The IBMTR/ABMTR Statistical Center introduces a new logo. The new look reflects the cooperation between the IBMTR & ABMTR and our optimism for continuing progress in blood and marrow transplantation.

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The ABMTR Newsletter is funded by an educational grant from Bristol-Myers Oncology.



ABMTR INITIATES STUDY OF AUTOTRANSPLANTS FOR ADVANCED OVARIAN CANCER

By Patrick J. Stiff, MD

Loyola University Medical Center, Maywood, Illinois

Despite recent improvements in conventional therapy of advanced ovarian carcinoma, the mortality rate remains 65% at 5 years and few women are cured¹⁻⁴. Although initial response rates are high, drug resistance develops rapidly. Response rates with conventional salvage therapy are only 10-40% with responses lasting an average of 6 months.

Dose Intensity and Ovarian Cancer

Considerable data on dose-intensity in ovarian cancer treatment suggest that high-dose therapy may improve outcome⁵⁻⁷. *In vitro* studies demonstrate a favorable dose-response relationship for platinum, other alkylating agents and mitoxantrone, and additive or synergistic cytotoxicity with drug combinations⁸⁻¹². Early transplant trials indicate that intensifying

platinum-based chemotherapy to doses to approximately 5 times conventional levels increases response rates¹³⁻¹⁵. Patterns of response appear similar to those observed with high-dose therapy for lymphoma, testicular cancer and, possibly, breast cancer.

Relapsed/Refractory Ovarian Cancer

Early autotransplant trials usually included patients failing 2 prior regimens, with platinum-resistance (tumor progression during or within 6 months of achieving remission with platinum-based therapy). Responses varied from 55-75%, with substantial numbers of clinical complete remissions. Remission durations were short, usually 5-7 months. However, 10-15% of women had long-term remissions suggesting the possibility of cure.

(Continued on page 4)

SPECIAL ISSUE
REPORT ON STATE OF THE ART IN BLOOD
AND MARROW TRANSPLANTATION
WITH GUIDE TO IBMTR/ABMTR SUMMARY SLIDES
(see pages 6-12)

SCIENCE, SUNSHINE AND SCOTTSDALE ON THE AGENDA FOR 1997 ANNUAL IBMTR/ABMTR PARTICIPANTS' MEETING

By D'Etta Waldoch Koser, CMP, Associate Director, International Programs, IBMTR/ABMTR

The IBMTR/ABMTR Annual Meeting is scheduled for February 22-25 at the Radisson Resort Scottsdale. A full program of Scientific Sessions addressing the basic and clinical science of blood and marrow transplantation, Working Committee meetings and Data Management training is planned. CME credits are available.

• **Deadline for abstract submission extended to December 15.** Abstract Forms are available through the Statistical Center. \$500 will be awarded to the abstract using the most innovative techniques for clinical research, with special attention given to studies benefitting from

use of Registry data. Poster Sessions will be combined with a light dinner buffet each evening.

- **Housing is limited;** fax your Room Reservation Form to the Radisson Resort Scottsdale *today* to take advantage of special discounted guest room rates during peak season.
- Watch for "Provisional Program Update." Enclosed in that mailing are Northwest Airlines "Association Dollars Off Certificates" for discounted airfares for IBMTR/ABMTR meeting participants (some restrictions apply).

(Continued on page 14)

Message from the Scientific Advisory Committee Chair

James O. Armitage
James O. Armitage, MD,
Chair, Scientific Advisory
Committee

New ABMTR Studies Evaluate Growing Use of Autologous Transplantation

The Autologous Blood & Marrow Transplant Registry – North America (ABMTR) continues to grow. Currently, 188 participating centers in the United States, Canada, Mexico and South America provide data to the Registry. More than 100 physicians from these centers volunteer their time to serve on one or more ABMTR Working Committees, to plan and conduct studies using these data.

ABMTR centers registered about 7,000 new patients in 1995. The total number of transplants available for study exceeds 23,000. The distribution of diseases treated by those transplants is shown below.

Approximately two-thirds of transplants were for lymphoma (Hodgkin or non-Hodgkin) or breast cancer. However, more than 400 transplants each

for neuroblastoma, ovarian cancer and testicular cancer were registered. Additionally, over 2,000 transplants for acute leukemia and over 1,000 for multiple myeloma are available for study. The Registry provides a unique resource for studying the impact of this complicated therapy on the management of patients with these disorders.

This issue of the *Newsletter* focuses on research being done in the use of high-dose therapy and transplantation to manage patients with ovarian cancer. However, this is just one of numerous ongoing studies that are possible only because of the participation of physicians and their transplant teams.

On behalf of the Registry, I want to express thanks to all those whose efforts are making this project a success.



ABMTR Advisory
Committee Chair,
James O. Armitage, MD,
is Professor and
Chairman, Department of
Medicine, University of
Nebraska Medical Center,
Omaha.

Dr. Armitage is also
current President of the
American Society for
Clinical Oncology.

Distribution of autotransplants performed between 1989 and 1995, registered with the ABMTR by 188 centers in North and South America

| Disease | Numbers, % |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Breast cancer | 7646 (33) |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | 5789 (25) |
| Hodgkin lymphoma | 2992 (13) |
| Acute myelogenous leukemia | 1965 (9) |
| Acute lymphoblastic leukemia | 511 (2) |
| Chronic myelogenous leukemia | 205 (1) |
| Multiple myeloma | 1192 (5) |
| Neuroblastoma | 579 (3) |
| Ovarian cancer | 440 (2) |
| Testicular cancer | 406 (2) |
| Brain tumor | 272 (1) |
| Lung cancer | 129 (<1) |
| Bone sarcoma | 118 (<1) |
| Other cancer | 813 (3) |
| Total | 23,057 |

Five IBMTR/ABMTR Studies to be Presented at the American Society of Hematology Meetings in December

The IBMTR/ABMTR Statistical Center is coordinating more than 50 transplant-related studies, addressing a wide range of issues. Current projects include comparison of unrelated donor and autologous transplants for leukemia, determining risk factors for second cancers after allogeneic and autologous transplants, and identifying prognostic factors in autotransplants for breast cancer, among many others. These studies are possible because of data contributed by hundreds of transplant centers, 20 years of statistical expertise in analyzing transplant data and active involvement of investigators from IBMTR and ABMTR institutions.

IBMTR/ABMTR studies to be presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Hematology (ASH), December 6-10, 1996 include:

Effect of Prior Interferon Therapy on Outcome of HLA-Identical Sibling Bone Marrow Transplant for Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia (CML) in First Chronic Phase; to be presented by Mary M. Horowitz (platform session). This study of 882 transplants for CML indicates that treatment with α -interferon pretransplant does not adversely affect outcome of HLA-identical sibling transplants. Analysis of additional data regarding pretransplant interferon dose and response is in progress and will be available in early December.

Solid Cancers after Bone Marrow Transplantation; to be presented by Rochelle E. Curtis (platform session). This study was done in collaboration with the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center and the Radiation Epidemiology Branch of the National Cancer Institute. It found that bone marrow transplant recipients have an increased risk of developing solid cancers at specific sites. A trend toward increasing risk with time posttransplant as well as greater risk among younger patients underscores the need for lifelong surveillance of transplant recipients.

Long-term Survival and Analysis of Late Causes of Death after Allogeneic Bone Marrow Transplantation; to be presented by Gérard Socié (platform session). Patient, disease, and transplant characteristics were analyzed for their association with late death in 5,773 patients alive and disease-free ≥ 2 years posttransplant. The data suggest that graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) and relapse contribute to late as well as early posttransplant mortality and suggest the need for long-term follow-up of transplant recipients.

Effects of G- and GM-CSF on Outcomes Following HLA-Identical Sibling Bone Marrow Transplants for Early Leukemia; to be presented by Kerry Atkinson (poster session). The study analyzed

patients receiving HLA-identical sibling bone marrow transplants for acute leukemia in complete remission and CML in first chronic phase. Preliminary analysis comparing patients receiving G- or GM-CSF with patients not receiving growth factors showed shorter time to neutrophil recovery with growth factors. There was no increase in relapse risk in any disease. Acute GVHD was not increased but there was increased risk of chronic GVHD in older patients receiving G- or GM-CSF.

A Decision Analysis of Unrelated Donor Transplantation for CML; to be presented by Stephanie J. Lee (platform session). This study uses data from the IBMTR and the National Marrow Donor Program, analyzed by Dr. Stephanie Lee (Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston). Timing of unrelated transplants for CML in chronic phase was studied using a Markov model, incorporating the competing risks of death from CML and bone marrow transplantation, risks of chronic GVHD and adjustments for quality of life posttransplant and risk aversion. The study found a benefit of early transplantation that was greatest for younger persons, but evident even for patients >40 years of age.

An important new area of study for the ABMTR is highlighted in this *Newsletter*: autotransplants for ovarian cancer. Patrick Stiff, Chair of the Ovarian Working Committee, reviews recent studies suggesting a role for high-dose therapy in advanced ovarian cancer (cover story). A short questionnaire was recently distributed to obtain additional data on women with ovarian cancer registered with the ABMTR. This study will provide important information on posttransplant outcomes and prognostic factors in a large number of women. We urge your participation.

Another important function of the Statistical Center is to provide yearly overviews of transplant outcomes. This issue of the *Newsletter* provides an interpretation guide for our 1996 **Summary Slides on State-of-the-Art in Blood and Marrow Transplantation**. The slides will be sent to all IBMTR/ABMTR Participating Teams and to IBMTR/ABMTR Corporate Members in January.

Thank you for your participation in the research programs of the IBMTR and ABMTR. With your collaboration, we are able to continue our important work to improve the success of blood and marrow transplantation.

Message from the Scientific Director



Mary M. Horowitz,
MD, MS
Scientific Director



Mary M. Horowitz,
MD, MS is
Scientific Director
of the IBMTR/ABMTR
and
Professor of
Medicine at the Medical
College of Wisconsin

A survey of U.S. programs with active autotransplant protocols for ovarian carcinoma was conducted in 1992¹⁶. Eleven centers reported 153 patients of whom 146 received transplants for relapsed or refractory disease. Among 61 women with platinum-resistant tumors, 51% had partial and 34%, complete responses. Among 37 with platinum-sensitive disease, 14% had partial and 73%, complete responses. Median progression free survival (PFS) in the entire group was 6 months. 14% of women were disease-free 1 year after treatment.

A trial at Loyola University (Chicago) also found an association between platinum-sensitivity and transplant outcome¹⁷. Among 30 women receiving high-dose mitoxantrone, carboplatinum and cyclophosphamide, median PFS was 10.1 months for 10 with platinum-sensitive disease versus 5.1 months for 20 with platinum-resistance ($p=.03$). 80% of those with platinum-sensitive disease were alive 18 months posttransplant. A recent (unpublished) update of 34 patients with platinum-sensitive disease <1 cm in diameter at time of transplant showed median PFS of 19 months and overall survival of 30 months. These data, when compared to historical results in relapsed ovarian cancer, suggest that autotransplants may be superior to conventional therapy for patients with platinum-sensitive tumors, though one must be cautious in interpreting single-arm studies of patients referred for transplant.

Persistent Disease at Second-Look Laparotomy

Several pilot studies of autotransplants in women with persistent ovarian cancer at second-look laparotomy are reported. Dauplat et al. described 14 such patients (12 with microscopic disease) receiving a single course of high-dose melphalan¹⁸. Three-year PFS and survival were 33% and 64%. A recently published update demonstrated median PFS of 27 months in 31 women¹⁹. Of 19 women reported by Viens et al., 3 of 10 with disease <2 cm in diameter and 6 of 9 with pathologic complete remissions were alive and disease-free at a median follow-up of 22 months after high-dose therapy²⁰. Among 87 women receiving autotransplants after second-look laparotomy reported by Extra et al., median survival after transplant was 47 months²¹. Sixty-five (76%) of these had suboptimal stage III and IV disease, a group with, historically, only about 2 years

survival after conventional-dose platinum and cyclophosphamide. These data suggested better response with autotransplants and also demonstrated its safety. The fatal toxicity rate was only 1.1%.

The Southwest Oncology Group is currently conducting a randomized trial comparing two transplant regimens for patients with <3 cm disease at second-look laparotomy to verify safety and efficacy of autotransplants in this setting.

Initial Management of Ovarian Cancer

Several studies report results of high-dose chemotherapy after induction chemotherapy for advanced ovarian cancer. Benedetti-Panici et al. treated 35 women presenting with Stage III or IV disease with

To facilitate the ABMTR study of ovarian cancer, a request for additional data was recently sent to participating transplant centers. We encourage you to submit this brief supplemental form as quickly as possible. Additionally, a new form is being developed to prospectively capture data on autotransplants for ovarian cancer. Analyses of these data will be important for designing future clinical trials and improving outcome of transplants for ovarian cancer.

2-4 cycles of standard chemotherapy followed by either high-dose cisplatin, carboplatinum and etoposide or carboplatinum, etoposide and melphalan stem cell rescue²². Among 24 women completing all therapy, 10 (42%) had a pathologic complete response. Seven remain in remission more than 3 years posttransplant.

Fennelly et al. treated 16 patients (10 suboptimally debulked) with high-dose cyclophosphamide and Taxol with cytokine support only for 2 cycles followed by 4 courses of carboplatinum and cyclophosphamide and blood stem cell rescue²³. Five (38%) women had a negative second-look laparotomy. This may or may not be better than achievable with Taxol and cisplatin at conventional doses.

The Next Step

While these data are encouraging, the true role of autotransplants in management of advanced ovarian cancer is still uncertain. Randomized trials are needed. Under the auspices of the National Cancer Institute (NCI), one such trial will soon start in the U.S. Cooperative Groups (GOG164). In this study, after initial surgery, women with Stage III ovarian cancer will receive 4-6 cycles of a platinum-based regimen followed by second-look laparotomy. Those with low tumor burden (microscopic disease for optimal Stage III, <1 cm for suboptimal Stage III) will be randomized to either six cycles of carboplatin and Taxol or a single cycle of high-dose carboplatin, mitoxantrone and cyclophosphamide¹⁷ and a blood stem cell transplant.

Role of the ABMTR

Little is known about which patients are most likely to benefit from high-dose therapy. The influence of timing, platinum-sensitivity, tumor bulk, histology and grade, high-dose chemotherapy regimen, and multiple cycles of moderate-dose chemotherapy are all important issues. Neither the currently planned randomized nor single institution Phase II trials can address all of these satisfactorily. The ABMTR, by accumulating data on hundreds of autotransplants for ovarian cancer, is uniquely suited to these issues. Thanks to a generous educational grant from Amgen, Inc., an ABMTR study of autotransplants for ovarian cancer was recently initiated. This study will define the survival rate after autotransplants in a large group of women, identify prognostic factors for transplant outcome and suggest the most successful transplant strategies.

To facilitate the ABMTR study of ovarian cancer, a request for additional data was recently sent to participating transplant centers. We encourage you to submit this brief supplemental form as quickly as possible. Additionally, a new form is being developed to prospectively capture data on autotransplants for ovarian cancer. Analyses of these data will be important for designing future clinical trials and improving outcome of autotransplants for ovarian cancer.

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ABMTR MEMBER PROFILE: PATRICK J. STIFF, MD



Patrick J. Stiff, MD is Associate Professor of Medicine and Director of the Bone Marrow Transplant Program at the Loyola University Stritch School of Medicine in Maywood, Illinois. Dr. Stiff is a member of the ABMTR Scientific Advisory Committee and chair of the Ovarian Cancer Committee. He is nationally recognized for his pioneering work in autotransplants for ovarian cancer.

After receiving his medical degree in 1975 from Loyola University, Dr. Stiff completed a fellowship in medical oncology at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York. In 1981, he was appointed Assistant Professor and Director of Bone Marrow Transplantation Services at Southern Illinois University School

of Medicine in Springfield, Illinois where he was named Faculty Member of the Year in 1985. He joined the Department of Hematology/Oncology at Loyola in 1986.

Dr. Stiff is a member of many scientific and medical organizations. Among these are the Gynecologic Oncology Executive Committee, Leukemia Committee and Lymphoma Committee of the Southwest Oncology Group and Board of Directors of the International Society for Hematotherapy and Graft Engineering. Dr. Stiff is also a member of the State of Illinois Medical Advisory Committee, serving on the Subcommittee on Transplantation. Dr. Stiff has authored or co-authored over 30 articles in scientific journals as well as many book chapters.

Through Dr. Stiff's efforts the ABMTR has developed a data collection form for ovarian cancer and initiated the first ABMTR analysis of autotransplants in ovarian cancer.

1996 SUMMARY SLIDES SHOW CURRENT USE AND OUTCOME OF BLOOD AND MARROW TRANSPLANTATION

By Philip A. Rowlings, MD, MS, IBMTR/ABMTR Assistant Scientific Director

Since 1972 the IBMTR has collected data from over 300 transplant centers, worldwide. The IBMTR database includes information for about 40% of allogeneic bone marrow transplants done between 1970 and 1995. In 1991, the ABMTR began collecting data on autotransplants from centers in North and South America. More than 180 autotransplant centers now contribute data to the ABMTR. The ABMTR database includes information for about 50% of autotransplants done in North America between 1989 and 1995.

Using these data, the Statistical Center

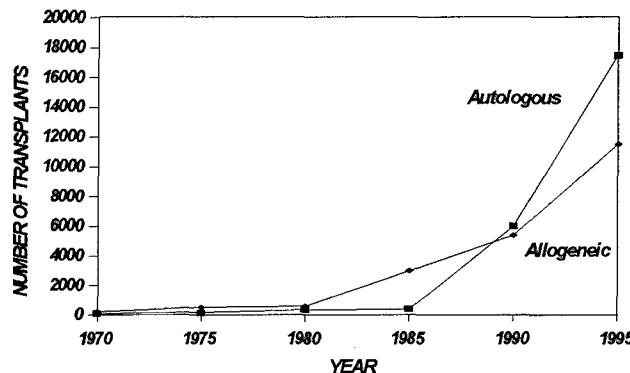
periodically prepares and distributes slides summarizing current use and outcome of allogeneic and autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplants. **This year's Summary Slides, made possible by a generous educational grant from Bristol-Myers Oncology, are described below.**

Slide 1: Use of blood and marrow transplants continues to increase. We estimate 12,000 allogeneic and 18,000 autologous transplants were done in 1995, worldwide.

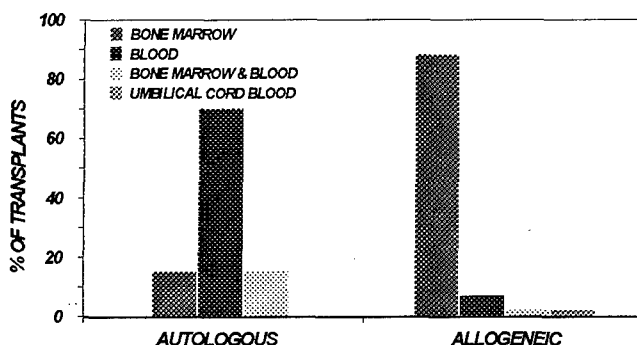
Slide 2: Most autotransplants use hematopoietic progenitor cells collected from

blood. Fewer than 20% are done with bone marrow alone. In contrast, over 90% of allografts use bone marrow. Despite recent interest in collecting allogeneic cells from peripheral blood or umbilical cord blood, few such transplants have yet been done.

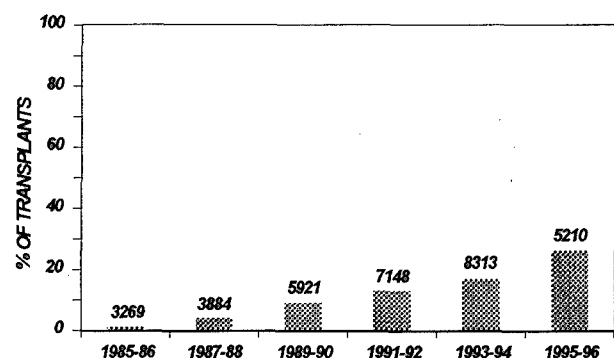
Slide 3: Most allogeneic transplants are from HLA-identical sibling donors. However, only about 30% of transplant candidates have such a donor. Increasing availability of HLA-typed volunteers through large national and international registries has enabled increasing use of unrelated donors for bone marrow transplants. Transplants



Slide 1. Annual Number of Blood and Marrow Transplants Worldwide, 1970-1995



Slide 2. Stem Cell Sources, 1995



Slide 3. Percent of Allogeneic Transplants from Unrelated Donors

from unrelated donors now account for about 25% of allogeneic transplants.

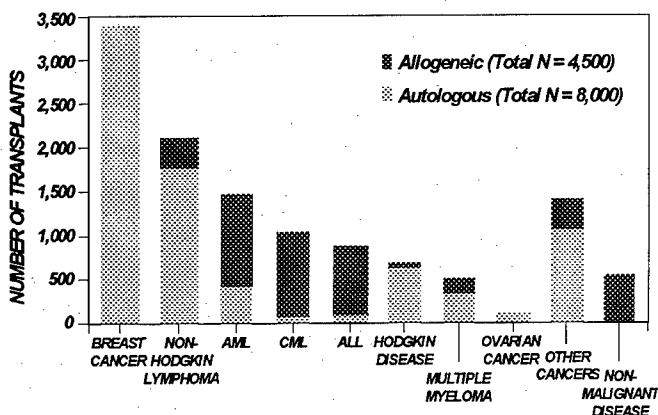
Slide 4: The most common indications for allogeneic and autologous transplants differ. Among cases reported to the IBMTR/ABMTR, 74% of allogeneic transplants are for leukemia or preleukemia: 22% for chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), 23% for acute myelogenous leukemia (AML), 19% for acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), 7% for myelodysplastic syndromes and 3% for other leukemias. Ten percent are for other cancers including non-Hodgkin lymphoma (6%), multiple myeloma (3%), and Hodgkin disease (<1%). The remainder are for aplastic

anemia (7%), immune deficiencies (2%), inherited disorders of metabolism (1%) and other non-malignant disorders (6%). Autotransplants are used to treat cancer. The most common indications for autotransplants in North America in 1995 were breast cancer (42%), non-Hodgkin lymphoma (23%), Hodgkin disease (9%), multiple myeloma (8%), AML (6%), ovarian cancer (2%), ALL (1%), CML (1%), with 8% for a variety of other cancers. The most striking recent change in autotransplant use is the dramatic increase in autotransplants for breast cancer. In 1989, about 15% of autotransplants in North America were for breast cancer while in 1995, over 40% were

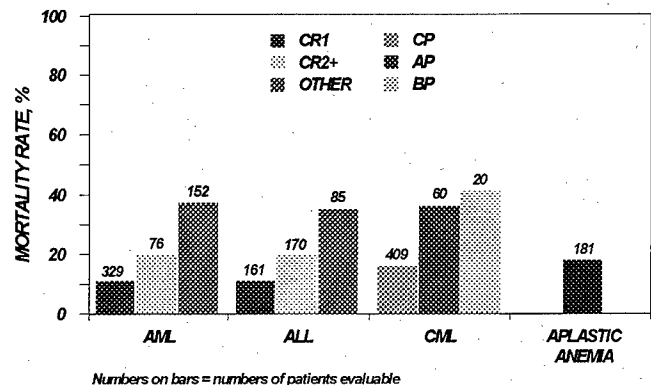
for breast cancer.

Slide 5: 100-day mortality is often used as a gauge of procedure-related toxicity. Allogeneic transplants are associated with high risks of graft-versus-host disease (GVHD), infections and liver toxicity, resulting in relatively high early mortality. Among HLA-identical transplants done in 1995 and reported to the IBMTR, 100-day mortality rates range from about 10% for persons with acute leukemia in first remission to almost 40% for those with advanced leukemia. Progressive leukemia

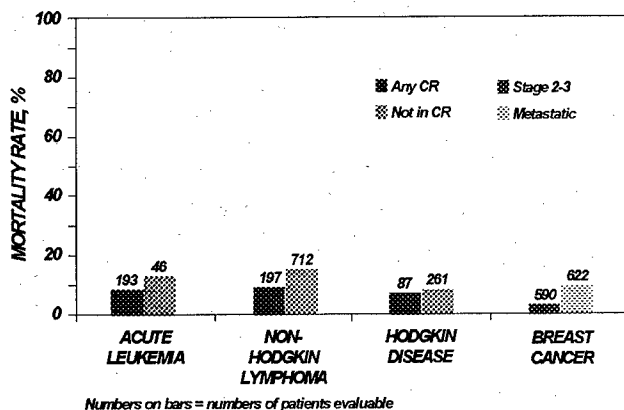
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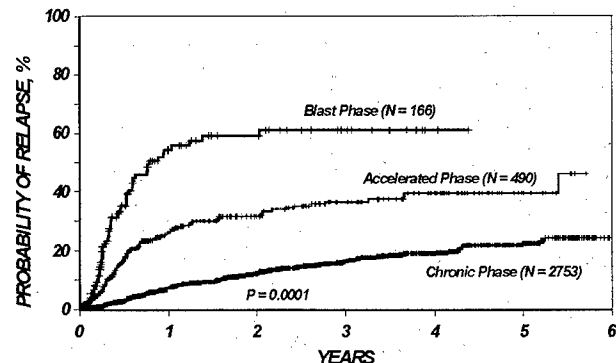
Slide 4. Indications for Blood and Marrow Transplantation in North America, 1995



Slide 5. 100-Day Mortality after HLA-identical Sibling Transplants, 1995



Slide 6. 100-Day Mortality after Autotransplants, 1995



Slide 7. Probability of Relapse after HLA-identical Sibling BMT for Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia, 1989-1995

contributes to the early mortality rates among patients transplanted with advanced disease.

Slide 6: Early mortality is generally lower after auto- than allotransplants. Among autotransplants done in 1995 and reported to the ABMTR, 100-day mortality ranges from <5% in women with Stage 2-3 breast cancer to about 15% in persons with advanced lymphoma.

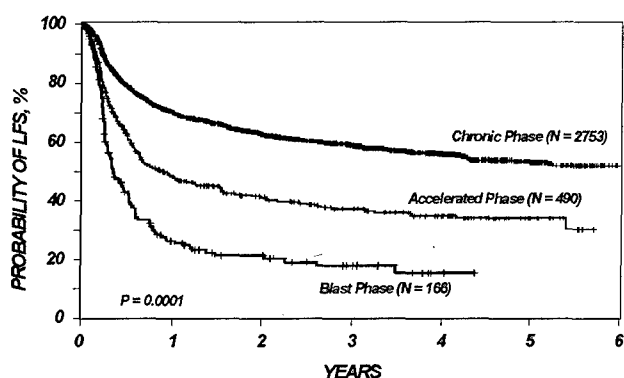
Slides 7, 8: CML is the most frequent indication for allogeneic bone marrow transplantation. Among 3,409 recipients of HLA-identical sibling transplants done

between 1989 and 1995, reported to the IBMTR, 3-year probabilities of relapse (95% confidence interval) were $16 \pm 2\%$ for 2,753 transplants done in first chronic phase, $36 \pm 6\%$ for 490 in accelerated phase, and $61 \pm 11\%$ for 166 in blast phase. 3-year probabilities of leukemia-free survival (LFS) were $59 \pm 2\%$, $37 \pm 5\%$ and $17 \pm 7\%$, respectively.

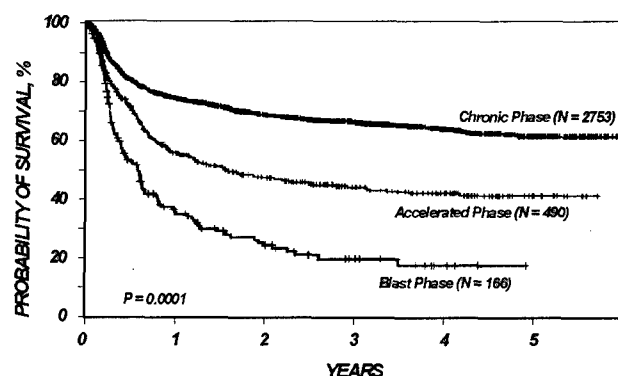
Slide 9: Persons relapsing after an HLA-identical sibling transplant for CML often survive for long intervals with conventional treatment. Many achieve durable hematologic and cytogenetic remissions with infusion of donor lymphocytes.

Consequently, 3-year survival rates after transplants are somewhat higher than LFS rates: $66 \pm 2\%$ in chronic phase, $44 \pm 5\%$ in accelerated phase, and $19 \pm 7\%$ in blast phase.

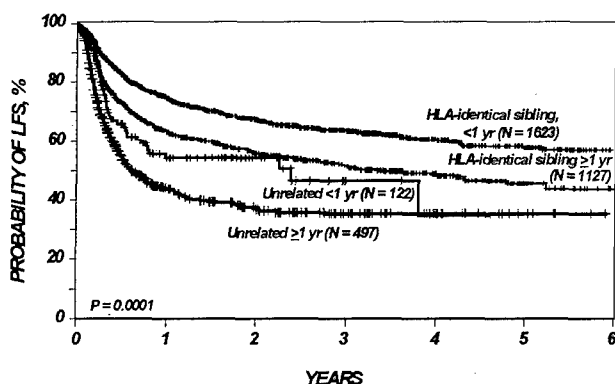
Slide 10: Only about 30% of persons with CML have an HLA-identical sibling donor. Unrelated donor transplants can cure CML but are associated with higher risks of GVHD and transplant-related mortality. Additionally, unrelated donor transplants are often delayed because of the time required to identify a donor and reluctance to risk the high transplant-related mortality. Delaying transplantation may adversely



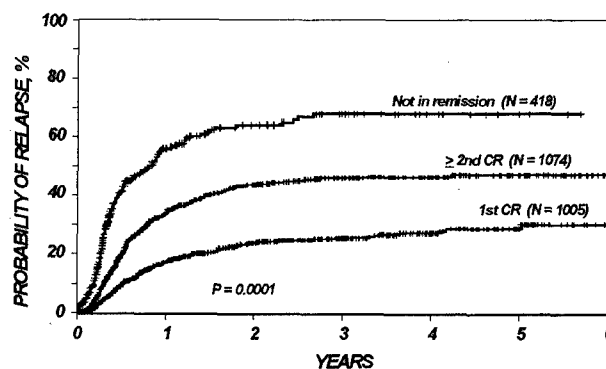
Slide 8. Probability of Leukemia-free Survival after HLA-identical Sibling BMT for Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia, 1989-1995



Slide 9. Probability of Survival after HLA-identical Sibling BMT for Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia, 1989-1995



Slide 10. Probability of LFS after BMT for Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia in Chronic Phase, by Donor Type and Time to Transplant



Slide 11. Probability of Relapse after HLA-identical Sibling BMT for Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia 1989-1995

affect outcome. Slide 10 shows LFS after 1,623 HLA-identical sibling transplants done <1 year after diagnosis of CML ($64 \pm 3\%$ at 3 years), 1,127 HLA-identical sibling transplants done a year or more after diagnosis ($51 \pm 3\%$), 122 unrelated donor transplants done <1 year after diagnosis ($47 \pm 13\%$), and 497 unrelated donor transplants done a year or more after diagnosis ($35 \pm 5\%$). Outcome of unrelated donor transplantation may be affected by factors other than interval between diagnosis and transplant such as donor-recipient histocompatibility, recipient age and others.

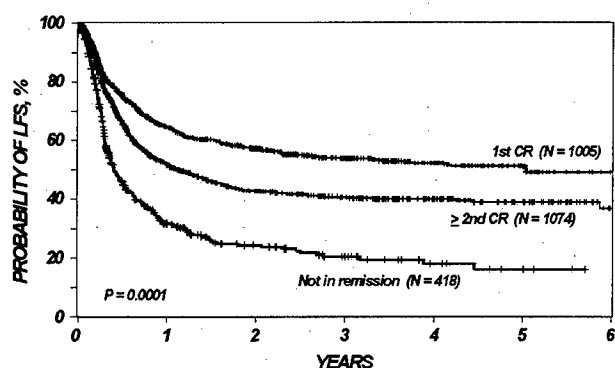
Slides 11, 12: Most patients with ALL are

cured with conventional chemotherapy. Consequently, bone marrow transplants are generally reserved for patients failing conventional therapy, i.e., in relapse or second or subsequent remission, or patients in first remission with prognostic factors predicting a high risk of failure with conventional therapy. The most frequent indications for transplants in first remission are older age, high leukocyte count at diagnosis, Ph^1 and other chromosome abnormalities and difficulty obtaining a first remission. Among 2,497 recipients of HLA-identical sibling transplants between 1989 and 1995, reported to the IBMTR, 3-year probabilities of relapse were $25 \pm 4\%$ for 1,005

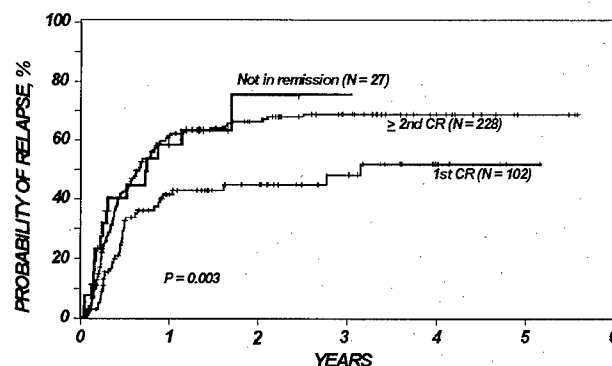
transplants done in first remission, $46 \pm 4\%$ for 1,074 in second or subsequent remission, and $68 \pm 7\%$ for 418 done in relapse. 3-year probabilities of LFS were $54 \pm 4\%$, $40 \pm 13\%$ and $20 \pm 5\%$, respectively.

Slides 13, 14: Among 357 recipients of autotransplants for ALL done between 1989 and 1995, reported to the ABMTR, 3-year probabilities of relapse were $49 \pm 14\%$ for 102 transplants done in first remission, $70 \pm 7\%$ for 228 done in second or subsequent remission, and $76 \pm 24\%$ for 27 done in relapse. 3-year probabilities of LFS were $43 \pm 12\%$, $25 \pm 6\%$ and $17 \pm 17\%$, respectively.

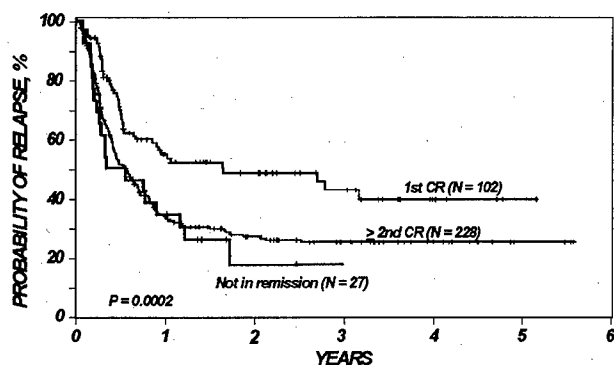
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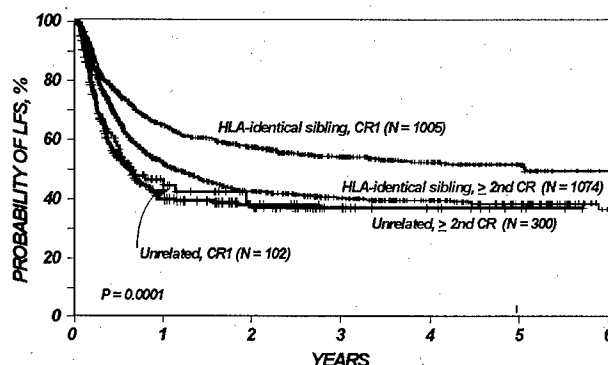
Slide 12. Probability of Leukemia-free Survival after HLA-identical Sibling BMT for Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia, 1989-1995



Slide 13. Probability of Relapse after Autotransplants for Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia, 1989-1995



Slide 14. Probability of Leukemia-free Survival after Autotransplants for Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia, 1989-1995



Slide 15. Probability of Leukemia-free Survival after Allogeneic BMT for Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia, 1989-1995

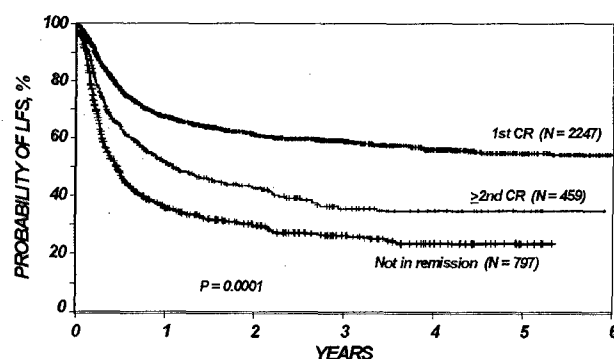
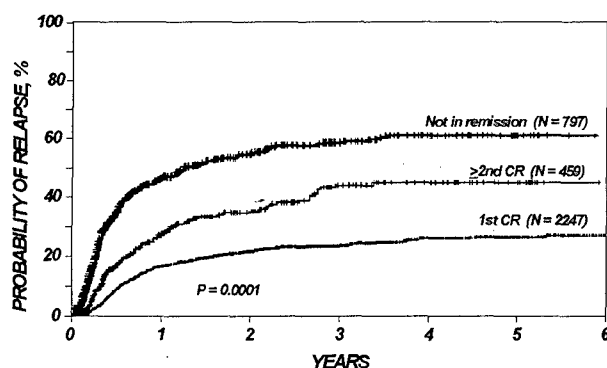
Slide 15: Although associated with higher transplant-related mortality, unrelated donor transplants may be considered for patients with ALL unlikely to be cured with chemotherapy. Among 102 recipients of unrelated donor transplants for ALL in first remission reported to the IBMTR, 3-year LFS was $37 \pm 14\%$; among 300 receiving unrelated donor transplants in second or subsequent remission, LFS was $36 \pm 6\%$. Among patients transplanted in second remission, there was no difference in LFS between HLA-identical sibling and unrelated donor transplants, since higher GVHD rates were offset by lower relapse rates after unrelated donor transplants.

Slides 16, 17: As in ALL, results of HLA-identical sibling transplants for AML correlate with remission state. Among 3,503 recipients of HLA-identical sibling transplants done between 1989 and 1995, reported to the IBMTR, 3-year probabilities of relapse were $24 \pm 2\%$ for 2,247 transplants done in first remission, $45 \pm 8\%$ for 459 in second or subsequent remission and $57 \pm 5\%$ for 979 done in relapse. 3-year probabilities of LFS were $59 \pm 2\%$, $35 \pm 5\%$ and $26 \pm 4\%$, respectively.

Slides 18, 19: Among recipients of autotransplants for AML between 1989 and 1995, reported to the ABMTR, 3-year probabilities

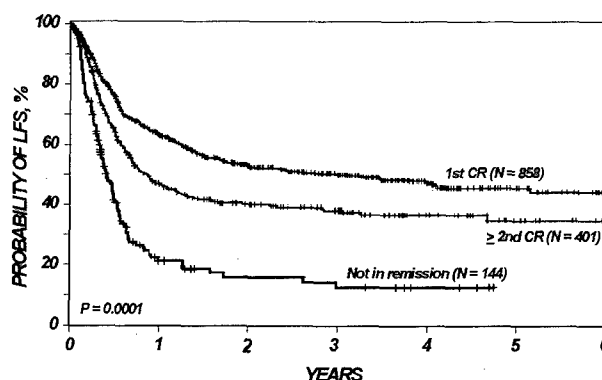
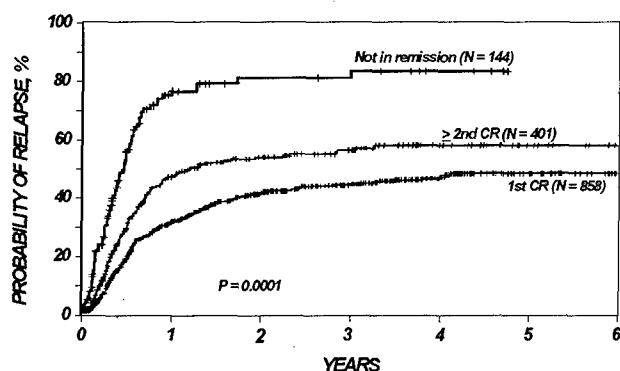
of relapse were $44 \pm 4\%$ for 858 transplants done in first remission, $56 \pm 6\%$ for 401 in second or subsequent remission and $83 \pm 8\%$ for 144 done in relapse. 3-year probabilities of LFS were $50 \pm 4\%$, $38 \pm 5\%$ and $12 \pm 7\%$, respectively.

Slide 20: As in ALL, unrelated donor transplants may be considered for some patients with AML lacking an HLA-identical sibling donor. Among 208 patients receiving unrelated donor transplants for AML between 1989 and 1995, reported to the IBMTR, the 3-year probability of LFS was $57 \pm 13\%$ for 87 receiving a transplant in first remission and $25 \pm 12\%$ for 121



Slide 16. Probability of Relapse after HLA-identical Sibling BMT for Acute Myelogenous Leukemia, 1989-1995

Slide 17. Probability of Leukemia-free Survival after HLA-identical Sibling BMT for Acute Myelogenous Leukemia, 1989-1995



Slide 18. Probability of Relapse after Autotransplants for Acute Myelogenous Leukemia, 1989-1995

Slide 19. Probability of Leukemia-free Survival after Autotransplants for Acute Myelogenous Leukemia, 1989-1995

receiving a transplant in second or subsequent remission.

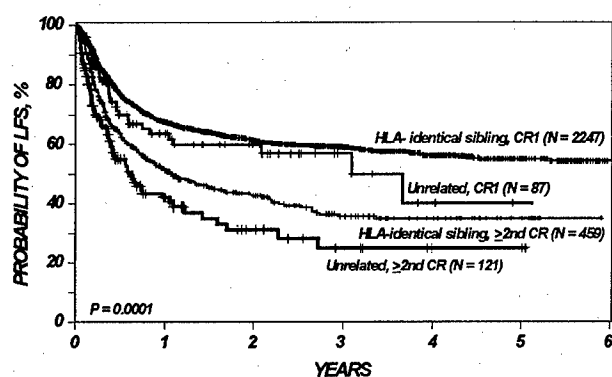
Slide 21: Bone marrow transplantation is the treatment of choice for young patients with aplastic anemia who have an HLA-identical sibling. 3-year probabilities of survival after 1,477 HLA-identical sibling transplants between 1989 and 1995, reported to the IBMTR, were $73 \pm 4\%$ for patients <20 years of age and $61 \pm 5\%$ for those older. Results were not as good in 200 recipients of unrelated donor transplants: $41 \pm 10\%$ in 136 patients <20 years and $40 \pm 13\%$ in 64 older patients.

Slide 22: Most patients with Hodgkin disease are cured with conventional chemotherapy. However, for the 20-30% failing conventional therapy, autotransplants are effective salvage therapy. Among 993 autotransplants between 1989 and 1995, reported to the ABMTR, 3-year probabilities of survival were $86 \pm 12\%$ for 49 patients transplanted in first remission, $60 \pm 6\%$ for 463 transplanted in first relapse and $76 \pm 8\%$ for 224 transplanted in second or subsequent remission and $49 \pm 9\%$ for 257 patients never in remission.

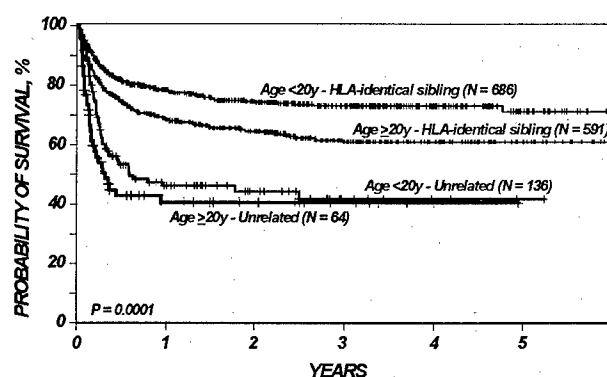
Slide 23, 24: Autotransplants are also commonly used for non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

Among 407 patients receiving autotransplants for low-grade lymphoma, 3-year probabilities of survival were $83 \pm 14\%$ for 64 patients transplanted in first remission, $67 \pm 11\%$ for 159 in first relapse, $65 \pm 16\%$ for 64 in second remission and $52 \pm 16\%$ for 120 never achieving remission with standard chemotherapy. Among 1,413 patients receiving autotransplants for intermediate grade or immunoblastic lymphoma, 3-year probabilities of survival were $68 \pm 10\%$ for 143 patients in first remission, $45 \pm 5\%$ for 594 in first relapse, $60 \pm 8\%$ for 250 in second remission and $40 \pm 7\%$ for 426 never

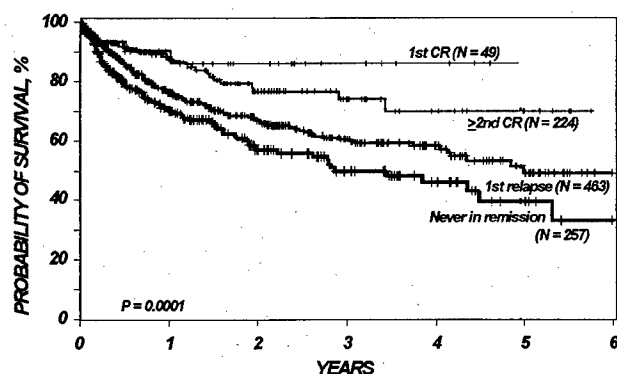
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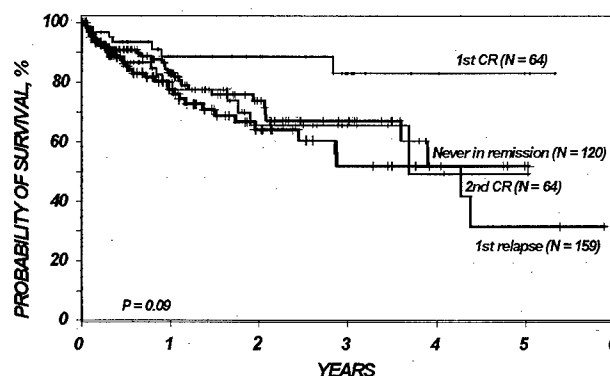
Slide 20. Probability of Leukemia-free Survival after Allogeneic BMT for Acute Myelogenous Leukemia, 1989-1995



Slide 21. Probability of Survival after HLA-identical Sibling and Unrelated BMT for Severe Aplastic Anemia, 1989-1995



Slide 22. Probability of Survival after Autotransplants for Hodgkin Disease, 1989-1995



Slide 23. Probability of Survival after Autotransplants for Low-Grade Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, 1989-1995

achieving remission with conventional chemotherapy. Most failures after autotransplants for non-Hodgkin lymphoma are due to relapse.

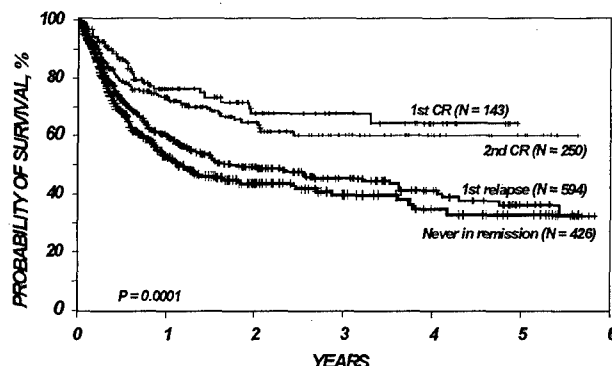
Slide 25, 26: Breast cancer is the most frequent indication for autotransplants in North America. Among 5,705 women receiving autotransplants for breast cancer between 1989 and 1995 and reported to the ABMTR, 3-year probabilities of survival were $74 \pm 6\%$ in 888 women with Stage 2 disease, $70 \pm 7\%$ in 749 women with Stage 3 disease, $51 \pm 11\%$ in 314 women with inflammatory breast cancer and $31 \pm 2\%$ in 3,754 women with metastatic breast cancer.

Outcome in metastatic breast cancer is significantly better for women achieving a complete response with conventional therapy prior to transplant. Among the 3,220 women transplanted for metastatic disease in whom pretransplant response to chemotherapy was known, 3-year survival was $45 \pm 5\%$ in 901 with a complete response, $27 \pm 4\%$ in 1,557 with a partial response and $17 \pm 4\%$ in 762 women with resistant disease.

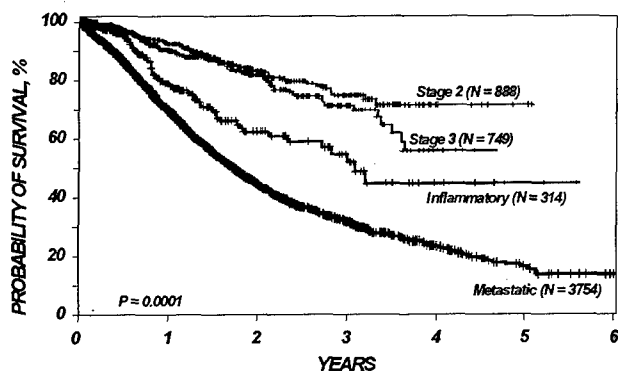
Two sets of slides will be sent to participating teams of the IBMTR/ABMTR free of charge. Teams may purchase additional sets for \$50.00.

If your budget does not permit this purchase, limited educational grants are available through the Statistical Center.

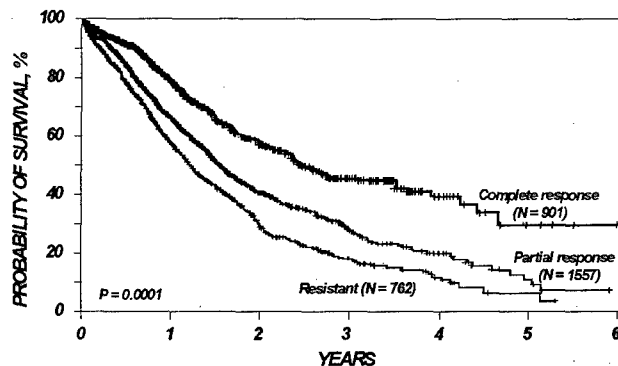
If you have any questions about our new slides, please call Melodee L. Nugent, MA at ☎ (414) 456-8325.



Slide 24. Probability of Survival after Autotransplants for Intermediate Grade or Immunoblastic Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, 1989-1995



Slide 25. Probability of Survival after Autotransplants for Breast Cancer, 1989-1995



Slide 26. Probability of Survival after Autotransplants for Metastatic Breast Cancer by Pretransplant Chemosensitivity, 1989-1995

STATISTICAL METHODS FOR ANALYZING TRANSPLANT OUTCOME

Transplant outcome depends on complex interactions among patient characteristics, disease biology and treatment. A statistical tool frequently used by the Statistical Center to study those interactions is regression analysis. Regression analyses examine the relationship between a set of factors (independent or explanatory variables) and an outcome (dependent or response variable). Explanatory variables may be patient and disease characteristics like age and disease stage and/or treatment strategies like conditioning regimen and growth factor use.

There are many techniques for regression analysis. The technique used for a specific study is determined by the outcome or response variable of interest. If the outcome is a continuous variable, e.g., days of hospitalization after high-dose therapy, linear regression is commonly used. Linear regression models consider the mean of the response variable as a linear function (sum) of a set of explanatory variables plus some measurement error. For example, a person's days in the hospital might be predicted by the sum of age, disease and growth factor use, each multiplied by an appropriate factor determined in the regression analysis.

For binary (yes/no) data (e.g., 100-day mortality), logistic regression is the most common approach. Logistic regression models the logarithm of the odds of an event occurring (yes response) as a linear function of the explanatory variables. The odds of an event occurring is the ratio of the probability of the event occurring divided by the probability of the event not occurring. When the independent variable is also binary, the logistic model also estimates the odds ratio for the independent variable. This gives a measure of how much more likely it is that an event will occur in an individual with a certain characteristic as compared to an individual without the characteristic. Logistic regression is available in many statistical packages. A good introductory book on this technique is Kleinbaum's *Logistic Regression: A Self Learning Text*, Springer Series on Statistics in the Health Sciences, 1994. Logistic regression techniques are also used to analyze matched-pairs data and analyze data where the response has more than two characteristics.

Most transplant studies focus on outcomes that involve time, e.g., time to engraftment, time to graft-versus-host disease (GVHD), time to disease recurrence, and time to death. The outcome measure has two aspects: whether or not the event occurs

and the time at which it occurs. An important issue in these studies is that patients analyzed may be followed for different lengths of time (either because of entering the study at different times or loss to follow-up) or may die from another cause before the event occurs. These patients are *censored*. Whether they would have developed the event of interest with longer follow-up is unknown. For these situations, the technique most commonly used is *Cox* or *proportional hazards* regression.

Cox regression models the hazard rate of the time to occurrence of an event (hazard rate is the chance the event occurs at a given time for patients who have yet to experience the event). It assumes that for an individual with a given set of characteristics (explanatory variables), the hazard rate at any point in time can be obtained by multiplying a baseline hazard rate by the exponential of a linear function of the independent variables. It is called a proportional hazards model since individuals with distinct values of the independent covariates have hazard rates that are proportional at all points in time. The ratio of the hazard rates for such individuals is called the relative risk and gives a measure of how much more quickly individuals with one set of risk factors experience the event than individuals with some other set of risk factors. Cox regression is available in some of the standard statistical packages such as SAS and BMDP. It allows for the handling of censored data (data where some individuals do not experience the event) in a natural way. A good introductory reference on this techniques is the book by Kleinbaum on *Survival Analysis: A Self Learning Text*, Springer Series on Statistics in the Health Sciences, 1996.

Selection of the appropriate statistical model is crucial to avoid bias and maximize power to detect important relationships between explanatory and response variables. All models make some assumptions about these relationships (e.g., the assumption of proportionality for Cox models). Failure to check or meet these assumptions can produce misleading results. Though regression techniques are widely available in statistical packages, they should be used with guidance of persons with the statistical background to assure appropriate models are used correctly.

By
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Statistical Director
IBMTR/ABMTR
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Division of
Biostatistics at the
Medical College of
Wisconsin



IBMTR/ABMTR Biostatisticians
(left-right): Kathleen A. Sobocinski,
MS; John P. Klein, PhD; Mei-Jie
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- Gale RP, Horowitz MM, Rees JKH, Gray RG, Oken MM, Estey EH, Kim KM, Zhang MJ, Ash RC, Atkinson K, Champlin RE, Dicke KA, Gajewski JL, Goldman JM, Helbig W, Henslee-Downey PJ, Hinterberger W, Jacobsen N, Keating A, Klein JP, Marmont AM, Prentice HG, Reiffers J, Rimm AA, Rowlings PA, Sobocinski KA, Speck B, Wingard JR, Bortin MM. **Chemotherapy versus transplants for acute myelogenous leukemia in second remission.** *Leukemia*, 10:13-19, 1996.
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- Hinterberger W, Rowlings PA, Hinterberger-Fischer M, Gibson J, Jacobsen N, Klein JP, Kolb HJ, Stevens DA, Horowitz MM, Gale RP. **Results of bone marrow transplants from genetically-identical twins in persons with aplastic anemia.** *Ann Intern Med*, 1996. *In press*.
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Annual Meeting... (continued from page 1)

- Assistance with flights to Sky Harbor International Airport in Phoenix is available through Meetings & Incentives ☎ (414) 835-3553 ext. 126 or (800) 776-3582 ext. 126.
- Sky Harbor Airport is an easy 20 minute drive to the Radisson Resort Scottsdale. Special rental discounts available through Hertz—the official car rental company: ☎ (800) 654-2240; refer to CV#17584.

IBMTR/ABMTR Working Committee meetings are open to those interested in *actively* participating in ongoing and future Registry studies. All Working Committee members should plan to attend.

Fifty \$500 grants were recently awarded to persons registered for the Data Management Workshops on Saturday, February 22. Grant funds were provided by the US Department of the Army for teams submitting breast cancer data to the ABMTR. The Data

Management Workshops are designed specifically for clinical research associates, data managers, nurses and others interested in data management. Fundamentals of Registry data management and special topics related to clinical research will be covered.

StemCell Technologies, Inc. will offer "hands-on" training for StemSoft data entry software on Sunday, February 23. Call Violet Molnar in Vancouver, BC at ☎ (604) 877-0713 to register. The fee for this additional session is US \$300.

All members of IBMTR and ABMTR-North America participating bone marrow transplant teams are encouraged to attend. We hope to have each team represented at the 1997 Meeting.

Detailed meeting brochures available, please contact: D'Etta Waldoch Koser, CMP, at the Statistical Center; ☎ (414) 456-8377, fax: (414) 266-8471, or email: ibmtrdwk@hp04.biostat.mcw.edu

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All of us at the IBMTR/ABMTR Statistical Center thank the many contributors who have joined our international collaboration for research in blood and marrow transplantation. Private support for the Registries continues to be vitally important since federal grants cover only 60 percent of the Statistical Center's budget. We gratefully acknowledge the support of the Medical College of Wisconsin; the National Cancer Institute; the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease; the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute; the Department of Defense; and the generosity of the following foundations and corporations:

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Several corporations have joined the newly established IBMTR/ABMTR Corporate Membership Program (see above listing). The annual membership program provides member organizations with informational materials on blood and bone marrow transplantation developed by the IBMTR/ABMTR Information Resource Service.

The program includes subscriptions to the *Statistical Center Report on Survival Statistics for Blood and Marrow Transplants*, *IBMTR and ABMTR Newsletters*, the worldwide *IBMTR/ABMTR Directory of Bone Marrow Transplant Teams*, and the *IBMTR/ABMTR Summary Slides on State-of-the-Art in Blood and Marrow Transplantation* as well as invitations to our meetings and educational forums and access to the IBMTR/ABMTR databases for simple analyses. These resources are useful for marketing managers, medical directors, research directors, product managers, case managers or transplant coordinators.

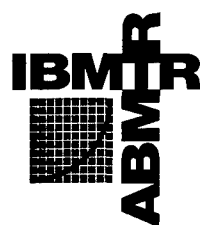
For additional information on the Corporate Membership Program, please contact Susan Ladwig, Associate Director of Development ☎ (414) 456-8363, Fax: (414) 266-8471.

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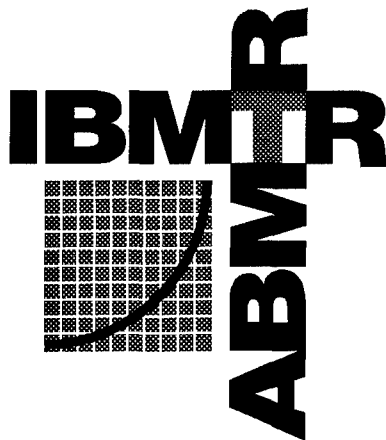
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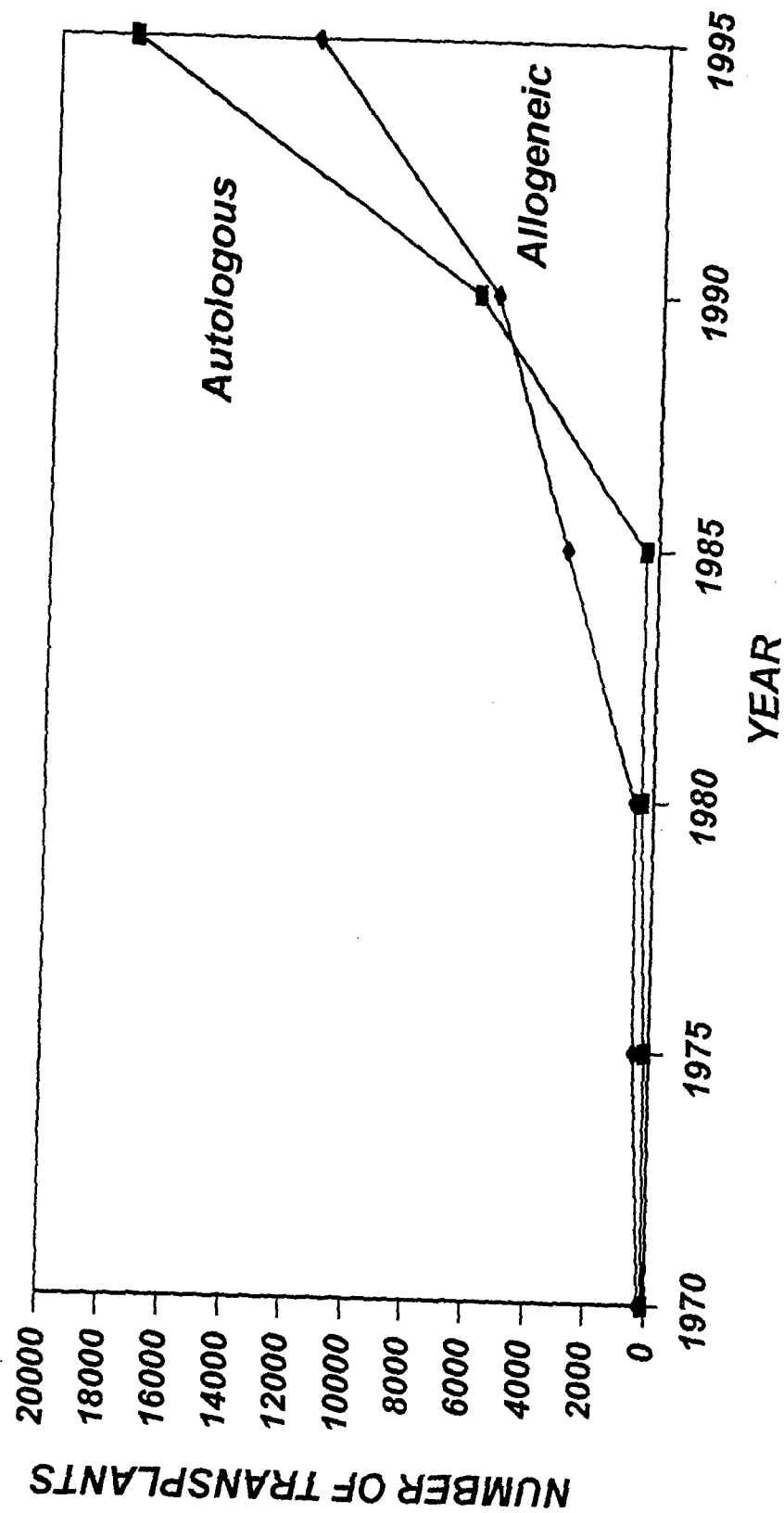
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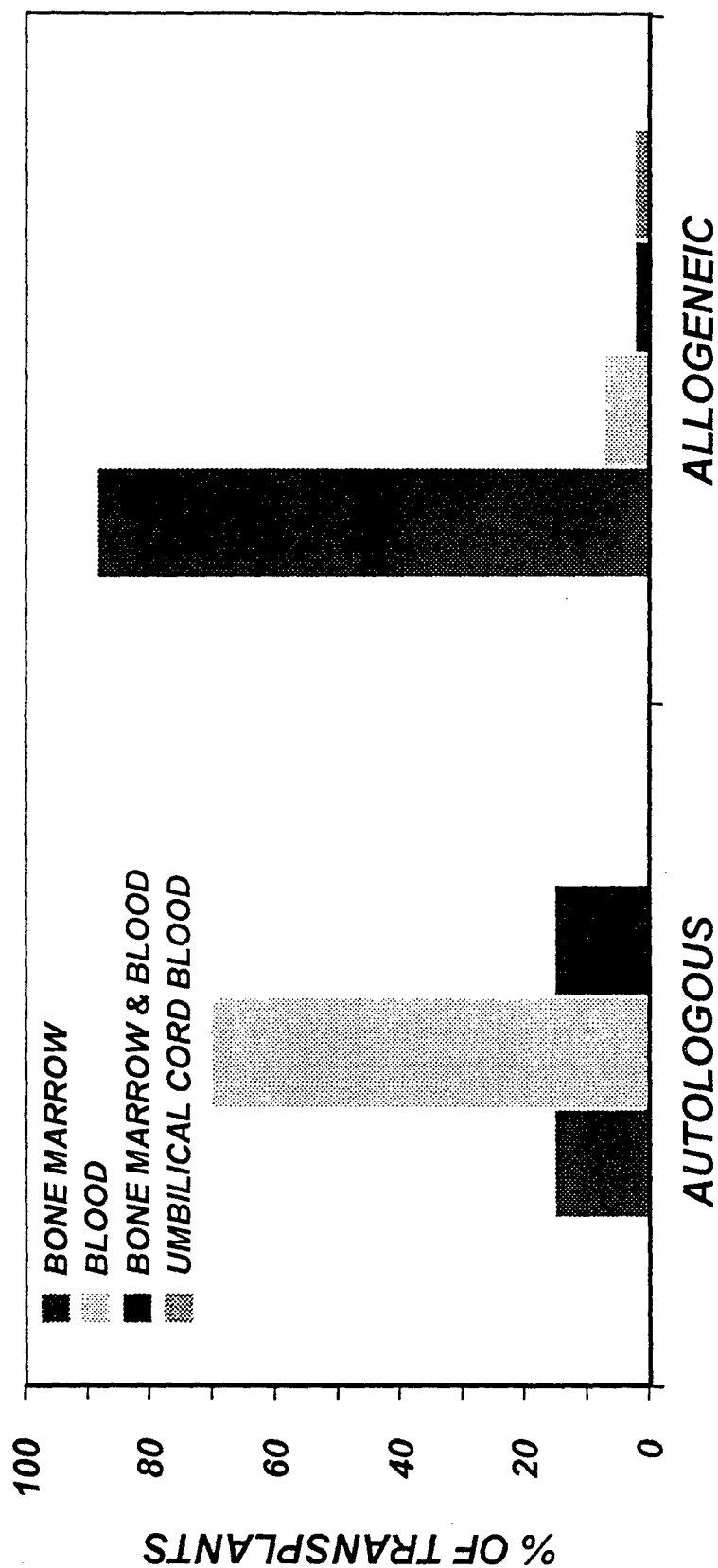


ANNUAL NUMBER OF BLOOD AND MARROW TRANSPLANTS WORLDWIDE 1970-1995

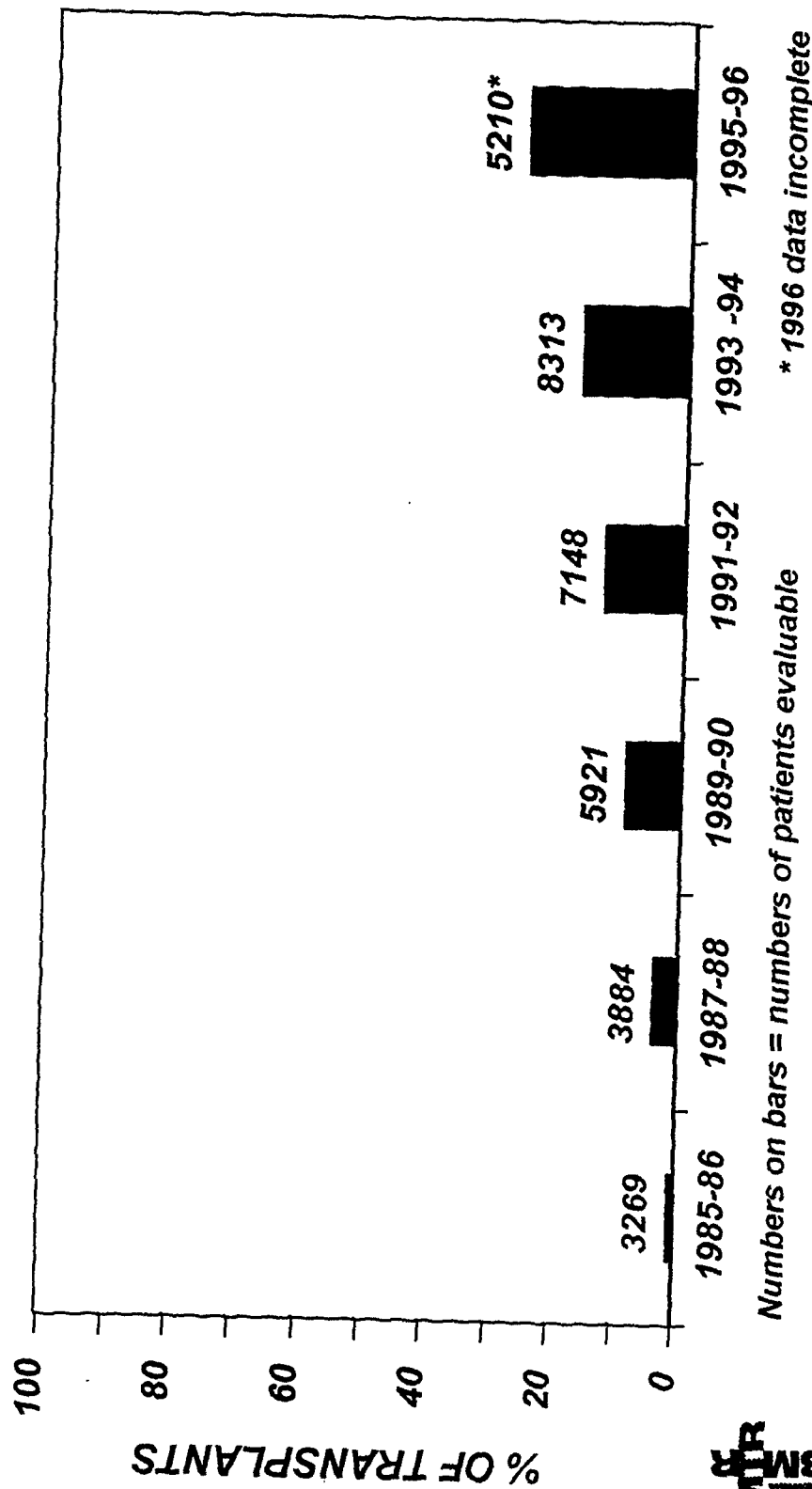


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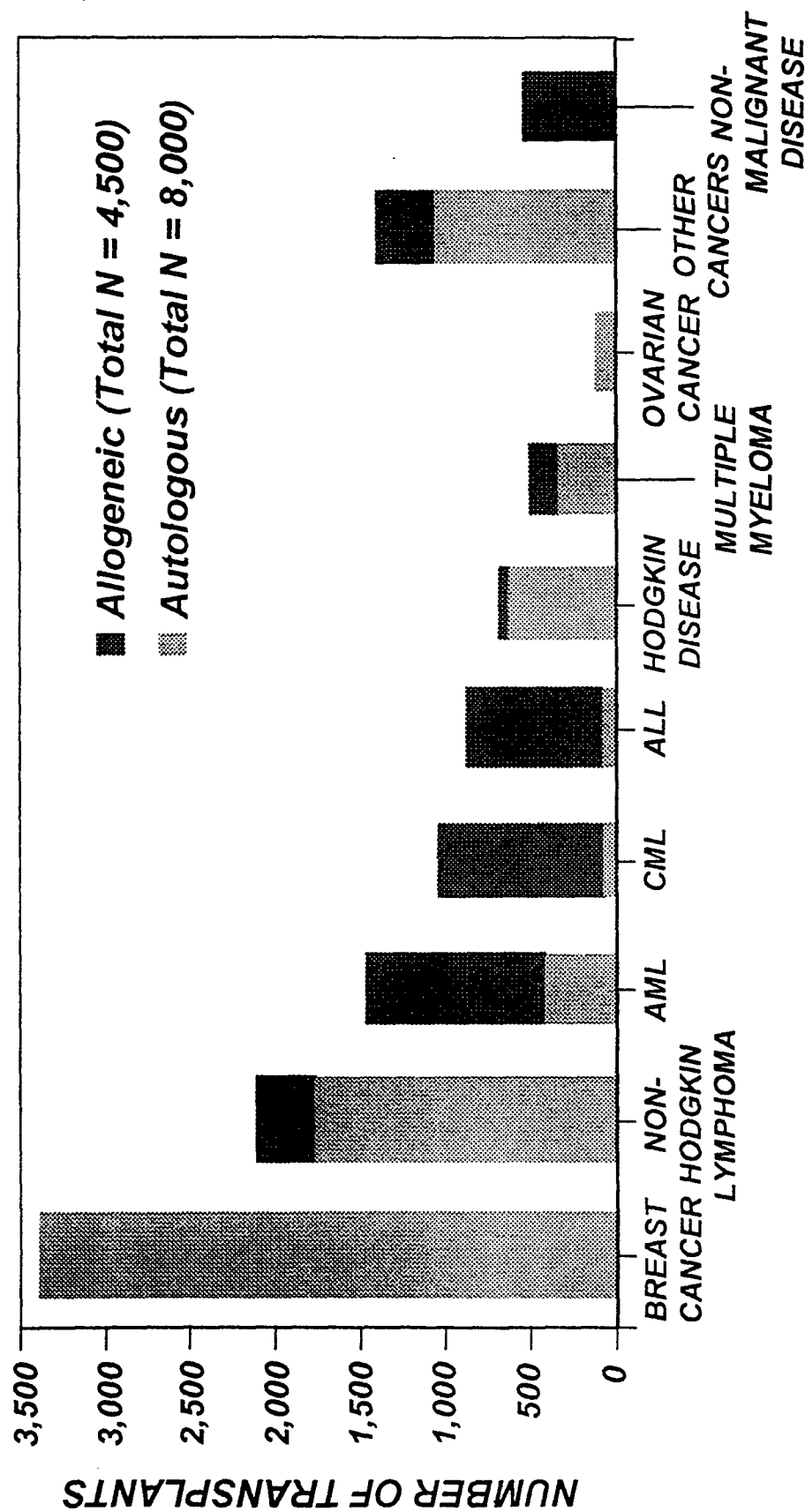


PERCENT OF ALLOGENEIC TRANSPLANTS FROM UNRELATED DONORS

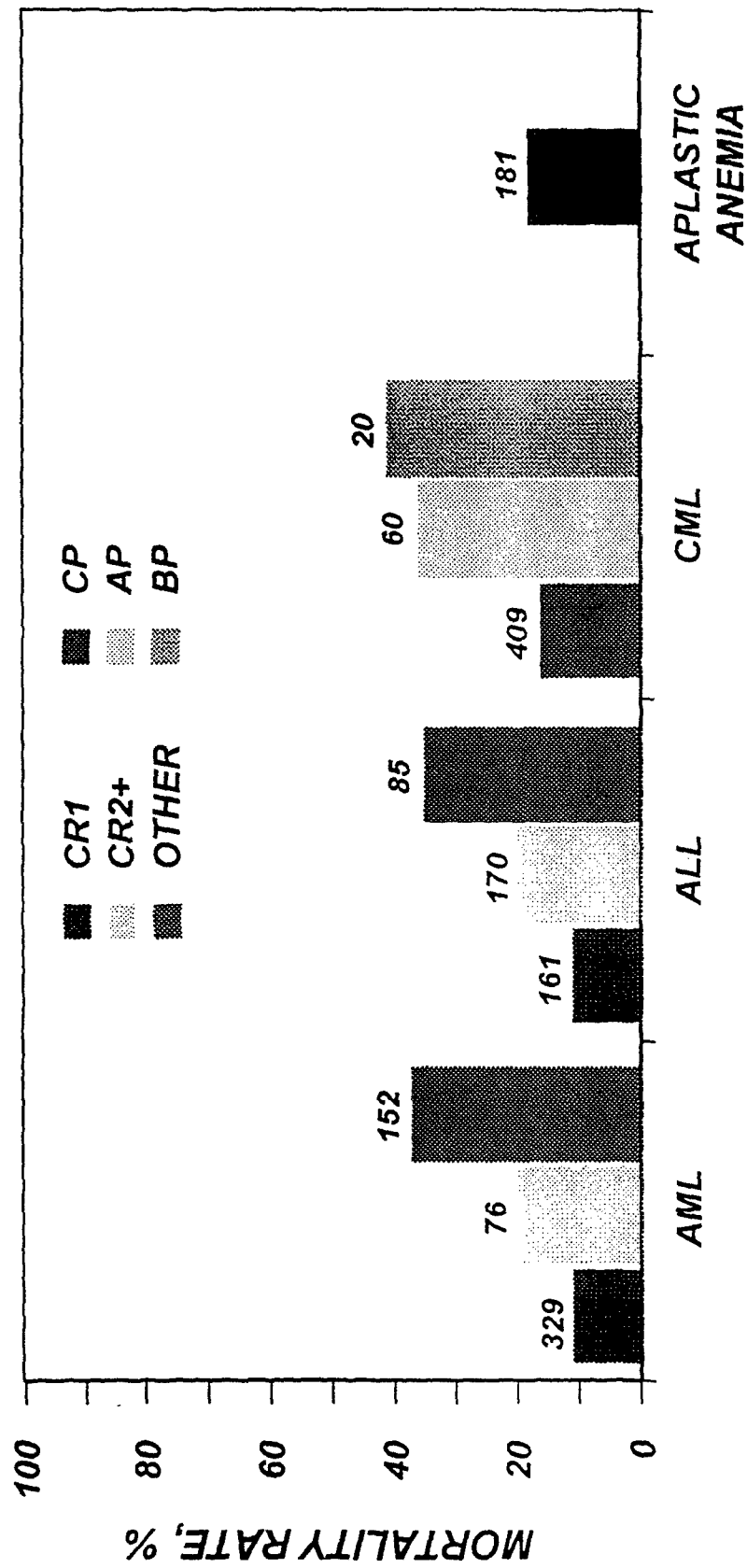


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Numbers on bars = numbers of patients evaluable

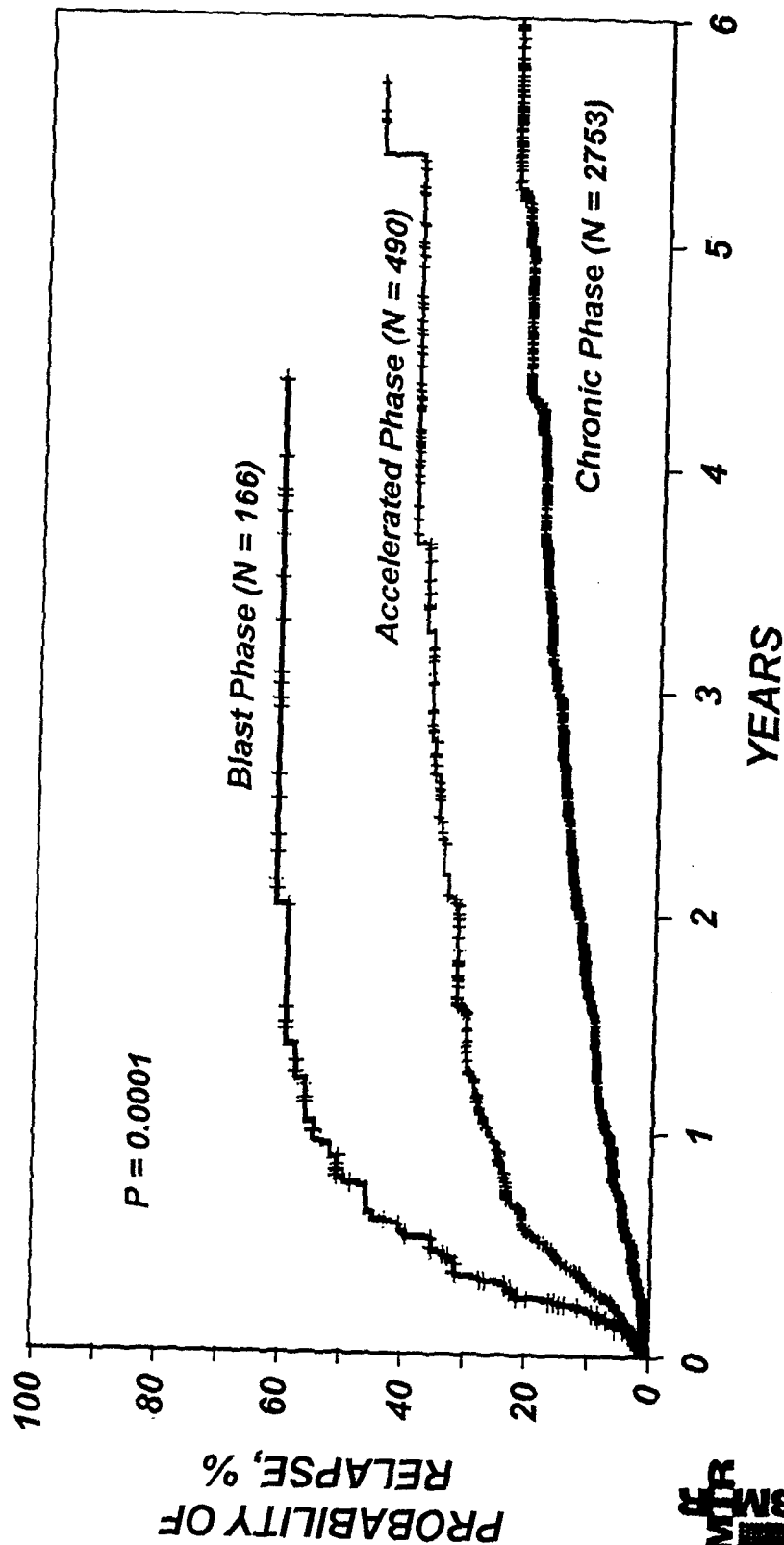
100-DAY MORTALITY AFTER AUTOTRANSPLANTS 1995



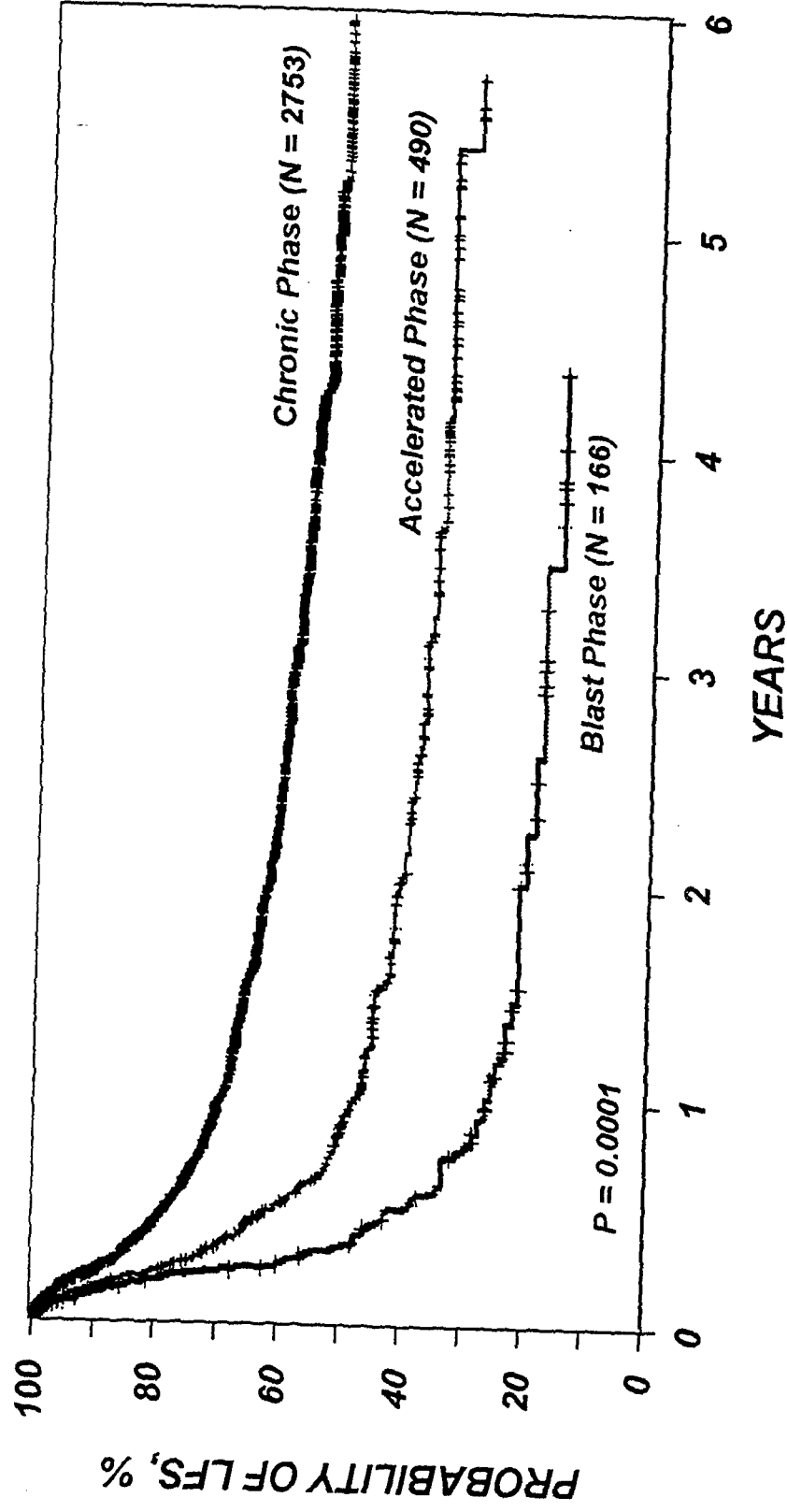
Numbers on bars = numbers of patients evaluable



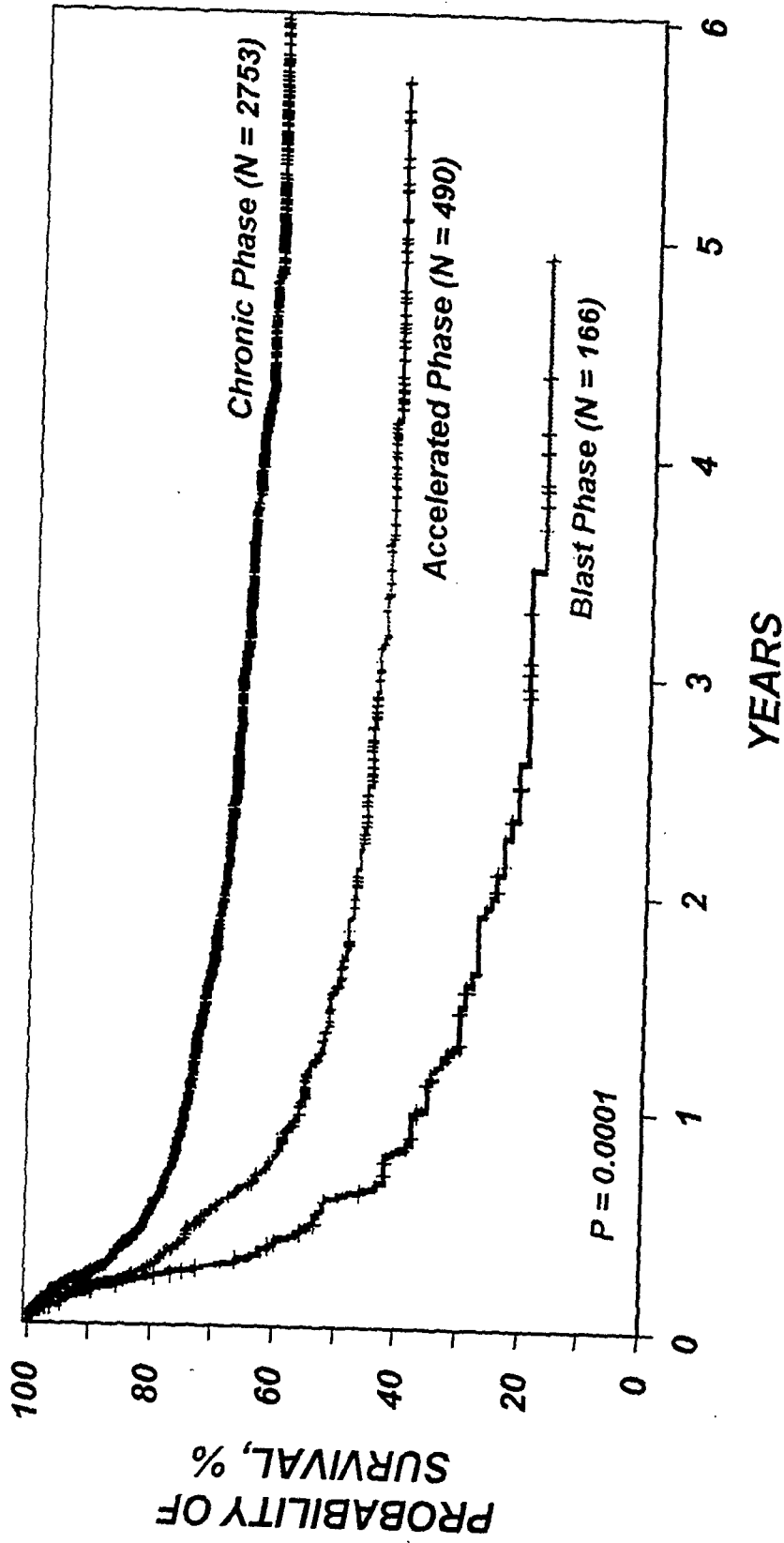
PROBABILITY OF RELAPSE AFTER HLA-IDENTICAL SIBLING BMT FOR CHRONIC MYELOGENOUS LEUKEMIA 1989-1995



**PROBABILITY OF LEUKEMIA-FREE SURVIVAL
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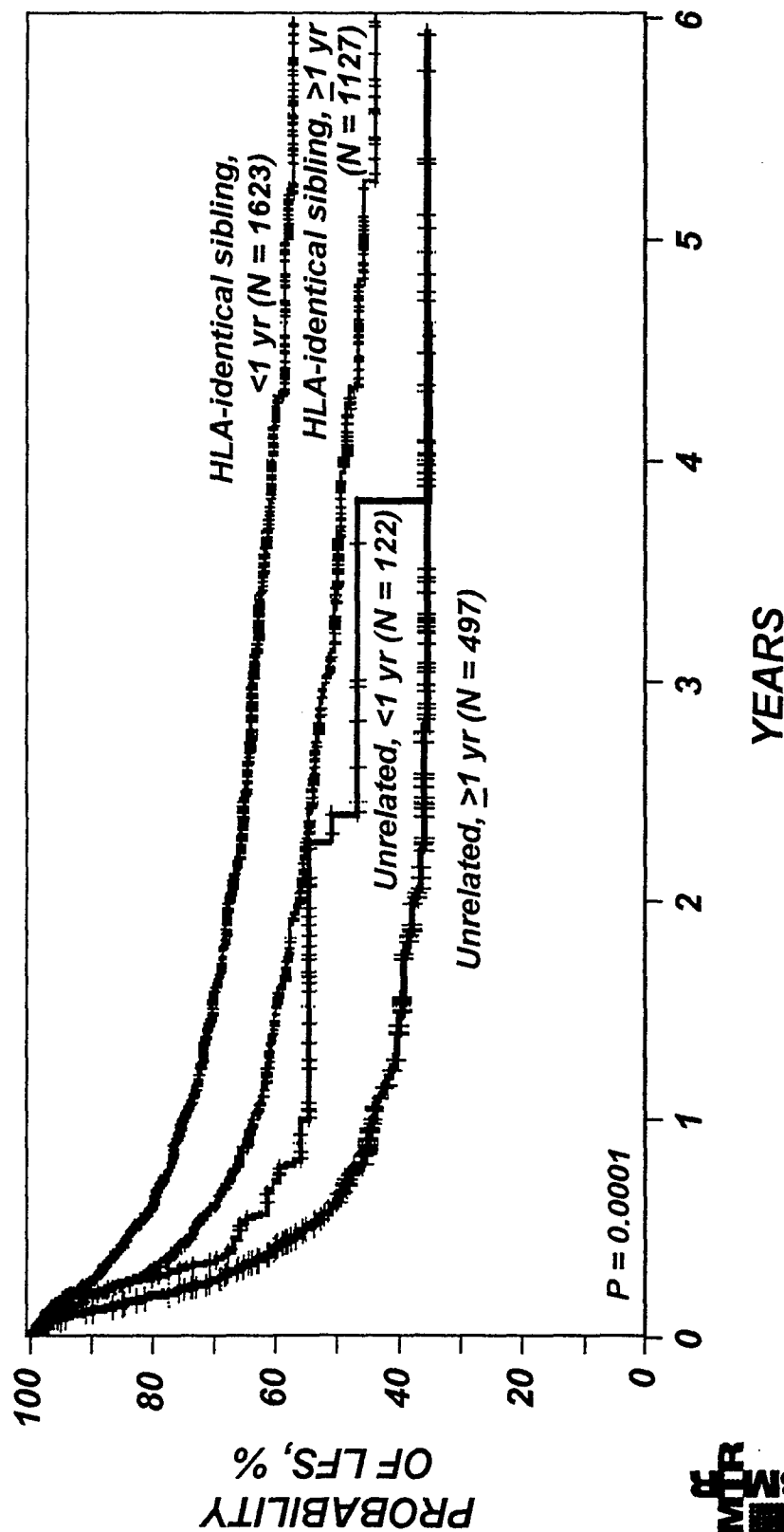


PROBABILITY OF SURVIVAL AFTER HLA-IDENTICAL SIBLING BMT FOR CHRONIC MYELOGENOUS LEUKEMIA 1989-1995

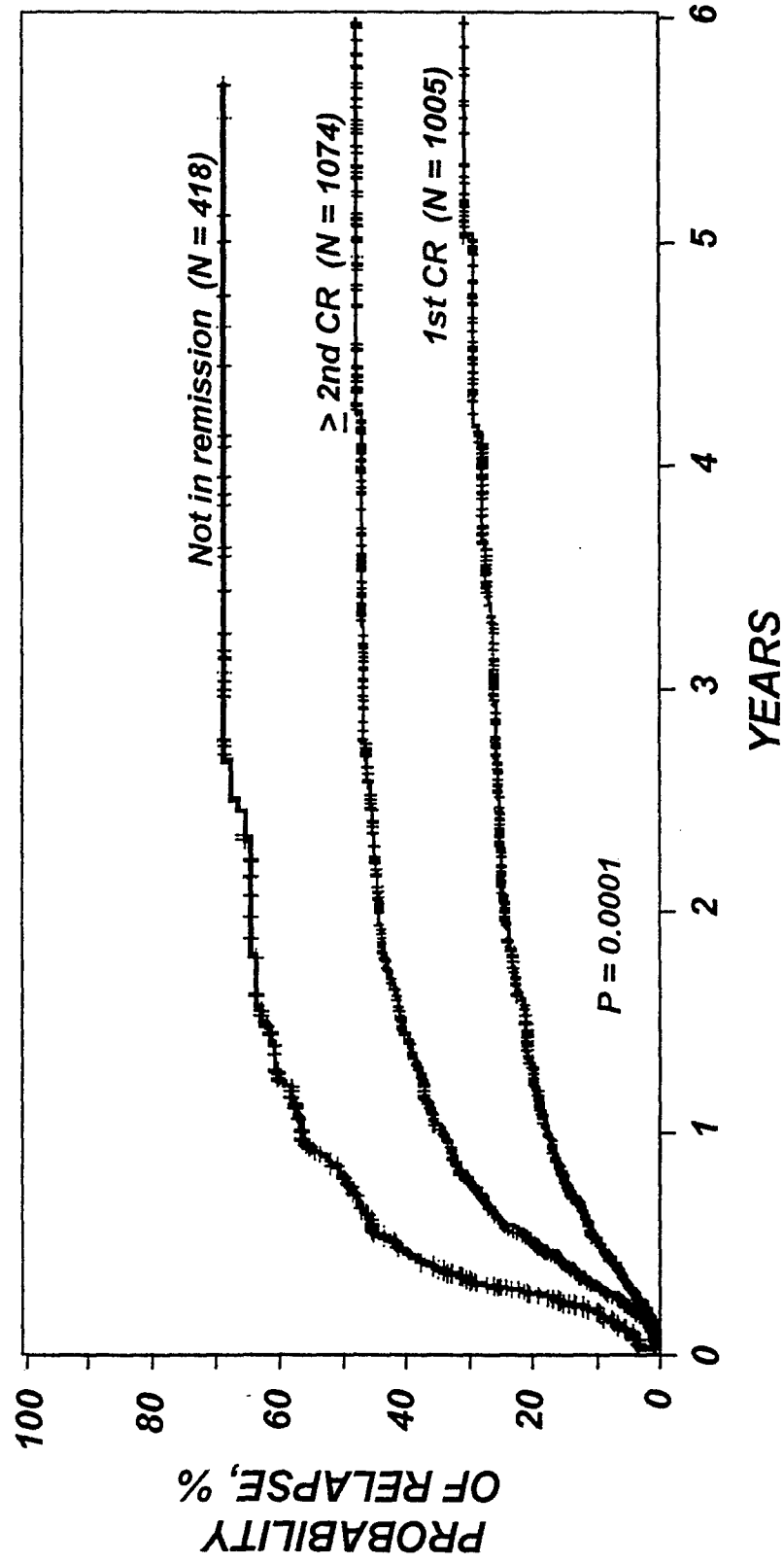


PROBABILITY OF LFS AFTER BMT FOR CHRONIC MYELOGENOUS LEUKEMIA IN CHRONIC PHASE

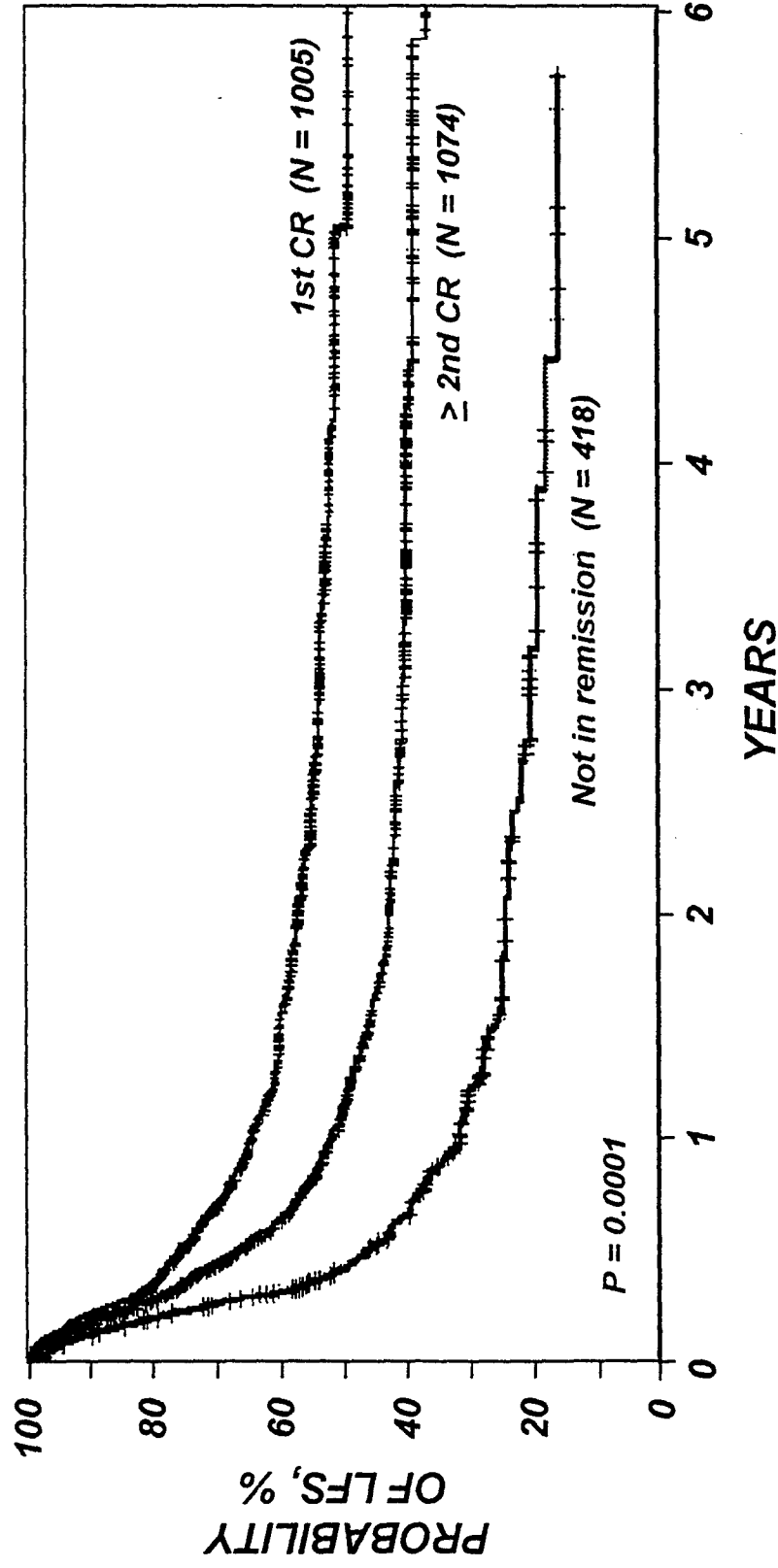
- Interval Diagnosis to Transplant -



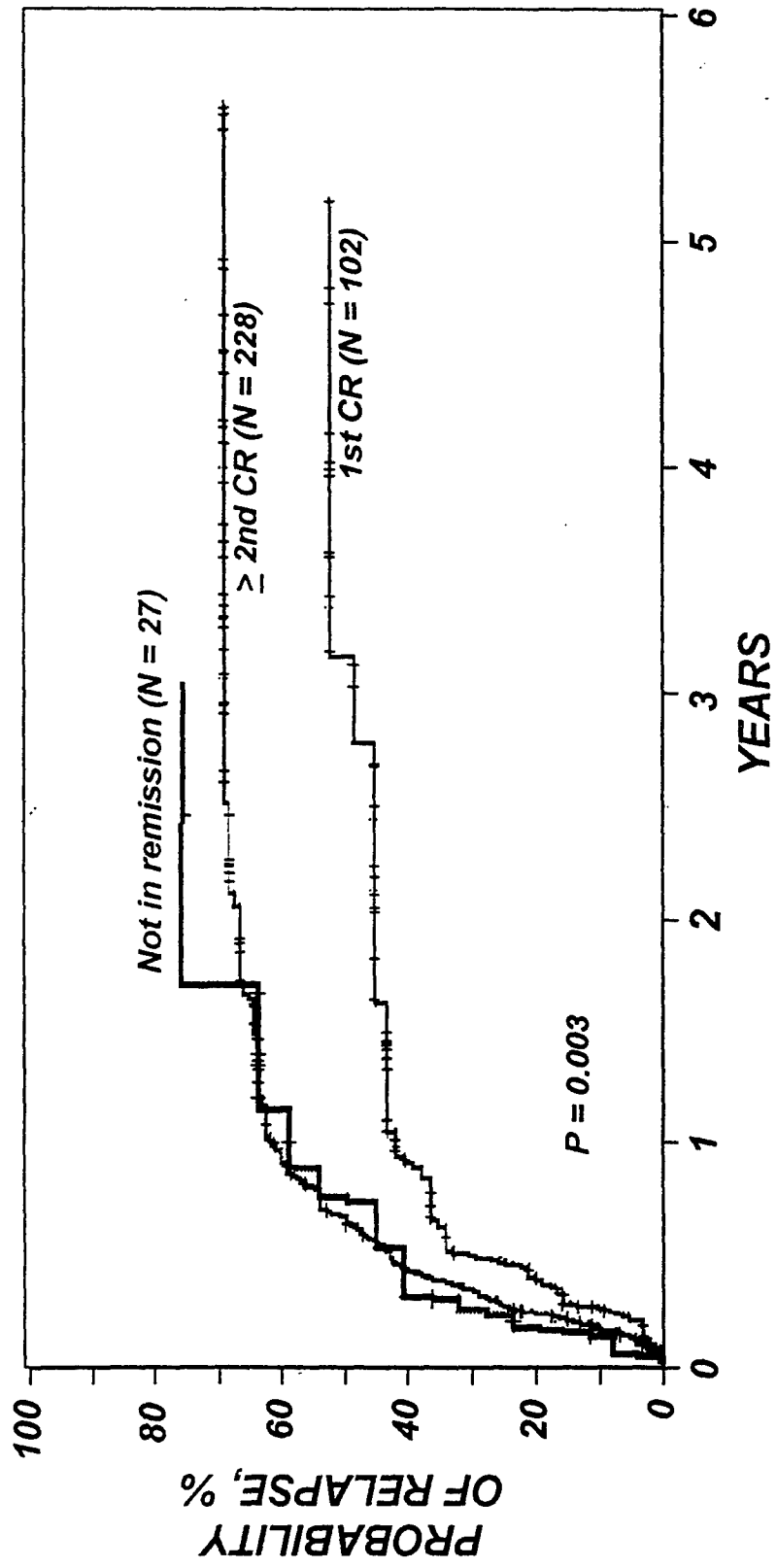
PROBABILITY OF RELAPSE AFTER HLA-IDENTICAL SIBLING BMT FOR ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA 1989-1995



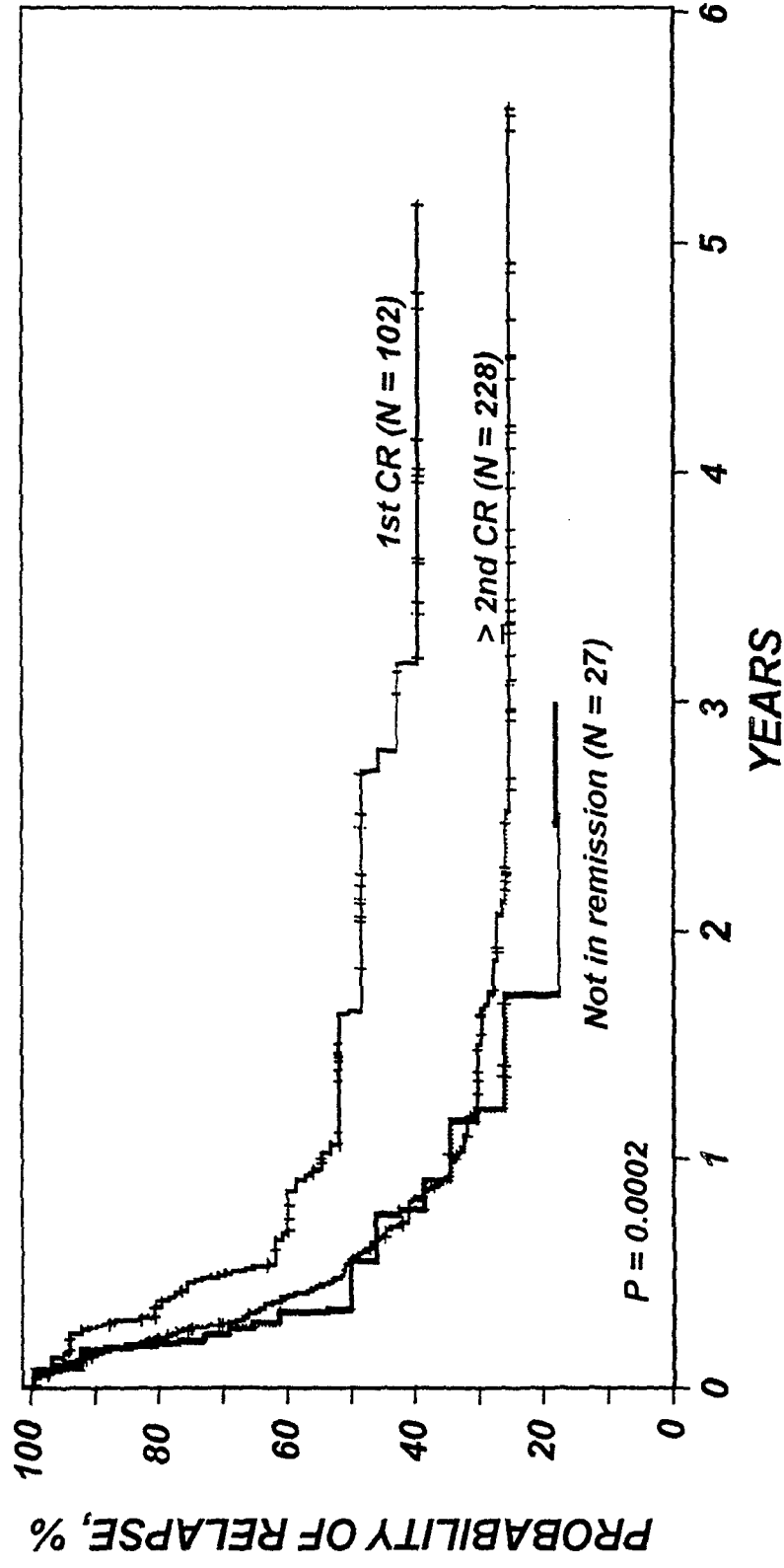
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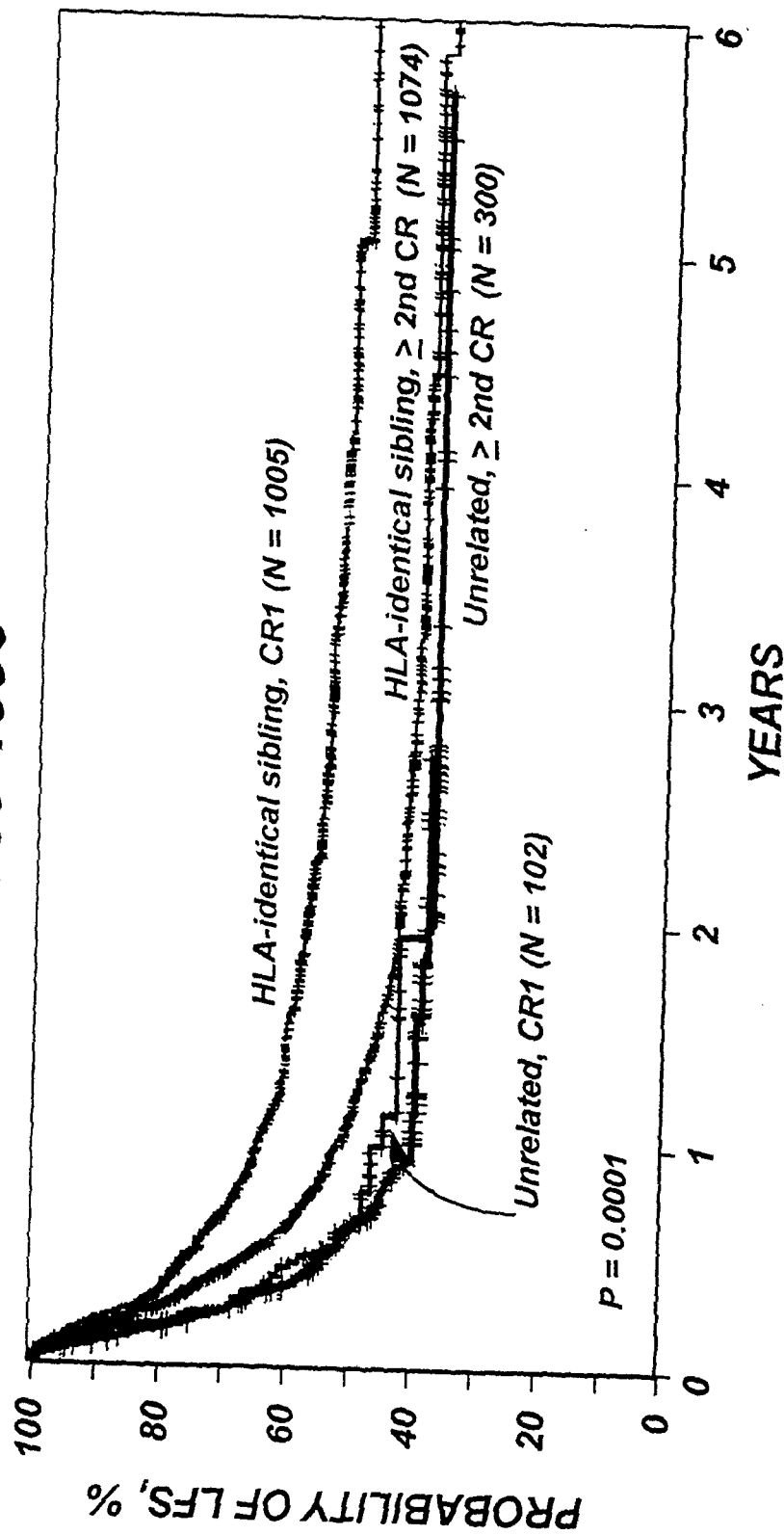
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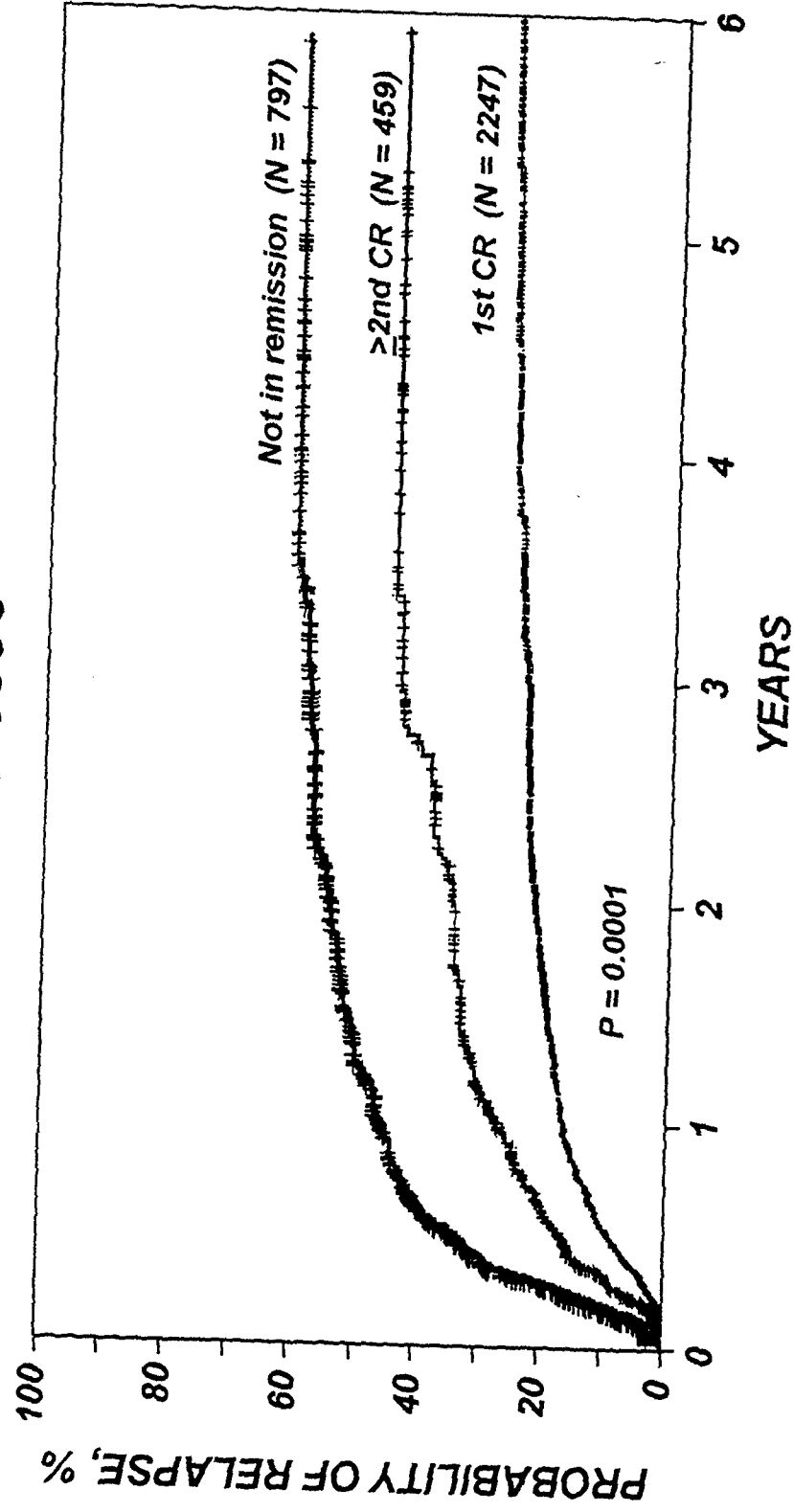
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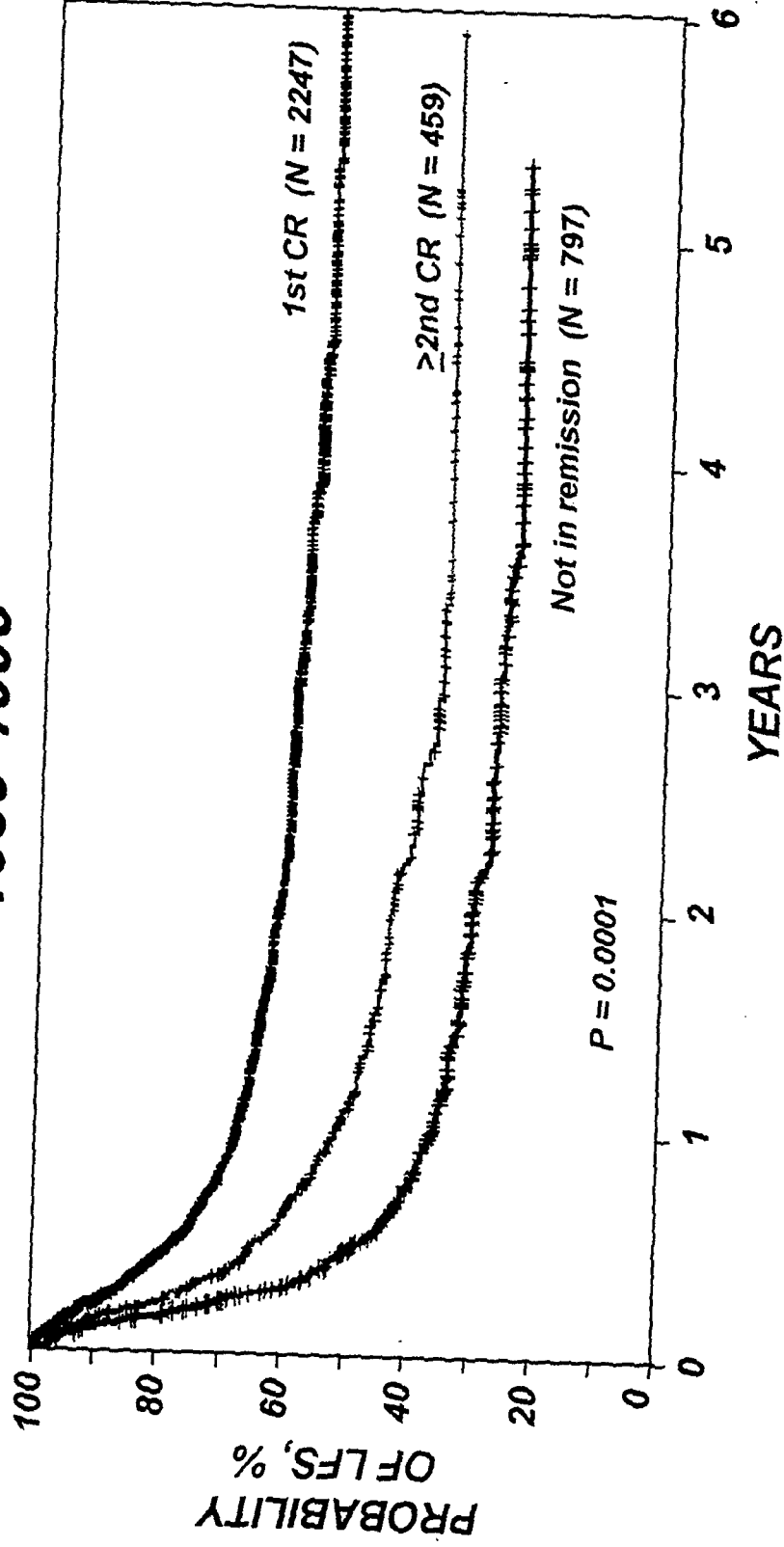
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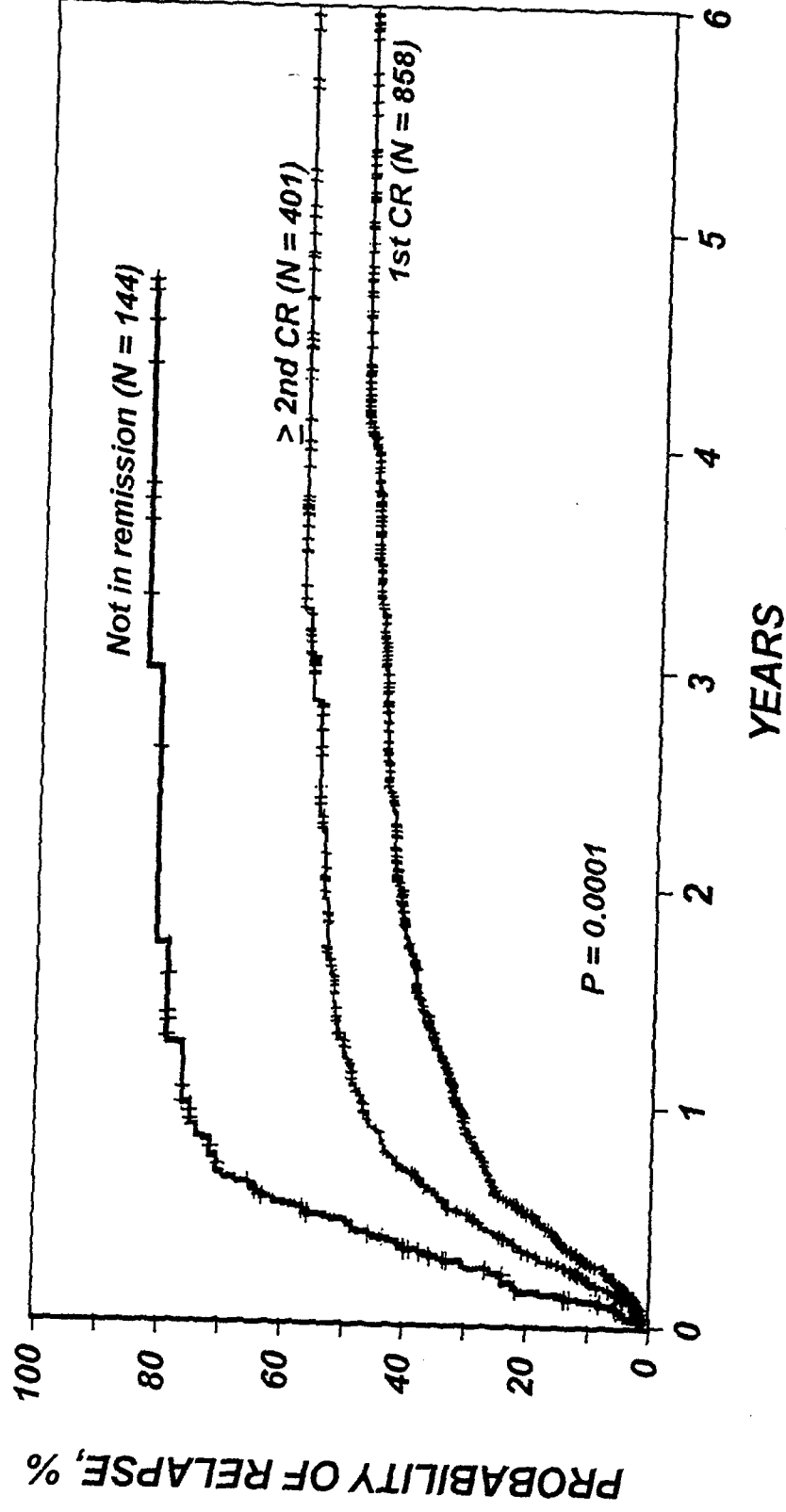
PROBABILITY OF RELAPSE AFTER HLA-IDENTICAL SIBLING BMT FOR ACUTE MYELOGENOUS LEUKEMIA 1989-1995



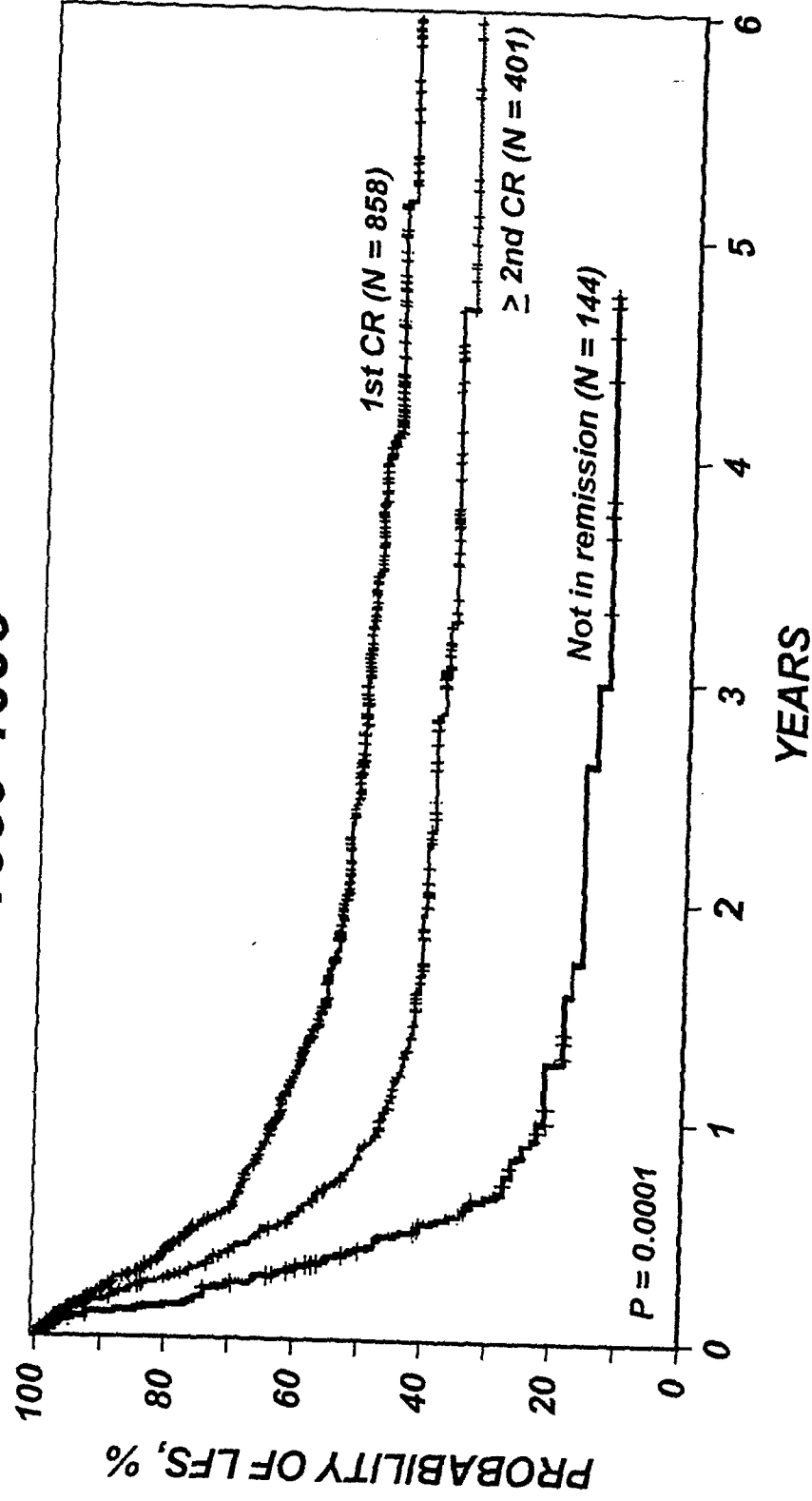
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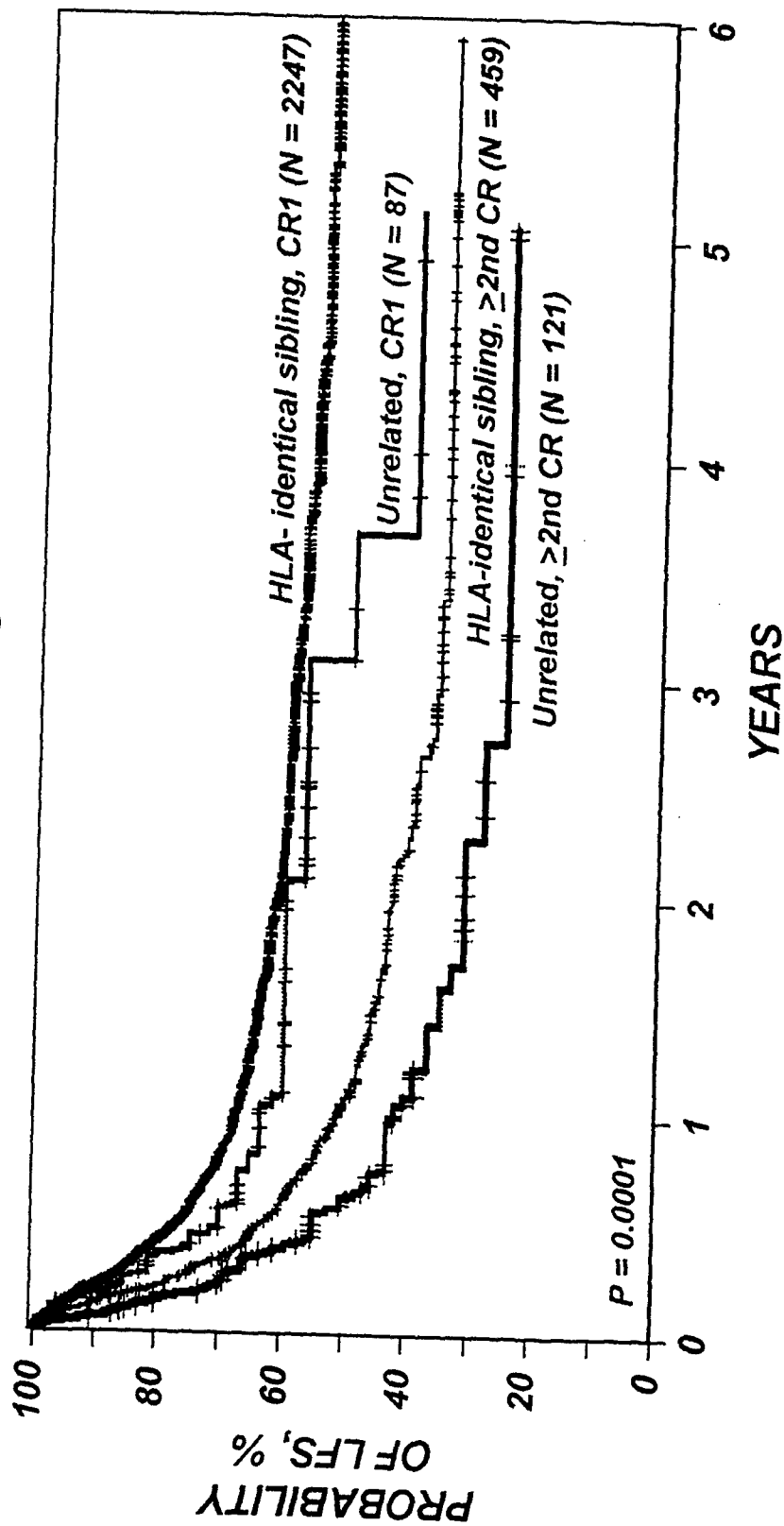
PROBABILITY OF RELAPSE AFTER AUTOTRANSPLANTS FOR ACUTE MYELOGENOUS LEUKEMIA, 1989-1995



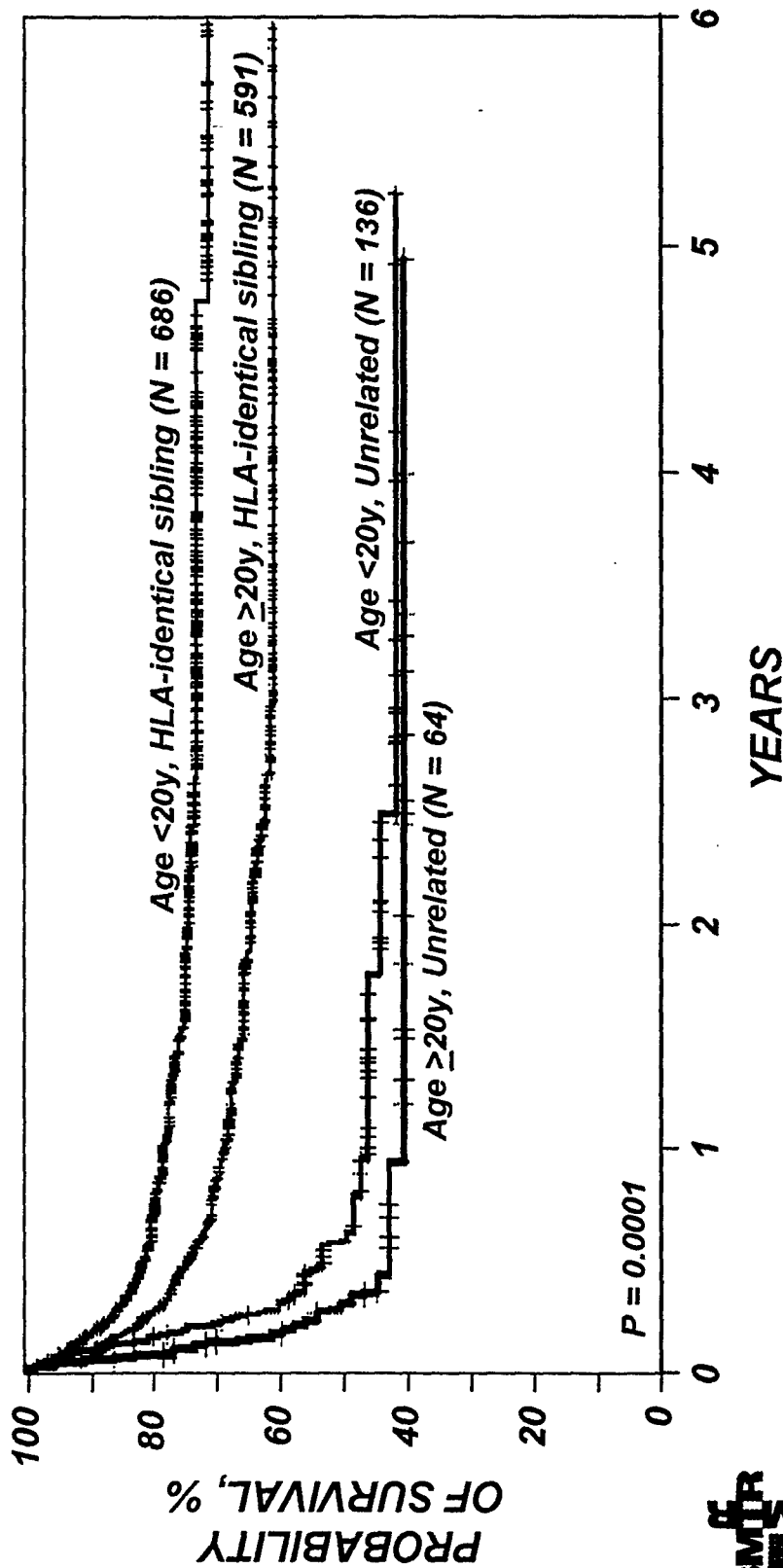
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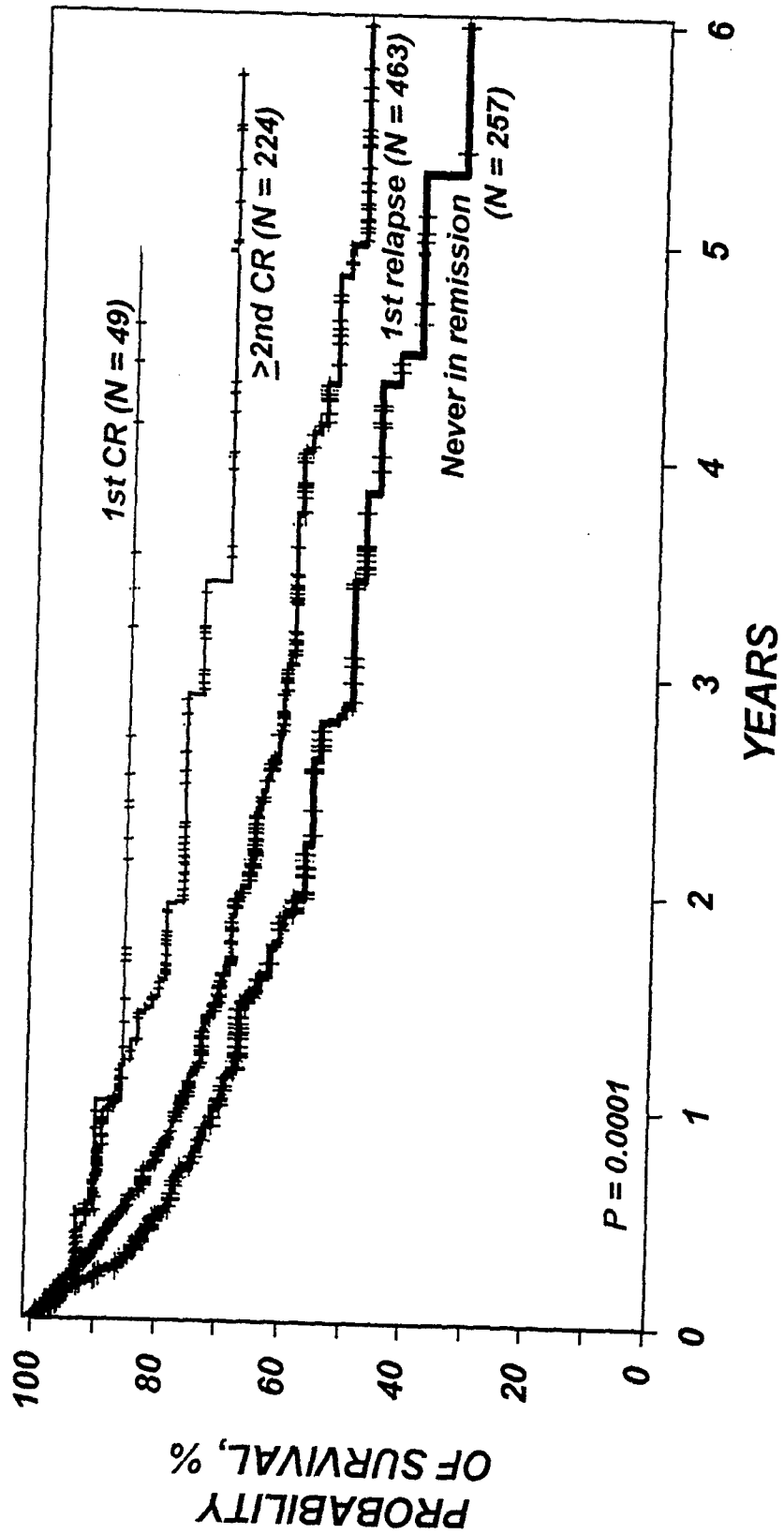
PROBABILITY OF LEUKEMIA-FREE SURVIVAL AFTER ALLOGENEIC BMT FOR ACUTE MYELOGENOUS LEUKEMIA 1989-1995



PROBABILITY OF SURVIVAL AFTER HLA-IDENTICAL SIBLING AND UNRELATED BMT FOR SEVERE APLASTIC ANEMIA 1989 - 1995

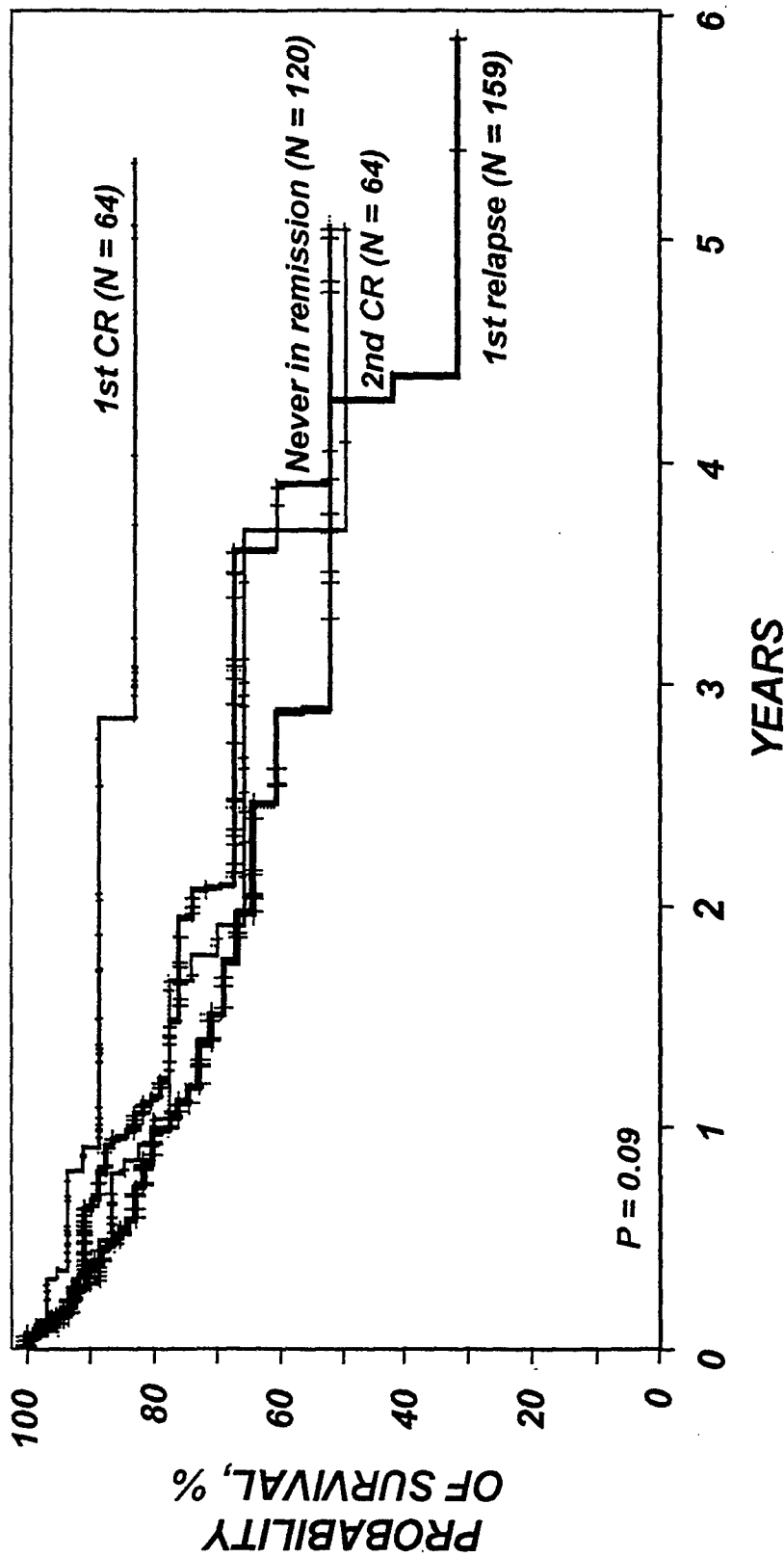


PROBABILITY OF SURVIVAL AFTER AUTOTRANSPLANTS FOR HODGKIN DISEASE 1989-1995

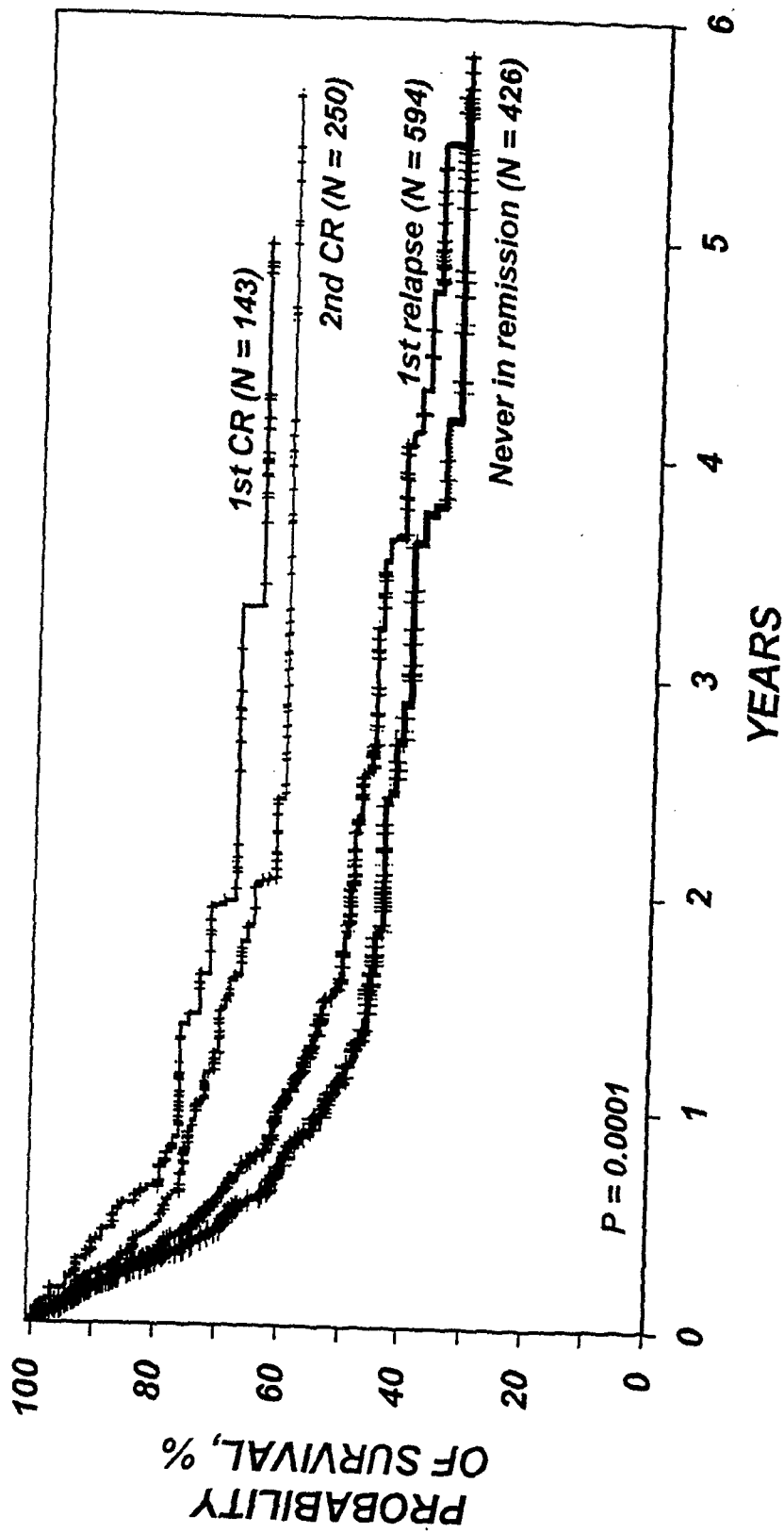


PROBABILITY OF SURVIVAL AFTER AUTOTRANSPLANTS FOR LOW-GRADE NON-HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

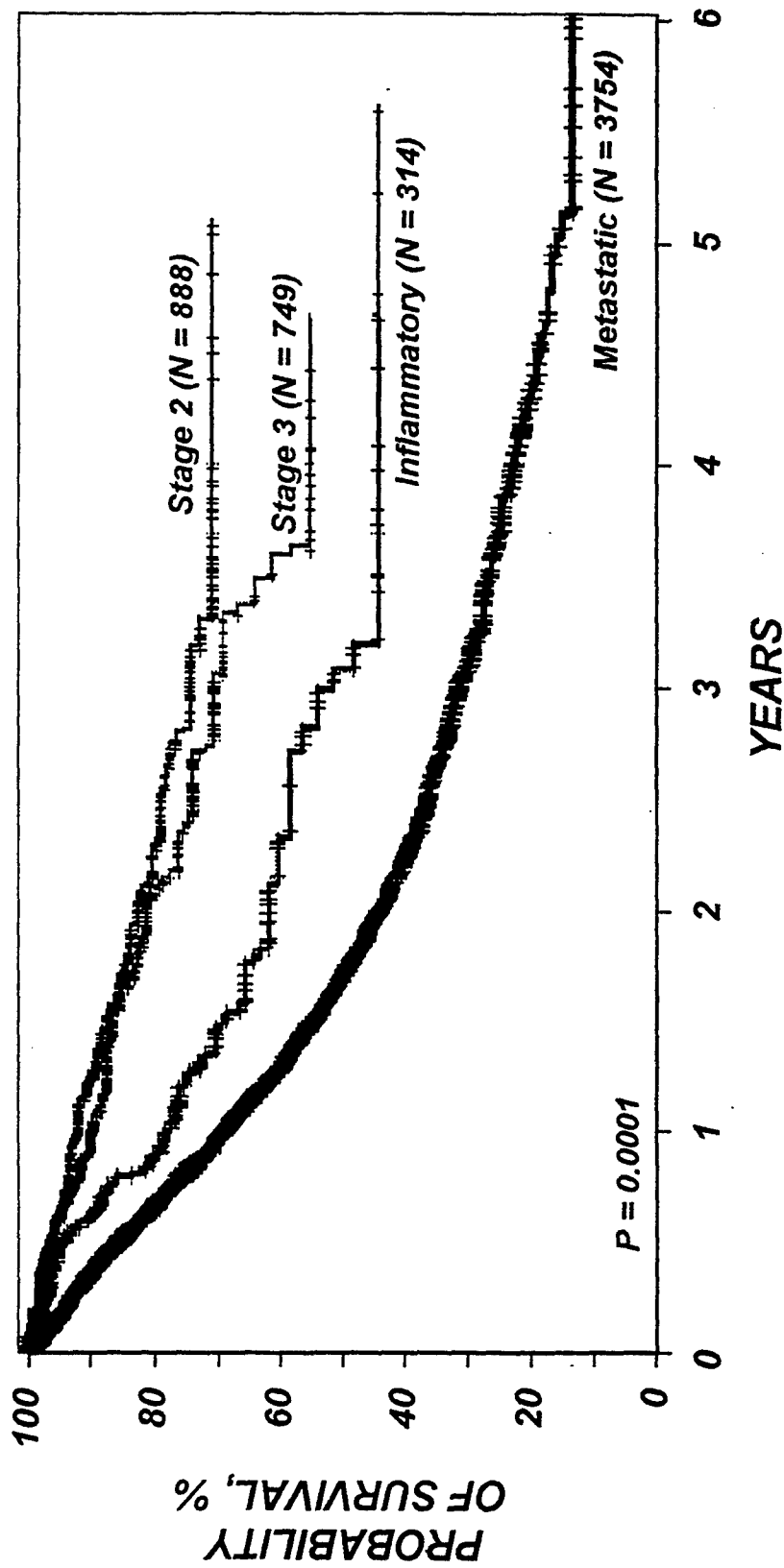
1989-1995



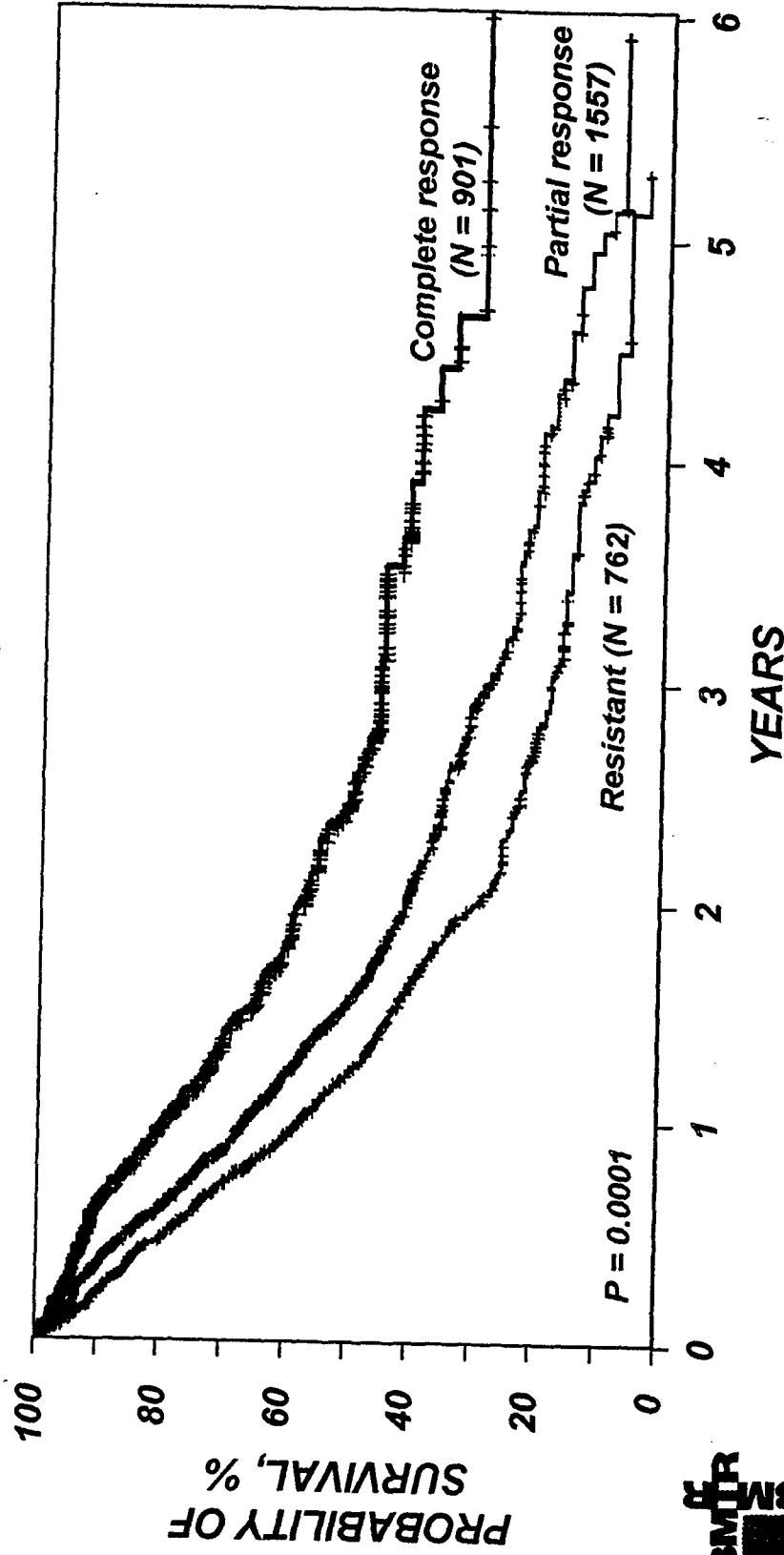
**PROBABILITY OF SURVIVAL AFTER
AUTOTRANSPLANTS FOR INTERMEDIATE GRADE
OR IMMUNOBLASTIC NON-HODGKIN LYMPHOMA
1989-1995**



PROBABILITY OF SURVIVAL AFTER AUTOTRANSPLANTS FOR BREAST CANCER 1989-1995



PROBABILITY OF SURVIVAL AFTER AUTOTRANSPLANTS FOR METASTATIC BREAST CANCER - Pretransplant Response to Chemotherapy - 1989-1995



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Mission of the IBMTR and ABMTR

1. Maintain a Statistical Center for the collection, organization, and analysis of comprehensive clinical data on recipients of blood and marrow transplant recipients (the IBMTR collects data on allogeneic transplants, the ABMTR on autologous transplants);
2. Conduct studies addressing important issues in blood and marrow transplantation and cancer treatment;
3. Disseminates results of clinically relevant analyses by a variety of media to transplant centers and to the medical profession for the earliest possible benefit to patients;
4. Serves as resource of information on transplantation for patients, physicians and other individuals and organizations involved in health care.

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Diseases Treated by Stem Cell Transplants

While there are many diseases that may be successfully treated by a bone marrow transplant, the list below highlights some of the diseases for which bone marrow transplant is most commonly considered. Please visit this site regularly as additional topics will be added to this list. Each description is available in both a technical and basic format. You may toggle your reading level at any time by clicking on the buttons at each subheading.

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The Role of Blood and Bone Marrow Transplantation in CHRONIC MYELOGENOUS LEUKEMIA

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Autologous Blood and Bone Marrow Transplantation for Breast Cancer

This text has been written at two levels: basic, for a general audience, and technical, for the reader with advanced knowledge of the topic.

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Autologous Blood and Bone Marrow Transplantation for Breast Cancer

Philip A. Rowlings, MBBS, M.S., FRACP, FRCPA
Assistant Scientific Director, IBMTR/ABMTR

Mary Horowitz, M.D., M.S.
Scientific Director, IBMTR/ABMTR

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Introduction

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Breast cancer is the second most common cause of cancer deaths in North America, and the American Cancer Society estimates that more than 180,000 new cases of breast cancer were diagnosed in 1996 (1). Many women with breast cancer are cured after local surgery with or without radiotherapy. Many others, however, have a recurrence of disease (either locally or at distant sites) after primary surgery or present with metastatic disease at diagnosis. Therefore, better treatments for patients with high-risk primary and advanced breast cancer continue to be investigated.

The role of high-dose chemotherapy with autologous hemopoietic stem cell support (autotransplant) as treatment for breast cancer remains controversial. The rationale for autotransplants is the dose-response relationship between many chemotherapy drugs and breast cancer, suggesting that increasing doses beyond the limits of bone marrow toxicity may increase cures. The controversy results from the high cost of autotransplants and the paucity of data comparing outcome with standard dose therapy. There have been legal disputes between patients wishing to undergo the procedure and third-party payers refusing to reimburse the costs. Some of these disputes have received extensive exposure.

Responding to the controversy, the U.S. Congress commissioned the General Accounting Office (GAO) to review this area. Its findings are summarized in a report entitled "Coverage of Autologous Bone Marrow Transplantation for Breast Cancer" (2). The GAO report made some recommendations about the financial and political issues governing dissemination of new technologies and health care in the United States. It produced no conclusions regarding use of autotransplants for patients with breast cancer. To determine the relative efficacy of autotransplants and standard therapy, several large trials sponsored by the National Cancer Institute are being conducted by the U.S. cooperative oncology groups. Accrual of patients into these trials is slower than expected, however, because patients and physicians are reluctant

to accept randomization to standard dose therapy. A careful review of the continued relevance and necessity of these trials was recently published (3).

Despite the controversy, use of autotransplants for patients with breast cancer has increased dramatically over the past 6 years. According to data reported to the Autologous Blood and Marrow Transplant Registry (ABMTR), which receives information on 40% to 50% of all transplants done in North America, about 3,500 autotransplants were done in 1995 for patients with breast cancer, making this disease the single most common indication for blood or marrow transplant of any kind (autologous or allogeneic).

References

1. Cancer Facts and Figures - 1996. Atlanta: American Cancer Society.

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2. United States General Accounting Office: Report to the Honorable Ron Wyden, U.S. Senate, Health Insurance "Coverage of Autologous Bone Marrow Transplantation for Breast Cancer." April 1996. GAO/HEHS-96-83.

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3. Gradishar WJ, Tallman MA, Abrams JS: High-dose chemotherapy of breast cancer. Ann Intern Med 125:599-604, 1996.

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Current Data on Autotransplants for Patients with Breast Cancer

[Basic](#) | [Technical](#)

Background

High-dose chemotherapy (either with or without radiation therapy) with autologous hematopoietic stem cell support (autotransplant) is increasingly used to treat breast cancer. According to data reported to the International Bone Marrow Transplant Registry (IBMTR) and the Autologous Blood and Marrow Transplant Registry (ABMTR) of North America, breast cancer is now the most common indication for hemopoietic stem cell transplant of any kind, either autologous or allogeneic. Published reports of autotransplants include relatively few patients, and substantial reporting biases are likely to exist (see selected list of references). Only one randomized study has been published. This study included ____ women with newly diagnosed metastatic breast cancer treated with either standard dose therapy or two courses of high-dose chemotherapy with stem cell support (1). This study showed a statistically significant advantage in both survival and disease-free survival for patients receiving autotransplants versus those receiving conventional dose chemotherapy. However, the 3-year survival in the autotransplant group was only ____%, suggesting that few women are cured with this approach. The study has been criticized because of its small sample size and choice of regimens. Until results of larger randomized trials or other carefully controlled clinical studies are available, most questions regarding the comparative efficacy of autotransplant versus standard dose therapy will remain unanswered. However, considerable data are available from the ABMTR and other sources regarding the safety and outcomes of high-dose treatment.

What Is the ABMTR?

The Autologous Blood and Marrow Transplant Registry of North America (ABMTR) is a voluntary organization of more than 200 transplant centers in the United States, Canada, and Central and South America. ABMTR centers report data on consecutive autotransplants to a Statistical Center at the Medical College of Wisconsin. The Statistical Center also collects data for allogeneic blood and bone marrow transplants (allotransplants) from centers participating in the International Bone Marrow Transplant Registry (IBMTR), a similar but independent organization of allotransplant centers worldwide. The ABMTR began collecting data in 1992. Data were collected retrospectively for patients receiving autotransplants between 1989 and 1992, and prospectively thereafter. Based on data collected by the Center for Disease Control Hospital Surveys (2,3), about half of autotransplants done in North America for all diseases are registered with the ABMTR. (Click [here](#) for a list of participating centers.)

Trends in Autotransplants and Mortality for Patients with Breast Cancer

Table 1 lists data reported to the ABMTR on almost 7,000 women receiving autotransplants for breast cancer. The number of autotransplants increased almost sixfold from 1989 to 1995. The disease stage at the time of transplant also changed significantly: while most autotransplants in 1989 were for metastatic disease, now more than half are done as adjuvant therapy for primary breast cancer (stages II, III and inflammatory disease). Stem cells collected from the blood are now the most common form of hematopoietic support. Most importantly, 100-day mortality decreased significantly from 18% in 1989-90 to 5% in 1995.

Table 1. Trends in autotransplants for breast cancer reported to the ABMTR 1989-1995.

Outcome in High-Risk Primary Breast Cancer

Kaplan-Meier estimates of survival after autotransplants for stages II, III and inflammatory breast cancer are shown in [Figure 1](#). Three-year probabilities of survival after autotransplant are about 75% for women with stage II, 70% for women with stage III, and about 50% (range 40%-64%) for women with inflammatory breast cancer. Three-year probabilities of progression-free survival after autotransplant are about 65% for women with stage II, 60% for women with stage III, and 40% for women with inflammatory breast cancer. In 1995, the 100-day mortality rate was 4%.

Outcome in Metastatic Breast Cancer

Survival after autotransplant for metastatic breast cancer is predominantly determined by the responsiveness of the disease to standard dose therapy before transplant. Response is usually categorized as complete (disappearance of all known disease for 4 or more weeks), partial (a 50% or greater reduction in the size of measurable disease), or resistant (any response less than partial). [Figures 1 and 2](#) show Kaplan-Meier estimates of survival after autotransplant for women with metastatic breast cancer according to disease-responsiveness before transplant. Three-year probabilities of survival after autotransplant are about 45% for women with complete response, 30% for women with partial response, and 15% for women with resistant metastatic breast cancer. Three-year probabilities of progression-free survival after autotransplant are about 30% for women with complete response, 15% for women with partial response and 5% for women with resistant metastatic breast cancer. In 1995, the 100-day mortality rate was 6%.

Autotransplants Versus Standard Dose Therapy for Breast Cancer

It is uncertain whether the results above are superior to those obtained in similar women using standard dose therapy. Comparing historical results with conventional therapy has caused several problems. Selection biases may occur since patients considered for autotransplant often have extensive medical evaluations before the procedure. This may detect occult metastatic disease in women with primary breast cancer and exclude from adjuvant transplant trials those patients who are likely to have poorer outcomes (4). Additionally, autotransplants are often restricted to women with good performance status and near-normal pulmonary, cardiac and renal function. Conversely, results of autotransplants might be expected to be worse compared to standard dose therapy when patients are treated as part of phase I studies with experimental and potentially toxic protocols. Meaningful comparisons of autotransplant versus standard dose therapy require careful adjustment for differences in factors related to the patient, the disease, and transplant, ideally in large randomized clinical trials.

References

1. Bezwoda WR, Seymour L, Dansey RD: High-dose chemotherapy with hematopoietic rescue as primary treatment for metastatic breast cancer: A randomized trial. *Journal of Clinical Oncology* 13:2483-2489, 1995.

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3. Graves EJ: Detailed diagnoses and procedures, National Hospital Discharge Survey, 1989. Vital and Health Statistics - Series 13: Data from the National Health Survey. 108:1-236, 1991.

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4. Crump M, Goss PE, Prince M, Girouard C: Outcome of extensive evaluation before adjuvant therapy in women with breast cancer and 10 or more positive axillary lymph nodes. *Journal of Clinical Oncology* 14:66-69, 1996.

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Captions

Fig. 1. Probability of survival after autotransplants for breast cancer, 1989-1995.

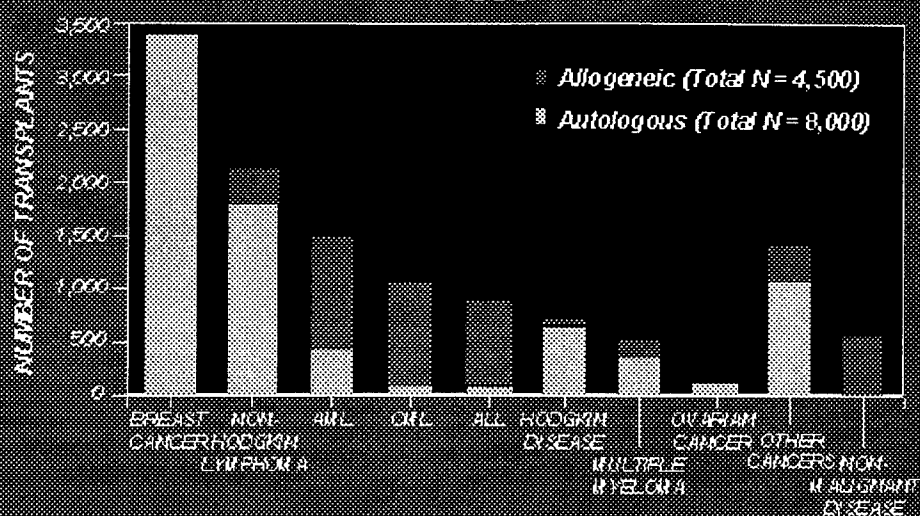
Fig. 2. Probability of survival after autotransplants for metastatic breast cancer according to pretransplant chemosensitivity, 1989-1995.

Links to other resources of use to physicians and other health professionals caring for patients with breast cancer.

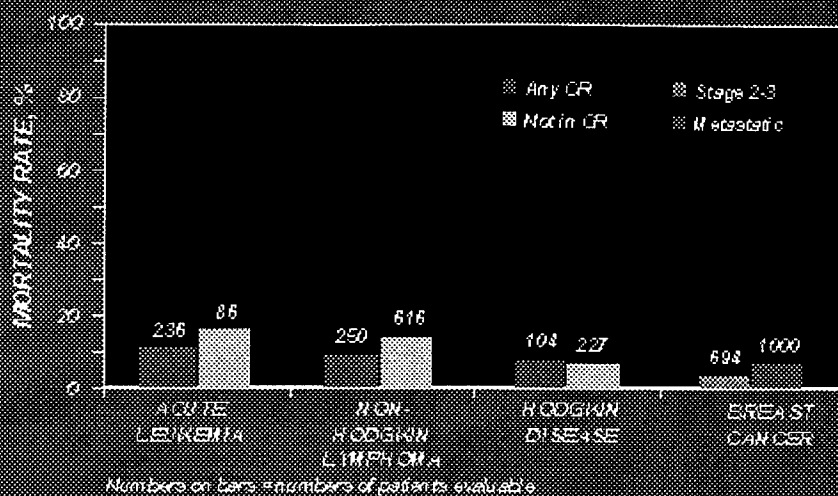
A comprehensive information service is provided by the NIH PDQ Search Service at http://cancernet.nci.nih.gov/trials/pdq_search.html

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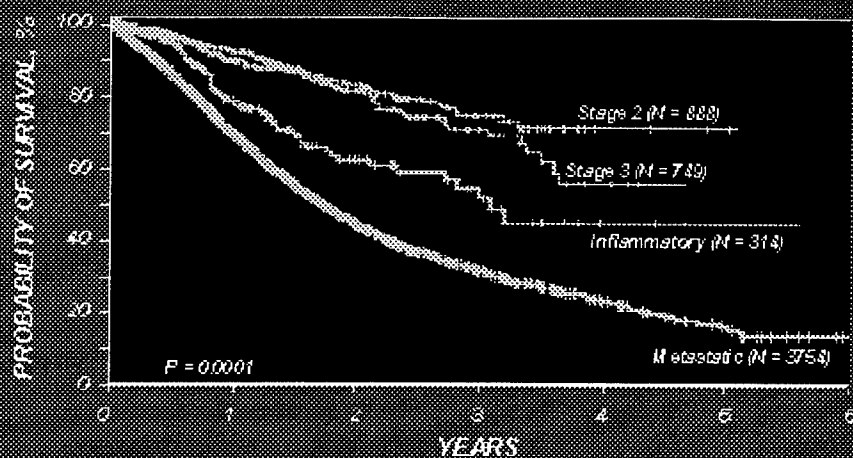
INDICATIONS FOR BLOOD AND MARROW TRANSPLANTATION IN NORTH AMERICA 1995



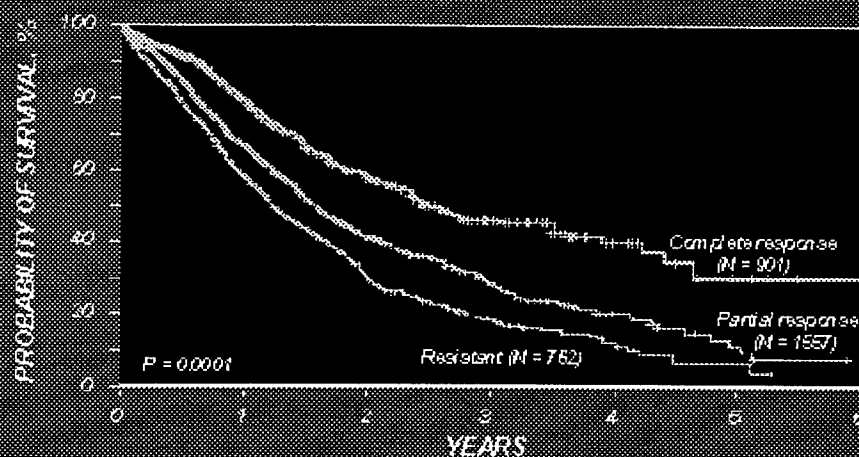
100-DAY MORTALITY AFTER AUTOTRANSPLANTS 1995



PROBABILITY OF SURVIVAL AFTER AUTOTRANSPLANTS FOR BREAST CANCER 1989-1995



PROBABILITY OF SURVIVAL AFTER
AUTOTRANSPLANTS FOR METASTATIC BREAST CANCER
- Pretransplant Response to Chemotherapy -
1989-1995



Clinical Trials

Basic | **Technical**

For details about enrolling a patient in one of these trials, contact the Chairpersons listed at the end of each trial summary. The details listed are correct as of the date given at the end of the title.

Additional Phase I and II trials are listed with the PDQ search service and are also conducted at individual transplant institutions.

Trials

- [CLB-9082 INT-0163](#)
- [EST-2190 INT-0121](#)
- [E-PBT01 NCI-T90-0180D](#)
- [FHCRC-772.1 NCI-H94-0370](#)
- [S-9623 SWOG-9623](#)

CLB-9082 INT-0163

NCI HIGH PRIORITY CLINICAL TRIAL --- Phase III Randomized Comparison of High-Dose Chemotherapy with Autologous Marrow and Peripheral Stem Cell Support vs Standard-Dose Chemotherapy Following Adjuvant Chemotherapy in Women with Stage II/IIIA Breast Cancer with at Least 10 Positive Axillary Nodes (Summary Last Modified 09/96)
STATUS: Active AGE RANGE: over 18

NCI-sponsored, NCI cooperative group program

OBJECTIVES:

I. Compare disease-free and overall survival of women with stage II/IIIA breast cancer randomized to receive high-dose cyclophosphamide/cisplatin/carmustine with autologous bone marrow/peripheral stem cell support plus chest wall irradiation vs. conventional doses of the same drugs plus chest wall irradiation, administered after 4 courses of adjuvant cyclophosphamide/doxorubicin/fluorouracil (CAF).

II. Compare the toxic effects of these 2 regimens.

PROTOCOL ENTRY CRITERIA:

--Disease Characteristics--

Histologically confirmed adenocarcinoma of the breast

Pathologically confirmed stage IIA, IIB, or IIIA (i.e., T1-3, N1-2, M0)

10 or more positive axillary nodes required

Absence of distant metastases, evidenced by:

Negative bone scan

Negative bilateral bone marrow aspirate/biopsy

Negative CT of head, chest, abdomen, pelvis

Hormone receptor status:

Any estrogen receptor (ER) or progesterone receptor (PR) status accepted, including unknown
Knowledge of ER and PR status desired

No bilateral breast cancer

--Prior/Concurrent Therapy--

Biologic therapy:

Not specified

Chemotherapy:

No prior chemotherapy

Endocrine therapy:

Not specified

Radiotherapy:

No prior radiotherapy

Surgery:

Radical or modified radical mastectomy or lumpectomy with level I/II axillary dissection required
Preferably within 2 weeks prior to initiating cyclophosphamide/doxorubicin/fluorouracil (CAF)
Not more than 8 weeks prior to initiating CAF (10 weeks with permission of the study chairman)
Negative resection margins required
Lymphatic and vascular involvement permitted

--Patient Characteristics--

Age:

Over 18

No upper limit, but over physiologic 50 expected to tolerate treatment less well

Sex:

Women only

Menopausal status:

Pre-, post-, or perimenopausal

Performance status:

CALGB 0 or 1

Karnofsky 80%-100%

Hematopoietic:

ANC at least 1,800/mL

Platelets at least 100,000/mL

Hemoglobin greater than 10 g/dL

Bone marrow cellularity at least 30%

Hepatic:

Bilirubin not more than 1.5 times normal
AST not more than 1.5 times normal

Renal:

Creatinine less than 1.8 mg/dL
BUN not more than 1.5 times normal

Cardiovascular:

Left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) on MUGA at least 45% at rest and at least 5% increase with exercise (exercise test not required if LVEF is at least 55%)
EKG required within 90 days prior to entry
No uncontrolled or significant cardiovascular disease, i.e.:
 No myocardial infarction within 1 year
 No congestive heart failure

Pulmonary:

FVC at least 60% of predicted
FEV1 at least 60% of predicted
DLCO at least 60% of predicted

Other:

No previous or concomitant second malignancy except:
 Curatively treated cervical cancer
 Nonmelanomatous skin cancer

Negative viral titers, e.g.:

HIV
HBsAg
Hepatitis C

No serious medical/psychiatric condition that would:

Preclude protocol therapy
Prevent informed consent

Companion quality-of-life study (CLB-9066) must be offered

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EST-2190 INT-0121

NCI HIGH PRIORITY CLINICAL TRIAL --- Phase III Randomized Study of Adjuvant CAF (Cyclophosphamide/Doxorubicin/Fluorouracil) vs Adjuvant CAF Followed by Intensification with High-Dose Cyclophosphamide/Thiotepa plus Autologous Stem Cell Rescue in Women with Stage I/III Breast cancer at High Risk of Recurrence (Summary Last Modified 02/96)
STATUS: Active AGE RANGE: 15 to 60

SPONSORSHIP

NCI-sponsored, NCI cooperative group program

OBJECTIVES:

- I. Compare sites and rates of recurrence, disease-free survival, overall survival, and toxicity of adjuvant chemotherapy with CAF (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil) vs. adjuvant CAF followed by marrow ablation with cyclophosphamide/thiotepa and autologous stem cell rescue in women with stage II/III breast cancer and 10 or more positive lymph nodes.
- II. Evaluate prospectively the incidence and degree of occult marrow contamination with breast cancer cells at the time of study entry and following CAF chemotherapy by analyzing samples of marrow using a panel of monoclonal antibodies specific for breast cancer.
- III. Document the changes in psychosocial function that occur during treatment on either regimen, and compare post-treatment recovery of psychosocial function.
- IV. Establish a bank of paraffin-embedded tumor samples for future laboratory study.

PROTOCOL ENTRY CRITERIA:

--Disease Characteristics--

Biopsy-proven epithelial carcinoma of the breast with at least 10 involved lymph nodes

Stage II/III disease

Synchronous bilateral breast cancer eligible provided primaries occurred within 6 weeks of each other

Contralateral intraductal cancer eligible

The following conditions exclude:

T4 disease

Apocrine, adenoidcystic, or squamous carcinoma

Inflammatory carcinoma of the breast

Lesions fixed to skin or chest wall

Peau d'orange skin changes

Asynchronous bilateral infiltrating breast cancer

Radical or modified radical mastectomy or breast-sparing surgery with axillary dissection required within 12 weeks of entry

Negative surgical margins required

Type of procedure, number of nodes examined, number of positive nodes, and tumor size must be reported

Breast-sparing surgery must have included wide excision (i.e., removal of gross tumor plus normal breast tissue)

Bone marrow aspirate, bilateral core biopsy, and bone scan must be negative for tumor

Aspiration and biopsy not required for patients who received 1 or 2 courses of any doxorubicin-based chemotherapy prior to entry

Hormone receptor status:

Estrogen and progesterone receptor status must be determined by either biochemical or immunohistochemical assays

--Prior/Concurrent Therapy--

Biologic therapy:

No prior therapy with colony-stimulating factors for breast cancer

Chemotherapy:

1 or 2 prior courses of any doxorubicin-based chemotherapy allowed provided documentation of treatment is available

Endocrine therapy:

No prior hormonal therapy for breast cancer except up to 21 days of tamoxifen that is stopped prior to entry

Prior postmenopausal estrogen therapy allowed but must be discontinued prior to entry

Radiotherapy:

No prior radiotherapy

Postoperative radiotherapy required on study

Surgery:

Surgery completed no more than 12 weeks prior to entry

Surgery completed no more than 12 weeks prior to start of chemotherapy in patients who receive one or two courses of doxorubicin-based chemotherapy prior to randomization

--Patient Characteristics--

Age:

15 to 60

Sex:

Women only

Menopausal status:

Pre- or postmenopausal

Performance status:

ECOG 0 or 1

Hematopoietic:

(obtained within 2 weeks prior to entry)

WBC at least 4,000/mL

Platelets at least 100,000/mL

Hepatic:

(obtained within 2 weeks prior to entry)

Bilirubin no more than 1.2 times normal

AST (or ALT) no more than 1.2 times normal

Alkaline phosphatase no more than 1.2 times normal

Renal:

Not specified

Cardiovascular:

Left ventricular ejection fraction (by MUGA) at least 50% or equal to or greater than the lower limit of institutional normal

No prior angina pectoris requiring nitrate therapy

No myocardial infarction within 6 months

No uncontrolled congestive heart failure

No uncontrolled hypertension

No major ventricular arrhythmia

Pulmonary:

FEV1 at least 60% of predicted

DLCO (corrected) at least 60% of predicted

Lung volume at least 60%

Lung volume not required if uncorrected FEV1 and DLCO greater than 80%

No symptomatic obstructive or restrictive lung disease

Other:

- No symptomatic CNS disease of any etiology
- No insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus
- No uncompensated major thyroid dysfunction
- No uncompensated major adrenal dysfunction
- No HIV positivity
- No prior malignancy within 5 years except:
 - In situ breast cancer (lobular or ductal)
 - Inactive nonmelanomatous skin cancer
 - In situ cervical cancer
- No pregnant or nursing women
- Assessment of insurance coverage required

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E-PBT01 NCI-T90-0180D

NCI HIGH PRIORITY CLINICAL TRIAL --- Phase III Randomized Comparison of Conventional CMF Maintenance vs High-Dose Combination Chemotherapy plus Autologous Bone Marrow and Peripheral Stem Cell Rescue in Women with Metastatic Breast Cancer Responding to Conventional Induction Chemotherapy (Summary Last Modified 06/96)
STATUS: Active AGE RANGE: 18 to 60

NCI-sponsored, NCI cooperative group program

OBJECTIVES

I. Compare time to failure and overall survival of patients with metastatic breast cancer responding after 4-6 courses of conventional induction chemotherapy who are randomly assigned to 24 months of conventional maintenance chemotherapy with CMF (cyclophosphamide/methotrexate/fluorouracil) vs. high-dose chemotherapy with cyclophosphamide/thiotepa/carboplatin followed by autologous bone marrow and peripheral stem cell rescue.

II. Compare the toxicity of these 2 regimens.

III. Compare the financial costs of these 2 regimens.

IV. Evaluate the quality of life associated with these 2 treatments.

PROTOCOL ENTRY CRITERIA

--Disease Characteristics--

Histologically documented adenocarcinoma of the breast

Metastatic or recurrent disease

- No leptomeningeal or brain metastases

- Inflammatory breast cancer requires distant metastases

- Adequate hepatic function (see below) required with liver metastases

- Metastases to ipsilateral regional lymph nodes (supraclavicular or cervical) only may be treated by mastectomy or locoregional radiotherapy

Hormonal receptor status:

- Estrogen receptor (ER)-negative or unknown

- ER-positive (at least 10 fmol/mg cytosol protein) bone/soft tissue disease eligible only if progressed on at least 1 hormone manipulation in the adjuvant or metastatic setting

- ER-positive, visceral disease eligible without prior hormone therapy

Bidimensionally measurable or evaluable disease, as follows:

- Not irradiated or progressed since radiotherapy

Evaluable disease defined as:

- Blastic and mixed blastic/lytic lesions with no anticipated need for palliative radiotherapy during first 3 courses

- Pure osteolytic lesions

- Positive bone scan as only evidence of metastasis permitted provided patient has analgesic requirement or decreased performance status

 - Evidence must be unequivocal if bone x-ray is negative

- Hepatic metastases greater than 2 cm on CT or MRI or of any size if biopsy-proven

- Abdominal or pelvic mass on CT or MRI

- Multinodular or confluent lung or skin metastases

- Cytologically positive pleural effusion

No large third-space fluid accumulation that cannot be drained

No large pericardial effusion

--Prior/Concurrent Therapy--

Biologic therapy:

Not specified

Chemotherapy:

One course of induction therapy as specified in the protocol allowed prior to entry

No other chemotherapy for metastatic disease, except patient may have relapsed after primary treatment for stage IV disease by virtue of metastasis only to ipsilateral supraclavicular nodes

At least 6 months between adjuvant chemotherapy and recurrence

Endocrine therapy:

Prior hormone manipulation required for bone or visceral metastasis unless rapidly progressing

At least 4 weeks since or no benefit from oophorectomy for metastatic or recurrent disease

Radiotherapy:

None to pelvic bones or lower spine

No anticipated requirement for palliation during first 3 courses

Surgery:

At least 2 weeks since major surgery

--Patient Characteristics--

Age:

18 to 60

Sex:

Women only

Menopausal status:

Premenopausal or postmenopausal

Performance status:

ECOG 0 or 1

Hematopoietic:

ANC at least 1,500/mL

Platelets at least 100,000/mL

Hepatic:

Bilirubin not greater than 2.0 mg/dL

AST/alkaline phosphatase not greater than 2 times normal

If liver function compromised by metastatic disease:

Bilirubin not greater than 5.0 mg/dL

AST not greater than 600 U/mL

Renal:

After hydration:

Creatinine not greater than 1.5 mg/dL and/or

Creatinine clearance at least 60 mL/min

Cardiovascular:

No significant cardiovascular disease, i.e.:

No congestive heart failure

No myocardial infarction within 3 months

No arrhythmia requiring medication

No poorly controlled hypertension (diastolic over 100 mm Hg)

Pulmonary:

No significant non-neoplastic pulmonary disease

Other:

No active infection

No active peptic ulcer disease

No brittle insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus

No hospitalization for psychiatric illness, including severe depression or psychosis

No current alcohol or drug abuse

No pregnant or nursing women

Not HIV seropositive and no clinical evidence of AIDS

No active second malignancy within 10 years except:

Curatively treated nonmelanomatous skin cancer

In situ cervical carcinoma

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FHCRC-772.1 NCI-H94-0370

Phase III Randomized Study of Autologous Bone Marrow vs G-CSF-Stimulated Peripheral Blood Stem Cell Transplantation for High-Risk Breast Carcinoma (Summary Last Modified 06/94)
STATUS: Active AGE RANGE: no greater than 65

SPONSORSHIP

NCI-sponsored, NCI grant supported

OBJECTIVES

- I. Determine which stem cell source, autologous bone marrow (AuBM) or autologous peripheral blood stem cells (PBSC) mobilized with granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF), results in more rapid engraftment in patients with high-risk or advanced breast carcinoma given post-transplant G-CSF.
- II. Compare the rate and duration of infection, transfusion requirements, days of hospitalization, and rate of transplant-related complications between patients receiving PBSC vs. AuBM.
- III. Compare the total cost of hospitalization when using PBSC vs. AuBM.
- IV. Evaluate long-term engraftment in the two treatment groups.
- V. Evaluate occult tumor cells in peripheral blood and marrow, and evaluate T-cell populations in PBSC collections.

PROTOCOL ENTRY CRITERIA

--Disease Characteristics--

High-risk breast carcinoma that has failed conventional therapy or has a greater than 50% chance for relapse, i.e.:

- Stage II with more than 10 positive nodes
- Stage III
- Stage IV

No evidence of marrow involvement on biopsy

Marrow positive only by immunocytochemistry allowed

No rapidly progressing disease requiring immediate therapy

No carcinomatous meningitis or untreated CNS disease

Hormone receptor status:

Not specified

--Prior/Concurrent Therapy--

Biologic therapy:

Not specified

Chemotherapy:

No more than 3 prior courses of myelosuppressive chemotherapy for metastatic disease

Endocrine therapy:

Not specified

Radiotherapy:

No prior pelvic irradiation

Surgery:

Not specified

--Patient Characteristics--

Age:

No greater than 65

Menopausal status:

Not specified

Sex:

Not specified

Performance status:

Karnofsky 70%-100%

Hematopoietic:

ANC at least 1,500/mL

Platelets at least 150,000/mL

Marrow cellularity at least 60% of normal

No history of prolonged neutropenia (ANC below 500 for more than 30 days) after conventional-dose chemotherapy

Hepatic:

Bilirubin no greater than 1.5 mg/dL

Renal:

Creatinine no greater than 1.5 mg/dL

No history of severe cyclophosphamide-induced hemorrhagic cystitis

Cardiovascular:

LVEF at least 45%

Other:

No HIV antibody

Willing to undergo multiple aphereses

Marrow available or patient willing to undergo marrow harvest

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S-9623 SWOG-9623

Phase III Randomized Study of Intensive Sequential Doxorubicin, Paclitaxel, and Cyclophosphamide vs Doxorubicin/Cyclophosphamide Followed by STAMP I or STAMP V Combination Chemotherapy with Autologous Stem Cell Rescue in Women with Primary Breast Cancer and 4-9 Involved Axillary Lymph Nodes (Summary Last Modified 08/96)

STATUS: Active AGE RANGE: adult

NCI-sponsored, NCI cooperative group program

OBJECTIVES

I. Compare disease-free and overall survival following intensive sequential chemotherapy with doxorubicin, paclitaxel, and cyclophosphamide versus standard dose doxorubicin/cyclophosphamide followed by high-dose STAMP I (cyclophosphamide/cisplatin/carmustine) or STAMP V (cyclophosphamide/carboplatin/thiotepa) and autologous peripheral blood progenitor cell or bone marrow rescue in women with operable breast cancer and 4-9 positive axillary lymph nodes.

II. Compare the toxic effects associated with these regimens.

PROTOCOL ENTRY CRITERIA

--Disease Characteristics--

Histologically confirmed adenocarcinoma of the breast with 4-9 histologically involved axillary lymph nodes

No known T4, N3, or M1 disease

Prior breast-sparing surgery or modified radical mastectomy plus axillary lymph node dissection required

Surgical margins negative for invasive or noninvasive ductal carcinoma

At least 10 nodes sampled

No more than 12 weeks since definitive surgery

Synchronous bilateral breast carcinoma eligible, provided:

One breast meets the eligibility criteria

Other breast has fewer than 10 involved nodes and is not N3 or T4

Hormone receptor status:

Not specified

--Prior/Concurrent Therapy--

Biologic therapy:

Not specified

Chemotherapy:

No prior chemotherapy

Endocrine therapy:

Not specified

Radiotherapy:

No prior radiotherapy to the breast

Surgery:

See Disease Characteristics

--Patient Characteristics--

Age:

Adult

Sex:

Women only

Menopausal status:

Any status

Performance status:

SWOG 0 or 1

Hematopoietic:

WBC at least 3,000/mL

ANC at least 1,000/mL

Platelets at least 100,000/mL

Hepatic:

Bilirubin no greater than 1.5 times normal
AST no greater than 1.5 times normal

Renal:

Creatinine clearance at least 60 mL/min

Cardiovascular:

Left ventricular ejection fraction at rest at least 45% by MUGA
EKG abnormalities require patient clearance by cardiologist
No uncontrolled or significant cardiac disease
No congestive heart failure
No second- or third-degree heart block or other serious cardiac conduction abnormality
No atrial or ventricular arrhythmia
No requirement for medication known to affect cardiac conduction unless:
 Given for reasons other than heart failure or arrhythmia
 Patient cleared by a cardiologist

Pulmonary:

FVC and FEV1 at least 60% of predicted
DLCO at least 60%

Other:

No HIV antibody
Known HBsAg and hepatitis C status required
No serious medical or psychiatric illness that precludes informed consent or study participation
No second malignancy within 5 years except adequately treated:
 Nonmelanomatous skin cancer
 In situ cervical cancer
No pregnant or nursing women
Effective contraception required of fertile women

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Autologous Blood and Bone Marrow Transplantation for Breast Cancer

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Introduction

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Breast cancer is the second most common cause of cancer deaths in North America. The American Cancer Society estimates that more than 180,000 new cases of breast cancer were diagnosed in 1996 (1). Fortunately, many women are cured of their disease through surgery with or without radiation therapy, chemotherapy, or hormone treatments after surgery. Unfortunately, the disease returns in many women, either at the same or another site. Still other women have metastasis—disease outside the breast and lymph nodes—at the time of diagnosis, which cannot be cured with surgery. So, scientists continue to look for effective treatments for women with recurrent or high-risk breast cancer.

A treatment used currently for women with recurrent breast cancer is high-dose chemotherapy followed by transplantation of the patient's own bone marrow or blood cells. This is called autologous transplant or *autotransplant*. This treatment, however, is controversial for patients with breast cancer. The therapy is expensive, and there is little information comparing the results of autotransplant with the results of standard chemotherapy. This controversy about autotransplants has caused legal problems between patients wishing to have the treatment and insurance companies refusing to pay for this treatment.

In response to the controversy, the U.S. Congress asked the General Accounting Office to write a report about the treatment. This report is entitled "Coverage of Autologous Bone Marrow Transplantation for Breast Cancer" (2). The report analyzed the financial and political issues that affect the use of new technologies for health care in the United States. But this report did not reach any conclusions about the use of autotransplants for patients with breast cancer.

The National Cancer Institute is trying to compare the results of autotransplants with those of standard therapy by sponsoring several large clinical trials in cancer centers throughout the United States. In these

trials, patients are randomly assigned to different types of treatment and their outcomes are compared. Patients enrolling in these trials have a 50-50 chance of receiving a transplant. Randomized trials are the best way to determine whether one treatment is better than another. These trials are especially appropriate in evaluating treatments such as autotransplants for breast cancer, in which the true benefit is unknown. Several studies show that patients treated in clinical trials have better outcomes than those treated outside of trials, regardless of which treatment they receive. However, many patients and their physicians hesitate to get involved in these trials because they do not want to be assigned to the standard therapy (3).

Despite the controversy, the use of autotransplants for patients with breast cancer has greatly increased in the past 6 years. Data reported to the Autologous Blood and Marrow Transplant Registry (ABMTR) show that about 3,500 autotransplants were done in 1995 for patients with breast cancer.

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Current Data

Background

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High-dose chemotherapy combined with autotransplant is being used more and more often to treat breast cancer in women who have a high risk of their breast cancer continuing or recurring. Two organizations keeping track of information about transplants for breast cancer and other diseases are the International Bone Marrow Transplant Registry (IBMTR) and the Autologous Blood and Marrow Transplant Registry (ABMTR) of North America. According to data from these organizations, breast cancer is now the most common reason for blood cell or bone marrow transplantation.

Currently, most reports published about autotransplants include only a few patients and do not compare results with standard chemotherapy. Only one small study has been published of women with metastatic breast cancer treated with either standard dose or high-dose chemotherapy (1). This study included only women with newly diagnosed metastatic breast cancer. It showed a longer survival period for patients who had autotransplants. However, the results of larger trials and other clinical studies are not yet available. Until these results are published, most questions about the advantages of autotransplant cannot be answered. In the meantime, data about the safety of autotransplants and the outcome of patients

having this treatment are available from the ABMTR and other sources.

What Is the ABMTR?

The Autologous Blood and Marrow Transplant Registry (ABMTR) of North America is an organization of more than 200 transplant institutions in the United States, Canada, and Central and South America. These institutions report data about autotransplants to a Statistical Center at the Medical College of Wisconsin. The ABMTR began to collect data in 1992. About half of the autotransplants done in North America for patients with all diseases are registered with the ABMTR (2,3). (Click [here](#) for a list of participating centers.)

Trends in Autotransplants and Deaths for Patients with Breast Cancer

From 1989 to 1995, the number of autotransplants increased by almost six times. At first, autotransplants were done primarily for patients with metastatic disease. More recently, autotransplants have been done more often for women with primary breast cancer (stage II, stage III, and inflammatory disease). Most important, the percentage of patients who had died by 100 days after treatment decreased from 18% (1989) to 5% (1995).

Outcome for Patients with High-Risk Primary Breast Cancer

Figure 1 shows the estimates of survival time after autotransplant in patients with stage II, stage III, and inflammatory breast cancer. The chances that a woman with stage II breast cancer will still be living 3 years after autotransplant are about 75%. For women with stage III breast cancer, the chance is 70%. For those with inflammatory breast cancer, the chance is about 50%.

For a woman with stage II breast cancer, the chance that she will still be living *and her disease will not have progressed* 3 years after autotransplant is about 65%. For women with stage III breast cancer, this chance is 60%. For those with inflammatory breast cancer, the chance is 40%. In 1995, only 4% of patients undergoing autotransplant had died by 100 days after treatment.

Outcome for Patients with Metastatic Breast Cancer

A patient's survival after autotransplant for metastatic breast cancer is often predicted by how the disease responds to standard dose chemotherapy before the patient has the transplant (Fig. 1, Fig. 2). The way that breast cancer responds to standard dose therapy is classified in one of three ways: 1) complete disappearance, 2) partial disappearance (in which the size of disease is reduced by at least half), or 3) resistant. For a woman whose metastatic cancer disappears completely after standard chemotherapy, the chance that she will still be alive 3 years after having an autotransplant is about 45%. For women with only partial disappearance after standard dose chemotherapy, the chance of surviving 3 years after autotransplant is about 30%. For those with resistant metastatic cancer, the chance of surviving 3 years is about 15%.

For a woman whose metastatic cancer disappears completely after standard chemotherapy, the chance that she will still be living *and her disease will not have progressed* 3 years after autotransplant is about 30%. For women with partial disappearance, this chance is about 15%. For those with resistant metastatic breast cancer, this chance is about 5%. In 1995, 6% of patients with metastatic breast cancer who underwent autotransplant died by 100 days after treatment.

Autotransplants Versus Standard Dose Therapy for Patients with Breast Cancer

Scientists are not certain whether the results reported for patients undergoing autotransplant are better than those reported for patients having standard dose therapy. Currently, comparing the results of these two treatments can cause several problems. A bias in the selection of patients for study may occur. This bias can happen because patients planning to have an autotransplant often undergo extensive medical tests before the procedure. These tests can detect hidden diseases and exclude from the study any patients who might have poor results (4). In addition, patients who undergo autotransplants are often chosen because their lungs, heart and kidneys are functioning well. These factors are likely to lead to better results.

If scientists are to compare the results of autotransplant and standard dose therapy in a useful way, they must analyze the data and carefully adjust it for factors that affect the patient, the disease, and the transplant. The best way to do this is in large randomized trials in which all patients are evaluated and followed carefully, regardless of the therapy they are assigned. Several studies suggest that people treated in randomized trials have better outcomes than people receiving the same treatment outside of trials.

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Captions

Fig. 1. The probability of survival after autotransplant for patients with breast cancer, 1989-1995.

Fig. 2. The probability of survival after autotransplant for patients with metastatic breast cancer based on the sensitivity of the disease to standard chemotherapy before transplant, 1989-1995.

Links to other resources of use to physicians and other health professionals caring for patients with breast cancer.

A comprehensive information service is provided by the NIH PDQ Search Service at http://cancernet.nci.nih.gov/trials/pdq_search.html

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Clinical Trials

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A *randomized clinical trial* (or Phase III trial) is an experiment done on human beings to evaluate the results of two or more therapies. Patients participating in the trials are randomly assigned to one of the therapies being studied. The outcomes of the patients receiving each type of treatment are then analyzed and compared.

Trial:

Comparison of high-dose chemotherapy and autotransplant versus standard dose chemotherapy in women with stage II and IIIA breast cancer and at least ten positive axillary nodes (NCI Clinical Trial #CLB-9082 INT-0163)

Description:

This Phase III trial is sponsored by the National Cancer Institute. The trial will compare the results of two groups of women undergoing treatment for stage II or IIIA breast cancer who have at least ten positive axillary nodes. The two treatments are:

1. High-dose chemotherapy with autotransplant and radiotherapy of the chest wall
2. Standard dose chemotherapy and radiotherapy of the chest wall after initial chemotherapy

Purposes:

To compare the survival rates of women with stage II or IIIA breast cancer who undergo these two treatments

To compare the toxic effects of these two treatments

Trial:

Randomized study of adjuvant chemotherapy versus adjuvant chemotherapy followed by high-dose chemotherapy and autotransplant in women with stage II or III breast cancer at high risk of recurrence (NCI Clinical Trial #EST-2190 INT-0121)

Description:

This Phase III trial is sponsored by the National Cancer Institute. The trial will compare the results of two types of treatment for women with stage II or stage III breast cancer who are at high risk of recurrence. The two treatments are:

1. Adjuvant chemotherapy
2. Adjuvant chemotherapy followed by high-dose chemotherapy and autotransplant

Purposes:

To compare the sites and rates of recurrent cancer, the survival rates, and toxicity of these two treatments in women with stage II or III breast cancer and ten or more positive lymph nodes

To evaluate the rate and degree of contamination of bone marrow by breast cancer cells at the time patients enter the study and after they undergo chemotherapy

To document the changes in psychosocial function in patients during treatment and compare their recovery of this function after treatment

To establish a bank of tumor samples for future laboratory study

Trial:

Comparison of conventional chemotherapy versus high-dose chemotherapy and autotransplant in women with metastatic breast cancer whose disease responds to conventional chemotherapy (NCI Clinical Trial #E-PBT01 NCI-T90-0180D)

Description:

This Phase III trial is sponsored by the National Cancer Institute. It will compare the results of two treatments in women with metastatic breast cancer whose disease responds to conventional chemotherapy. The two treatments are:

1. Conventional chemotherapy
2. High-dose chemotherapy and autotransplant

Purposes:

To compare the survival rates of patients with metastatic breast cancer whose disease responds to conventional chemotherapy and who undergo these two treatments

To compare the financial costs and toxicity of these two treatments

To evaluate the patients' quality of life associated with these two treatments

Trial:

Randomized study of autologous transplant versus transplantation of peripheral blood stem cells in patients with high-risk breast carcinoma (NCI Clinical Trial #FHCRC-772.1 NCI-H94-0370)

Description:

This Phase III trial is sponsored by the National Cancer Institute. The trial will determine which source of blood cells grafts faster in patients with high-risk or advanced breast cancer. The two sources of cells are:

1. Autologous bone marrow
2. Peripheral blood stem cells stimulated with granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF)

Purposes:

To determine which of these two sources of stem cells leads to a faster graft in patients with high-risk or advanced breast cancer who are given G-CSF after undergoing transplant

To compare the rate and duration of infection, requirements for transfusion, the length of hospital stay, and the rate of complications between patients in these two groups

To compare the total cost of hospitalization between these two groups of patients

To evaluate long-term engraftment in the two treatment groups

To evaluate hidden tumor cells in peripheral blood and bone marrow, and to evaluate T-cell populations in collections of peripheral blood stem cells

Trial:

Randomized study of high-dose chemotherapy versus conventional chemotherapy followed by chemotherapy combined with autotransplant in women with primary breast cancer involving four to nine axillary nodes (NCI Clinical Trial #S-9623 SWOG-9623)

Description:

This Phase III trial is sponsored by the National Cancer Institute. It will compare the results of two treatments in women with primary breast cancer involving four to nine lymph nodes. The two treatments are:

1. Intensive sequential doses of three types of chemotherapy
2. Conventional chemotherapy followed by chemotherapy combined with autotransplant

Purposes:

To compare survival rates between women undergoing these two treatments

To compare the toxic effects associated with these treatments

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Selected list of recently published literature on autotransplants for patients with breast cancer by topics

Issues have been raised by the numerous published studies of small series of patients treated with autotransplants for breast cancer. Recently published data (authors, title and journal) are listed below according to topic.

- [A. Conditioning regimens used for autotransplant in women with Primary Breast Cancer](#)
- [B. Conditioning regimens used for autotransplant in women with Recurrent or Metastatic Breast Cancer](#)
- [C. Radiation therapy following autotransplant.](#)
- [D. Immune modulation posttransplant to induce antitumor activity.](#)
- [E. Detection of residual tumor cells in the stem cell source.](#)
- [F. Purging of stem cell source to remove residual breast cancer cells.](#)
- [G. Toxicity of autotransplants for breast cancer.](#)
- [H. Safety of autotransplants for breast cancer.](#)
- [I. Legal and financial issues.](#)
- [J. Randomized trials involving autotransplants for breast cancer.](#)
- [K. Prognostic factors in autotransplants for metastatic breast cancer.](#)
- [L. Double \(Tandem\) autotransplants for breast cancer.](#)
- [M. Pharmacokinetic monitoring in autotransplants for breast cancer.](#)
- [N. Quality of life after autotransplants for breast cancer.](#)
- [O. Hemopoietic stem cell sources for autotransplants for breast cancer.](#)
- [P. Autotransplants as outpatients.](#)
- [Q. Change in disease stage with extensive evaluation](#)

A. Conditioning regimens used for autotransplant in women with Primary Breast Cancer

deMagalhaes-Silverman M. Rybka WB. Lembersky B. Bloom EJ. Lister J.
 Pincus SM. Voloshin M. Wilson J. Ball ED.
 High-dose cyclophosphamide, carboplatin, and etoposide with autologous
 stem cell rescue in patients with breast cancer.
 American Journal of Clinical Oncology. 19(2):169-73, 1996 Apr.

Broun ER. Sledge GW. Einhorn LH. Tricot GJ.
 High-dose carboplatin and mitoxantrone with autologous bone marrow support
 in the treatment of advanced breast cancer.
 American Journal of Clinical Oncology. 16(1):9-13, 1993 Feb.

Spitzer TR. Cirenza E. McAfee S. Foelber R. Zarzin J. Cahill R. Mazumder A.

Phase I-II trial of high-dose cyclophosphamide, carboplatin and autologous bone marrow or peripheral blood stem cell rescue.

Bone Marrow Transplantation. 15(4):537-42, 1995 Apr.

Somlo G. Doroshow JH. Forman SJ. Leong LA. Margolin KA. Morgan RJ Jr. Raschko JW. Akman SA. Ahn C. Nagasawa S. et al.

High-dose doxorubicin, etoposide, and cyclophosphamide with stem cell reinfusion in patients with metastatic or high-risk primary breast cancer.

City of Hope Bone Marrow Oncology Team.

Cancer. 73(6):1678-85, 1994 Mar 15.

Somlo G. Doroshow JH. Forman SJ. Leong LA. Margolin KA. Morgan RJ Jr. Raschko JW. Akman SA. Ahn C. Sniecinski I.

High-dose cisplatin, etoposide, and cyclophosphamide with autologous stem cell reinfusion in patients with responsive metastatic or high-risk primary breast cancer.

Cancer. 73(1):125-34, 1994 Jan 1.

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van der Graaf WT. Smit Sibinga CT. van der Ploeg E. Dolsma WV. Mulder NH.

Department of Internal Medicine, University Hospital Groningen, The Netherlands.

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European Journal of Cancer. 30A(2):150-3, 1994.

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B. Conditioning regimens used for autotransplant in women with Recurrent or

Metastatic Breast Cancer

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American Journal of Clinical Oncology. 19(2):169-73, 1996 Apr.

Kalaycioglu ME. Lichtin AE. Andresen SW. Tuason L. Bolwell BJ.

High-dose busulfan and cyclophosphamide followed by autologous bone marrow transplantation and/or peripheral blood progenitor cell rescue for metastatic breast cancer.

American Journal of Clinical Oncology. 18(6):491-4, 1995 Dec.

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Phase I study of high-dose busulfan, melphalan and thiotepa with autologous stem cell support in patients with refractory malignancies.

Bone Marrow Transplantation. 14(5):813-9, 1994 Nov.

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High-dose cyclophosphamide, thiotepa and hydroxyurea with autologous hematopoietic stem cell rescue: an effective consolidation chemotherapy regimen for early metastatic breast cancer.

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bone marrow transplantation on hematologic toxicity during subsequent
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Cancer and Leukemia Group B

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D. Immune modulation posttransplant to induce antitumor activity.

Yamasaki S. Kan N. Mise K. Harada T. Ichinose Y. Moriguchi Y. Kodama H. Satoh K. Ohgaki K. Tobe T.

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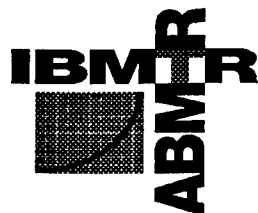
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**National and International Presentations
on Breast Cancer using ABMTR Data
1996-1997**

January 1996

1996 IBMTR/ABMTR Participants' Meeting

Keystone, USA

J.O. Armitage: ABMTR update

K. Antman: Autotransplants for breast cancer

Keystone Symposium on Blood Cell and Bone Marrow Transplants

Keystone, USA

M.M. Horowitz: Analyzing transplant outcomes: comparison with other therapies

J.O. Armitage: Do autotransplants uniquely cure cancer?

February 1996

Cancer Care for Non-Oncologists

Irvine, USA

R.O. Dillman: Biotherapy for cancer

Blue Cross and Blue Shield Technology Center Forum

Chicago, IL

M.M. Horowitz: High dose chemotherapy versus autotransplants for breast cancer and multiple myeloma

March 1996

22nd Annual Meeting of the European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation

Vienna, Austria

M.M. Horowitz: Challenges in using observational data to compare treatment

California Society of Hospital Pharmacists

Newport Beach, USA

R.O. Dillman: New directions in stem cell transplants

4th International Symposium on Blood Cell Transplantation

Adelaide, South Australia

K.A. Antman: Blood cell transplants for breast cancer

Association of Cancer Executives

Philadelphia, USA

R.O. Dillman: Update on autologous BMT

April 1996

4th International Symposium on Blood Cell Transplantation

Adelaide, South Australia

K.A. Antman: Blood cell transplants for breast cancer

Association of Cancer Executives

Philadelphia, USA

R.O. Dillman: Update on autologous BMT

May 1996

American Society of Clinical Oncology

Philadelphia, USA

J.K. Erban: Effect of legislation mandating coverage for BMT for breast cancer

H.M. Lazarus: Outcome of autotransplants in older adults

Experimental and Clinical Approaches in Oncology: Approaching the 21st Century

Teaneck, USA

M.M. Horowitz: Use of blood and marrow transplant in cancer treatment

Societat Catalana de Hematologia

Barcelona, Spain

A. Julia: Indications of transplantation

June 1996

Indian Society of Hematology Meeting

Bombay, India

A.G. Mundia: Stem cell transplants in solid tumors

Advances in Haematology

London, UK

M.M. Horowitz: Use of blood and marrow transplantation in cancer treatment

August 1996

8th International Symposium on Autologous Marrow and Blood Transplantation

Arlington, USA

P.A. Rowlings: ABMTR results

P.A. Rowlings: Clinical studies in metastatic breast cancer

Joint Statistical Meetings

Chicago, USA

J.P. Klein: Modeling multistate survival illustrated in bone marrow transplantation

September 1996

Meeting of the American Academy of Insurance Medicine

Kansas City, USA

M.M. Horowitz: Outcome of blood and marrow transplantation

October 1996

Oncology Nursing Conference 1996

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

C. Meneghetti: High dose chemotherapy and autologous BMT for breast cancer treatment

22nd Annual Meeting of the Brazilian Society of Hematology and Hemotherapy

Porto Alegre, Brazil

D.G. Tabak: BMT in the Mercosul - A Brazilian perspective

November 1996

Second Uruguayan Congress on BMT and PBSC Transplants

Montevideo, Uruguay

G. Milone: Advances in breast cancer treatment: BMT results

Meeting of the Polish Society of Hematology

Poznan, Poland

J. Hansz: Past, present and future of hematopoietic cell transplantation

March 1997

I Encontro sobre Transplante de Medula Ossea e Hemopatias Malignas

Curitiba, Brazil

M.M. Horowitz: Breast cancer - ABMTR data

Annual Meetings of the BMT and Hematology Societies of Taiwan

Kaohseoug, Taiwan

C.H. Tzeng: An update on BMT and PBSCT

23rd Annual Meeting of the European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation

Aix-les-Bains, France

K. Antman: High-dose therapy for breast cancer in North America

1997 Blood Cell and Marrow Transplantation Multidisciplinary Symposium

Dallas, USA

P.A. Rowlings: Patient outcomes

April 1997

Canadian Apheresis Group Annual Meeting and Stem Cell Symposium

Quebec City, Canada

A. Keating: Overview of PBSC transplants

Brazilian College of Breast Surgeons

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

D.G. Tabak: The role of BMT in the treatment of breast cancer

Bone Marrow Transplant Symposium

Graifswald, Germany

G. Dolken: High-dose chemotherapy as an adjuvant therapy for high-risk breast cancer

May 1997

Second National PBSCT Congress

Istanbul, Turkey

F. Arpaci: High-dose treatment in patients with solid tumors

American Society for Clinical Oncology

Denver, USA

M.M. Horowitz: Prognostic factors for outcome of autotransplants in women with high-risk breast cancer

November 1997

Dept. of Defense Breast Cancer Research Meeting

Washington, DC, USA

M.M. Horowitz: High-dose chemotherapy and blood or BMT for patients with high-risk breast cancer



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY MEDICAL RESEARCH AND MATERIEL COMMAND
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FORT DETRICK, MARYLAND 21702-5012

Rec'd
11/1/2000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

MCMR-RMI-S (70-1y)

4 Jan 00

MEMORANDUM FOR Administrator, Defense Technical Information
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Deputy Chief of Staff for
Information Management

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